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Wm McKinley

25th President of the United States. Born at Niles, Ohio, 1843.
Inaugurated 1897.

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Leslie's Official History of the Spanish-American War

∴ A Pictorial and Descriptive Record of the
Cuban Rebellion, the Causes that Involved
the United States, and a Complete Narrative
of our Conflict with Spain on Land and Sea

*SUPPLEMENTED WITH FULLEST INFORMATION RESPECTING CUBA, PORTO RICO, THE PHILIPPINES
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of the Secretary of War, and of the Commanding
Officers of the Army and Navy ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

HARRY P. MAWSON
Leslie's Weekly

J. W. BUEL
Historian

ADDRESS

General Marcus J. Wright
War Records Office
Washington

THIS HISTORY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

IS

*D*EDICATED

TO

THE MEMORY OF THE HEROIC DEAD AND TO THE RENOWN OF THE LIVING SOLDIERS

AND SAILORS OF OUR COUNTRY

AS A MEMORIAL OF THEIR GALLANTRY, FIDELITY

AND INVINCIBLE PATRIOTISM

AND AS A TESTIMONY OF THE GRATEFUL APPRECIATION AND IMPERISHABLE REMEMBRANCE IN

WHICH THEY ARE HELD BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR THEIR VALOROUS

DEEDS AND GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS IN FIGHTING

THE BATTLES FOR HUMANITY IN

FOREIGN LANDS AND

ON ALIEN

SEAS

INTRODUCTION



pride of the nation is the valor of its defenders, and American unity, sectional consolidation, indomitable energy, and invincible loyalty which characterize our people are qualities that have become understood and appreciated through the conduct and triumphant conclusion of our war with Spain. The bravery that distinguished our soldiers in the face of an enemy, has served to mightily advance the nation not only in the estimation of foreigners, but the results have given us a broader knowledge of our capacities, and a clearer conception of our position among the governments of the world.

To the army and navy a meed of well-deserved praise has been given, but it is detracting nothing from the glory which the arms of our country have won, to compliment by generous tribute, and to credit by just eulogy the courage and enterprise of the war artist and correspondent, who shared the perils with our soldiers and voluntarily assumed duties that only the bravest may perform. Much honor is due the public press, and especial praise is deserved by its representatives on the field, who by pen and brush depicted with fidelity the tragic events as they occurred, thus portraying by word and picture every scene and action of the war.

Peace has happily spread her white wings again over our re-united country, and we may now render without passion a true account of the war, its causes, progress, and consequences. It is the duty of every patriotic citizen to become familiar with the history and forces of the Government, and it is subject for satisfaction, as it also is for congratulation, that such knowledge is so generally disseminated by the public prints. Accuracy of statement, associated with correctness and attractiveness of illustration, characterize Leslie's Weekly, the best pictorial productions of which are used herein to complete a record that will serve as a memorial of this latest war-triumph of the nation. Such a volume should be welcomed in every American home, where the influence of good books is great, and the benefits are inestimable.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
WASHINGTON.

December 21, 1898.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter has been called to my attention and I have read it carefully.

It seems to me that an accurate history of our recent war with Spain, illustrated as you suggest with pictures taken at the front, cannot fail to be of great interest to our people.

Such an undertaking has my best wishes.

Very truly yours,

William H. Taft

WAR DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON

December 12th, 1898.

My Dear Sir:

I am very glad to learn that your establishment is undertaking the publication of their reliable history of the recent war. I shall be very much interested in such work, and hope that it will prove the success that you expect from it. I am certainly interested in any work that will give a true history of the events of 1898.

Very truly yours,

Arthur A. Agnew

The Everett

Washington D.C.

Jan 7th. 1899

My dear Sir

I take great pleasure in saying that the illustrations which appeared from time to time as the Spanish American War progressed were timely and excellent as presented in Leslie's Weekly, and I do not doubt if presented in book form as contemplated will constitute a valuable addition to the literature of that war, and will stand always as the guide to the facts and its accompanying events and correspondence.

*Respectfully yours
W. H. Taft*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY.

December 9,

Dear Sir:

Referring to yours of Dec. 5th, I regret to say that I did not have an opportunity to see any of your publications during the stirring events of the past few months, as I was in Cuba, and have no recollection of having seen one of them. I assure you, however, that such a work as you propose will be of widespread interest and influence, and I regard it as of very great importance to our army that there should be a truthful and reliable history of the war, and trust that your effort to produce such a work will be crowned with success.

Very respectfully,

Wm. W. Hayter

December 9, 1898.

December 16th, 1898.

Referring to your communication of the 6th instant, relative to contemplated publication of an exhaustive history of the Spanish-American war, I have no doubt such a work would receive a flattering reception at the hands of the reading public. Taking into consideration the vast amount of material you already have on hand and the able manner in which a portion of the same has been presented in Leslie's Weekly, it seems to me that your house is in a position to do full justice to the subject. That such a work would be of inestimable value from an historical and educational stand-point is beyond question, and you have my best wishes for success, which to me seems to be a foregone conclusion.

M. A. Sweeney Esq
Lieutenant General
usor

A History of the War, illustrated with pictures which have been printed in Lesley's Weekly during the period of hostilities, will no doubt be highly appreciated by many readers in all parts of the country.

Chas. Henry

War Department,
SIGNAL OFFICE.

December 16, 1898.

Extreme pressure of public business has obliged me to forego reading the current publications. It must afford the thousands of readers of "Leslie's Weekly" satisfaction to know that you are undertaking the publication of reliable history of the war, to be illustrated by photographic and other suitable methods.

General,
Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Brigadier General,
Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON.

December 9, 1898.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 5th, setting forth the determination of Leslie's Weekly to publish an exhaustive history of the war, illustrated with pictures taken from those printed during the hostilities.

I have received this information with a lively sense of satisfaction. I can think of few things that will result of more interest or lasting good to the reading public.

Sincerely yours,

H. C. Corbin

Adjutant General.

SUBJECT



Office of the Chief of Engineers,
United States Army,

Washington, D. C. Dec 8/1898

My dear Sir:

Replying to your courteous letter of the 5th inst. I beg to say that the splendid descriptive powers of the gentlemen of the press as indicated in their admirable and interesting contributions to the columns of Leslie's weekly, and the great advances in the art of photography as shown by the lifelike pictures in your paper, should render a history of the war, prepared under your supervision, a valuable acquisition to the literature of this period of our National history.

Yours respectfully,
John M. Wilson
Major, Chief Engineer
U.S. Army

House of Representatives,
Washington.

FROM
JOS. WHEELER.

April 7, 1899.

Dear Sirs:

I have examined, with much interest, the sheets of the Spanish War Book, and desire to compliment you on the excellent manner in which it is evident the book will be produced. The text is very interesting, and the illustrations very striking and beautiful. The book will be a valuable contribution to the war literature of the country.

Yours very truly,

Joseph Wheeler

Ashenille to
Dec 9/1898

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 6th^{inst} has been forwarded to me from the War Department. I am sure the history you intend publishing will be a valuable and interesting record of the incidents of the Spanish War, and it will certainly be made attractive by the illustrations that have already appeared in Leslie's Weekly.

Very truly yours,
G. E. Clark
Captain U.S.A.

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GENERAL DEL PILAR.



GENERAL FORRES.



GENERAL GARCIA.



GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO,
THE INSURGENT MILITARY LEADER.



GENERAL MASCARDO.

AGUINALDO AND HIS PRINCIPAL GENERALS.

Interesting Facts About the Wars of the World.

Statistics, as a rule, have little interest, except for the few who delight in delving among curious things, but yet bare figures may be made to excite a lively concern by conveying remarkable information upon subjects of special importance to all classes. Such particular interest will be developed by the following :

During four years, 1861-65, the Union Navy cost	\$ 310,000,000.00
During the first four years the Union War Department disbursed	2,714,000,000.00
The number of men enlisted on the Union side was	2,772,000
The number of Southern men withdrawn from industry estimated at about	600,000
During the last few months of the war the expenses of the Union Army and Navy aggregated each day more than	\$3,000,000.00
During the war the number of men killed in battle was	98,089
Number of men dying of disease while serving in the war	184,331
Total number of men who were killed, died of wounds, or who succumbed to disease during the Civil War was	303,000
The number of small and large vessels destroyed during the Civil War by the Union was	1,322
In the Civil War the number of vessels destroyed by the Confederates was	210
Union soldiers dying in Southern prisons	30,156
Confederate soldiers dying in Northern prisons	30,152
Union soldiers captured by Confederates	212,608
Confederate soldiers captured by Union men	476,169
The number of men engaged in the battle of Gettysburg was	140,000
It is estimated that during the Civil War in the United States property destroyed North and South amounted to	\$100,000,000.00
During the late war the number of rifles served out to Union soldiers numbered	4,022,000
During the late war the Union furnished to the soldiers cartridges numbering	1,022,000,000
The national debt July 1, 1860, was	\$ 64,842,287.88
The national debt July 1, 1865, was	2,680,647,869.74
The national debt November 1, 1897, including certificates and treasury notes, was	1,808,777,643.40
Gold reserve and net cash balance in the Treasury November 1, 1897	207,756,099.71
The smallest national debt was in 1835, when it was only	37,513.05
The largest national debt was in 1866, when the amount was	2,773,236,173.69
During the American Revolution the number of soldiers enlisted for the colonies was	288,120
The Revolution cost America	\$135,193,703.00
The War of 1812 cost America	107,159,003.00
During the Revolution Great Britain sent to America hired warriors to the number of	29,166
The number of soldiers put in the field by the United States in the Mexican war was	90,100
It is estimated that since the birth of Christ the number of men killed in war is about	4,000,000,000
During the most peaceful years the standing army of the world is about	3,700,000

In times of war the united armies of Europe would contain men numbering about	9,336,000
In times of peace the armies of the world cost daily	\$ 8,000,000.00
The wars of Napoleon and Louis Bonaparte cost	3,385,000,000.00
In 1881 there were brought to England skeletons of Turkish and Russian soldiers who perished in the Crimean war. These bones were made into fertilizer and the skeletons numbered	30,000
In the Franco-Prussian war the number of rifle cartridges fired by the Germans was	30,000,000
In the Franco-Prussian war the number of Frenchmen who perished was	77,000
At Cannae, where the Romans sustained the worst defeat, they had 146,000 men on the field, and of them the killed numbered	52,000
Battles in the world's history worthy of record number	1,527
Russia has a standing army of more than	800,000
Germany has a standing army of	592,000
France has a standing army of	555,000
Austria has a standing army of	323,000
Italy has a standing army of	255,000
England has a standing army of	210,000
The warships of the world number	2,291
The burning of Moscow cost Russia	\$120,000,000.00
In battles of the century the average number of shots fired to hit one man has been	400
At Borodino when the French and Russians fought there were 250,000 men on the field, and the dead numbered	78,000
In less than three hundred years Great Britain has spent in war the sum of	\$6,795,000,000.00
The soldiers at Waterloo numbered	145,000
The soldiers killed or disabled at Waterloo numbered	51,000
The men in the British Navy number	65,000
The men in the French Navy number	54,000
The men in the German Navy number	16,000
During the Franco-Prussian war the German artillery fired charges numbering	363,000
The total deaths in the Crimean war were	95,615

The following comprise a list of all the wars in which the United States has been involved, with the number of men engaged, so far as is obtainable :

NAME OF WAR.	DURATION.		REGULARS.	MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.	TOTAL.
	FROM	TO			
The Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Indian War of the Northwest	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	Not given.	Not given.	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	Not given.	Not given.	4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	Not given.	Not given.	3,330
War with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
War with the Creek Indians	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War with the Seminoles	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 31, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
War with the Creeks	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
War with the Apaches and Navahoes	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,561
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	Not given.	3,867	3,867
Civil War	1861	1865	Not given.	Not given.	2,772,408

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Fourth Regiment of, as they marched at intersection of Fort and Woodward avenues, Detroit's ovation to the	176	"Zaragoza"	227



THE AMBULANCE CORPS BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED BEFORE SANTIAGO.

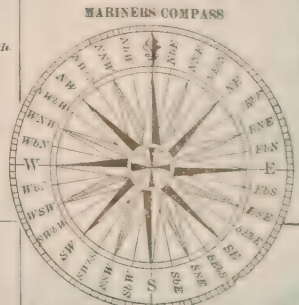


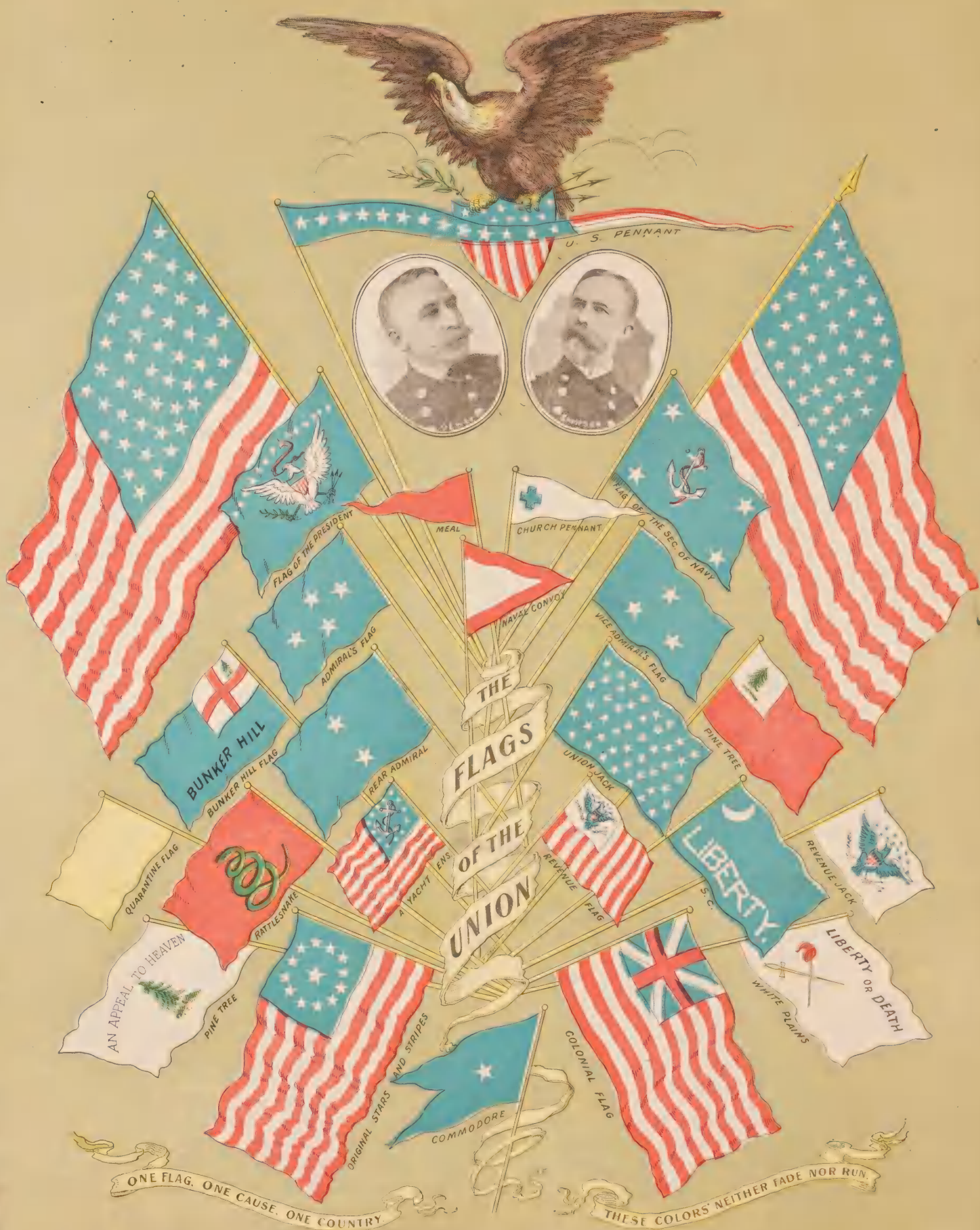


MAP OF
THE WORLD

ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.

Engraved specially for Leslie's
Official History of the Spanish-
American War.





EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENT FLAGS.—An ensign or colors; a banner by which one party or company is distinguished; a standard on which are certain emblems indicative of nationality, party or opinion. **Black Flag.** A flag of a black color, displayed is a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished, or that no quarter will be given. **Flag of Truce.** A white flag carried or displayed to an enemy is an invitation to conference, or for the purpose of making some communication not hostile. **Red Flag.** A flag of red color displayed is a sign of defiance or an invitation to battle. To hang out the white flag is an indication that quarter is asked, or, in some cases, to manifest submission, or in an engagement, of submission. **Halfmast.** A flag halfmast high is a token or sign of mourning. **Strike or Lower.** To strike or lower the flag, to pull it down upon the cap is a token of respect.

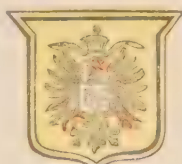
ARMS OF VARIOUS NATIONS.



UNITED STATES



GREAT BRITAIN



GERMANY



FRANCE



AUSTRIA



RUSSIA



CANADA



ITALY



BELGIUM



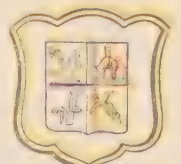
NETHERLANDS



SPAIN



TURKEY



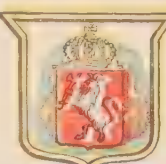
AUSTRALIA



CHINA



EGYPT



NORWAY



SWEDEN



IRELAND



HAITI



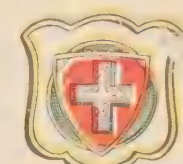
SIAM



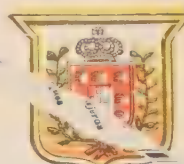
TUNIS



SCOTLAND



SWITZERLAND



PORTUGAL



JAPAN



MEXICO



PARAGUAY



BRAZIL



GREECE



HONDURAS



U.S. OF COLUMBIA



GUATEMALA



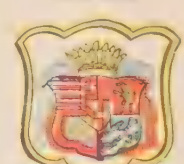
PERSIA



SAN SALVADOR



CUBA



TUSCANY



LIBERIA



HAWAIIAN IS.



PERU



IONIAN IS.



DENMARK



URUGUAY



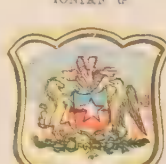
NETHERLANDS



UNITED STATES



REPUBLIC OF PERU



CHILE

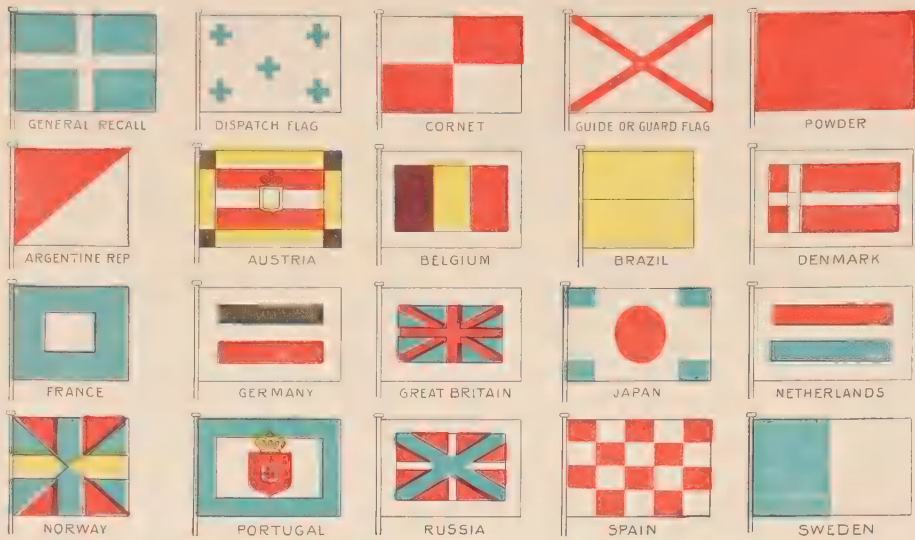


ECUADOR



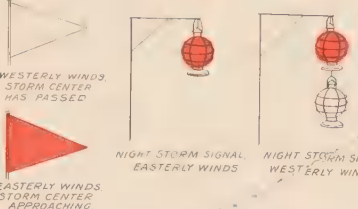
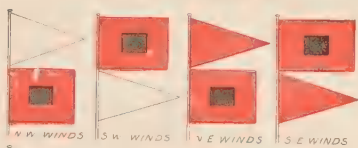
VENUEZUELA





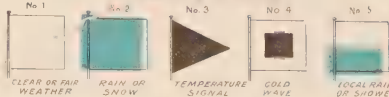
PILOT SIGNALS OF VARIOUS NATIONS

STORM SIGNALS



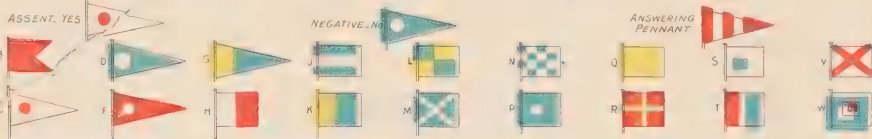
U. S. M. FLAG

WEATHER SIGNALS



WHEN BLACK TRIANGULAR FLAG IS PLACED ABOVE WHITE OR BLUE FLAG, IT INDICATES WARMER, WHEN PLACED BELOW, COLDER WEATHER, WHEN OMITTED, STATIONARY TEMPERATURE

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS. — UNIVERSAL SERIES.



SHOULDER STRAPS, AS INDICATING RANK IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY



SHOULDER STRAPS, AS INDICATING RANK IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY



NO OF GUNS IN MAIN BATTERY
U.S. 244 SPAIN 160
U.S. HAS 1/2 TIMES MORE



MERCHANT STEAM VESSELS
SPAIN 314,000 GROSS TON
U.S. 1,200,000
U.S. HAS 4 TIMES AS MANY.

Battle Cry of Americans.

"Remember the Maine," as It is Signaled From the Flagship.

Upon the assignment of Sampson's fleet to Cuban waters it was understood that whenever the enemy came within range ten flags signifying "Remember the Maine" were to be kept floating from the signal top of the flagship until the last shot was fired.

The signal is meant to be read as easily by the Spaniards as by the Americans, for it is taken from the international code of signals, which has a place in the captain's cabin of every vessel that floats.

The flags are grouped to spell the words. The top-mast flag is of red with a cross of yellow on it; the next is a blue-and-white checker-board and the third is yellow. The three make up "RNO," meaning "remember." The next group is of two flags—the first of red, white and blue, meaning "T," and the other of red and white, floating for "H." Inasmuch as there are no vowels in the code, the "e" in "the" is omitted. The last group of flags is headed by a yellow and blue pennant, which is recognized by the tars as "G." Its presence signifies that the following word is the name of a man-of-war instead of a State. Following in order are red, yellow; yellow and blue, and blue and white flags, which spell "BQKJ," or "Maine."



"Remember the Maine" The Naval Battle Cry.

POPULATION.

UNITED STATES
74,500,000
13 TIMES MORE PEOPLE

SPAIN
25,000,000

TORPEDO CRAFT.

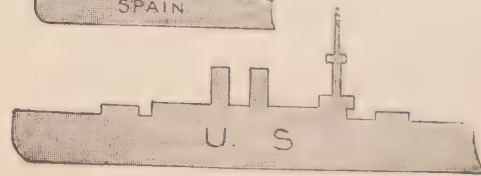
SPAIN 27 U.S. 21
SPAIN HAS 1/3 MORE

REVENUE

U.S. \$400,000,000
2 1/2 TIMES GREATER

SPAIN
\$155,000,000

DEBT
1,800,000,000
SAME FOR BOTH SPAIN AND U.S.

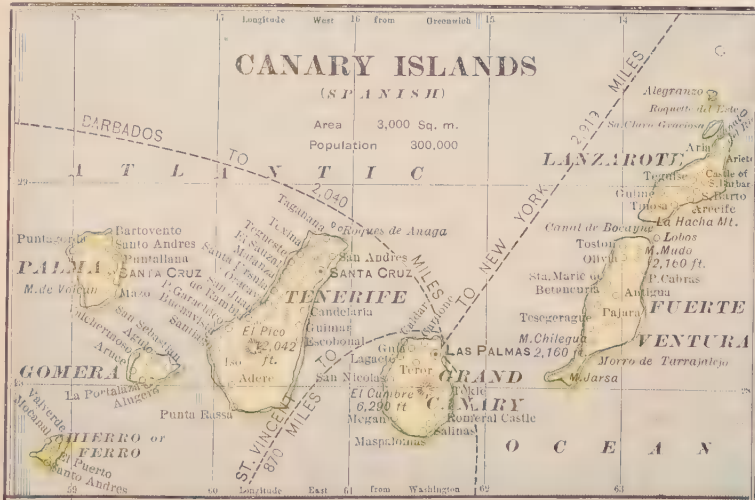
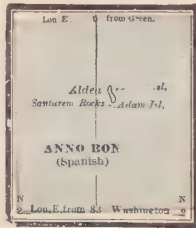
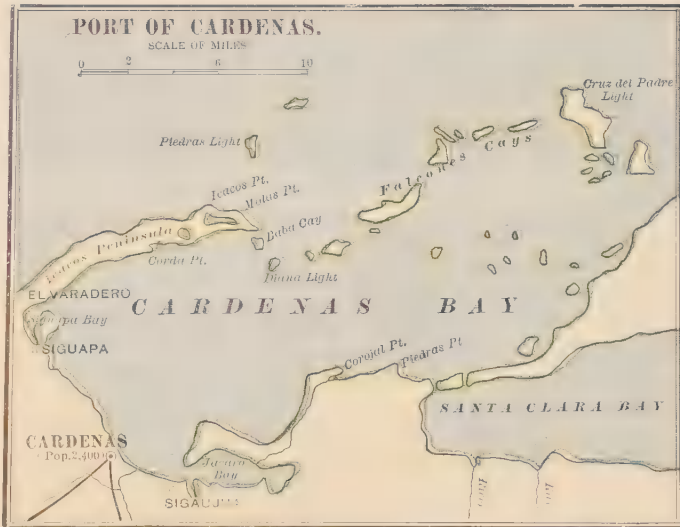
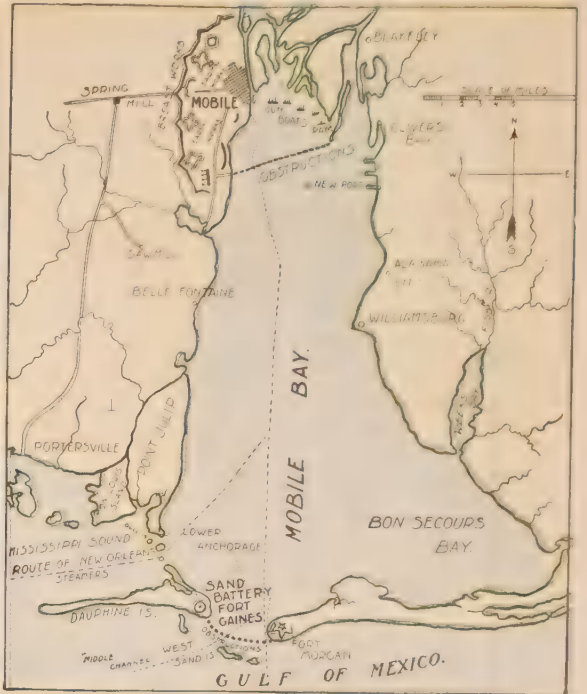


ARMORED TONNAGE. BUILT AND BUILDING.

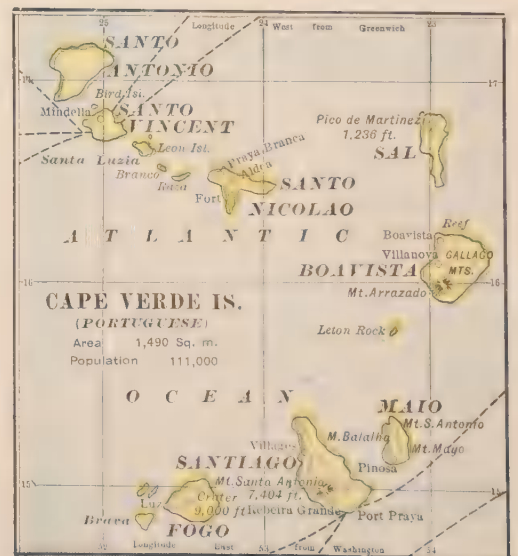
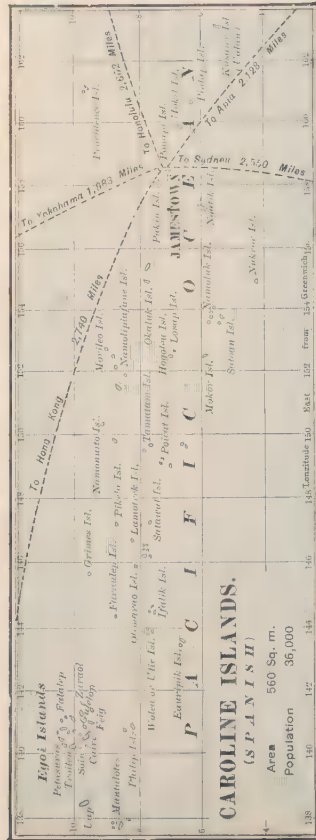
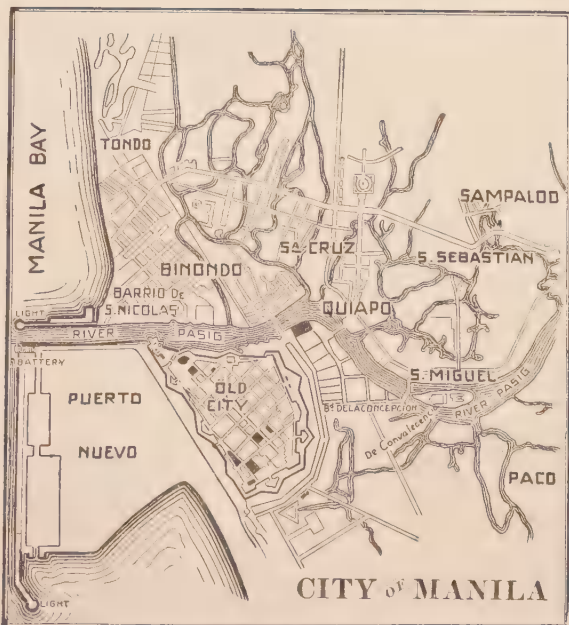
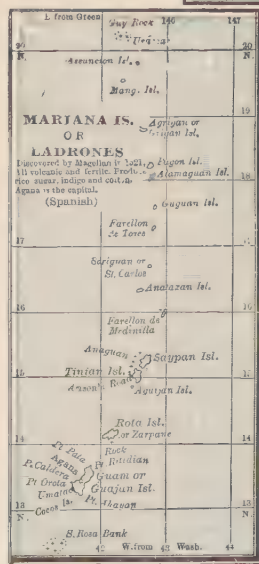
SPAIN 90,000 TONS
U.S. 152,000
U.S. 2/3 TIMES LARGER EXCLUDING OLD MONITORS

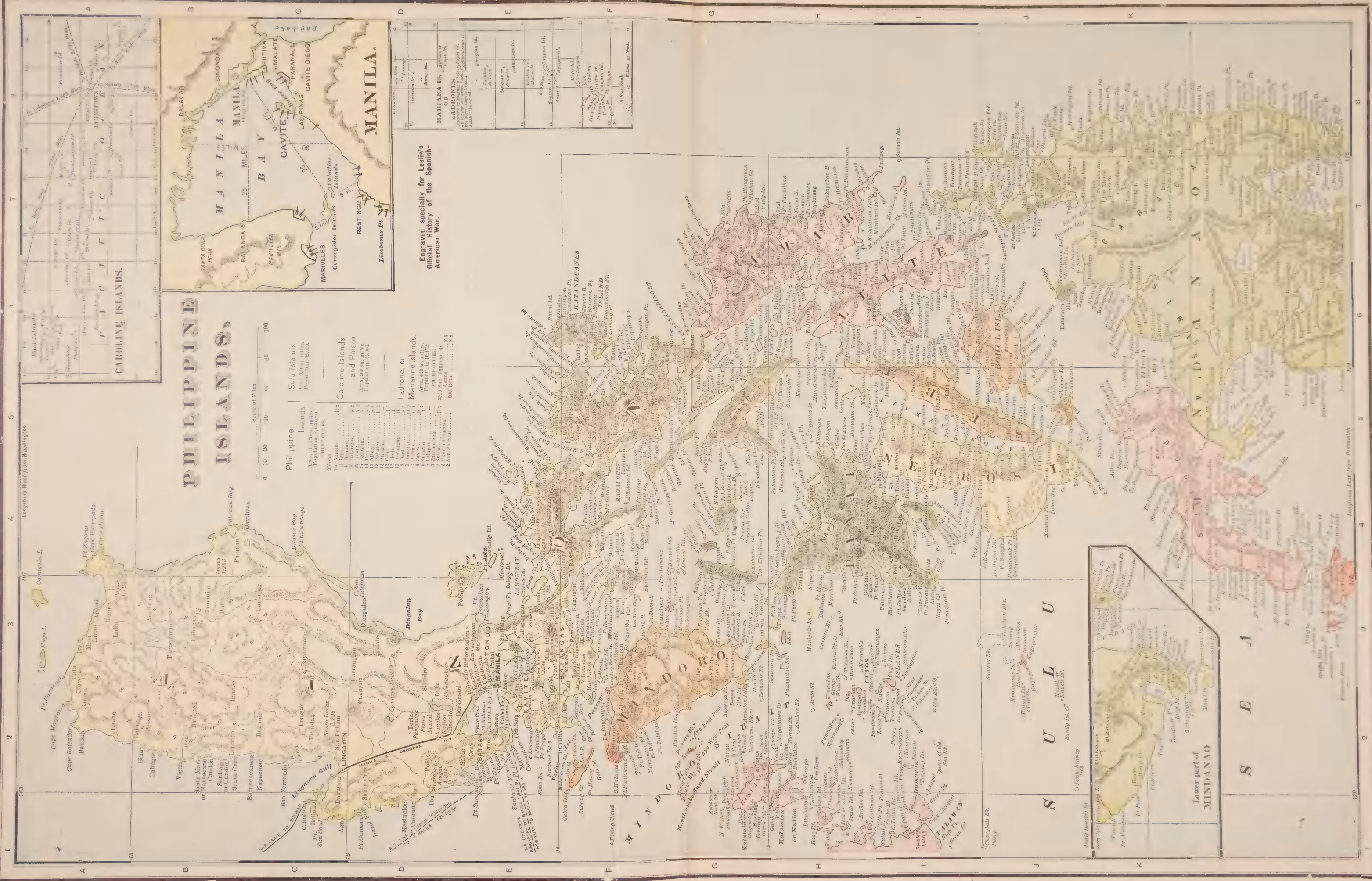


SPAIN



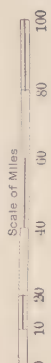






CAROLINE ISLANDS.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



Philippine Islands	
Area, 111,384 sq. miles.	
Population, 8,000,000.	
The following are the names of the islands and principal islands.	
1. Luzon	2. Mindoro
3. Negros	4. Cebu
5. Iloilo	6. Panay
7. Samar	8. Leyte
9. Bohol	10. Negros
11. Cebu	12. Iloilo
13. Panay	14. Samar
15. Leyte	16. Bohol
17. Negros	18. Cebu
19. Iloilo	20. Panay
21. Samar	22. Leyte
23. Bohol	24. Negros
25. Cebu	26. Iloilo
27. Panay	28. Samar
29. Leyte	30. Bohol
31. Negros	32. Cebu
33. Iloilo	34. Panay
35. Samar	36. Leyte
37. Bohol	38. Negros
39. Cebu	40. Iloilo
41. Panay	42. Samar
43. Leyte	44. Bohol
45. Negros	46. Cebu
47. Iloilo	48. Panay
49. Samar	50. Leyte
51. Bohol	52. Negros
53. Cebu	54. Iloilo
55. Panay	56. Samar
57. Leyte	58. Bohol
59. Negros	60. Cebu
61. Iloilo	62. Panay
63. Samar	64. Leyte
65. Bohol	66. Negros
67. Cebu	68. Iloilo
69. Panay	70. Samar
71. Leyte	72. Bohol
73. Negros	74. Cebu
75. Iloilo	76. Panay
77. Samar	78. Leyte
79. Bohol	80. Negros
81. Cebu	82. Iloilo
83. Panay	84. Samar
85. Leyte	86. Bohol
87. Negros	88. Cebu
89. Iloilo	90. Panay
91. Samar	92. Leyte
93. Bohol	94. Negros
95. Cebu	96. Iloilo
97. Panay	98. Samar
99. Leyte	100. Bohol

Engraved specially for Leslie's Official History of the Spanish-American War.

Sulu Islands
Area, 430 sq. miles.
Population, 10,172.

Caroline Islands
Area, 430 sq. miles.
Population, 10,172.

Ladrones, or Mariane Islands
Area, 430 sq. miles.
Population, 10,172.

Palau Islands
Area, 430 sq. miles.
Population, 10,172.

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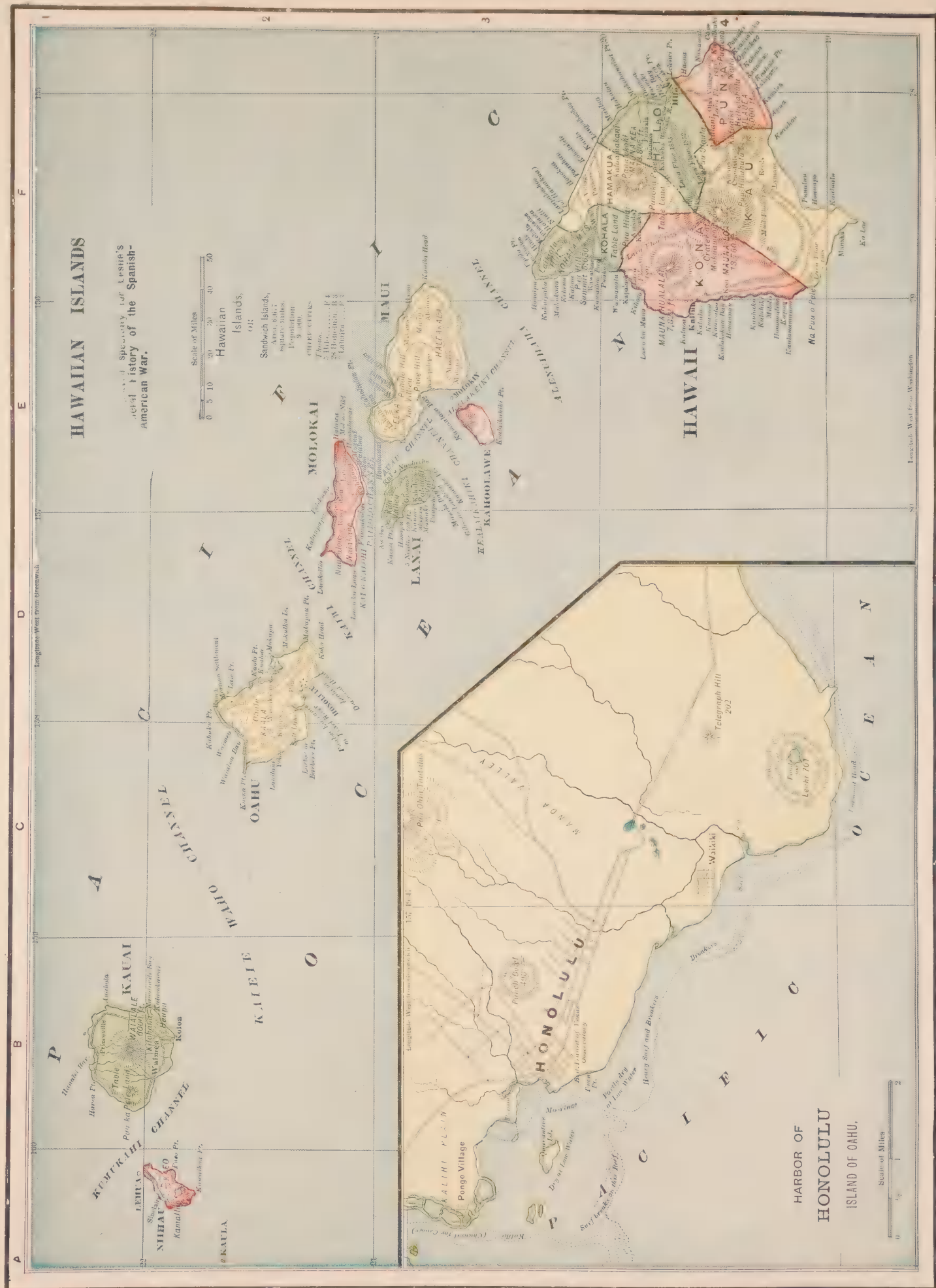
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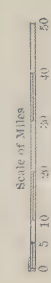
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Palau Islands
Area, 430 sq. miles.
Population, 10,172.



HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Special Geography for
General History of the Spanish-
American War.



Hawaiian
Islands,
or
Sandwich Islands,
Area, 8,817
square miles.
Population,
90,000.
CHIEF CITIES:
Honolulu,
Maui,
Lahaina.

MOLOKAI

Area, 260
square miles.
Population,
1,500.
Chief City,
Maunaloa.

LANAI

Area, 140
square miles.
Population,
1,000.
Chief City,
Lanai.

KAROLAWA

Area, 100
square miles.
Population,
500.
Chief City,
Kauai.

MAUI

Area, 1,883
square miles.
Population,
11,000.
Chief City,
Honolulu.

HAWAII

Area, 6,423
square miles.
Population,
150,000.
Chief City,
Honolulu.

KONA

Area, 1,100
square miles.
Population,
1,000.
Chief City,
Kona.

KAUAI

Area, 1,043
square miles.
Population,
1,000.
Chief City,
Kauai.

OAHU

Area, 1,553
square miles.
Population,
15,000.
Chief City,
Honolulu.

KAUAI

Area, 1,043
square miles.
Population,
1,000.
Chief City,
Kauai.

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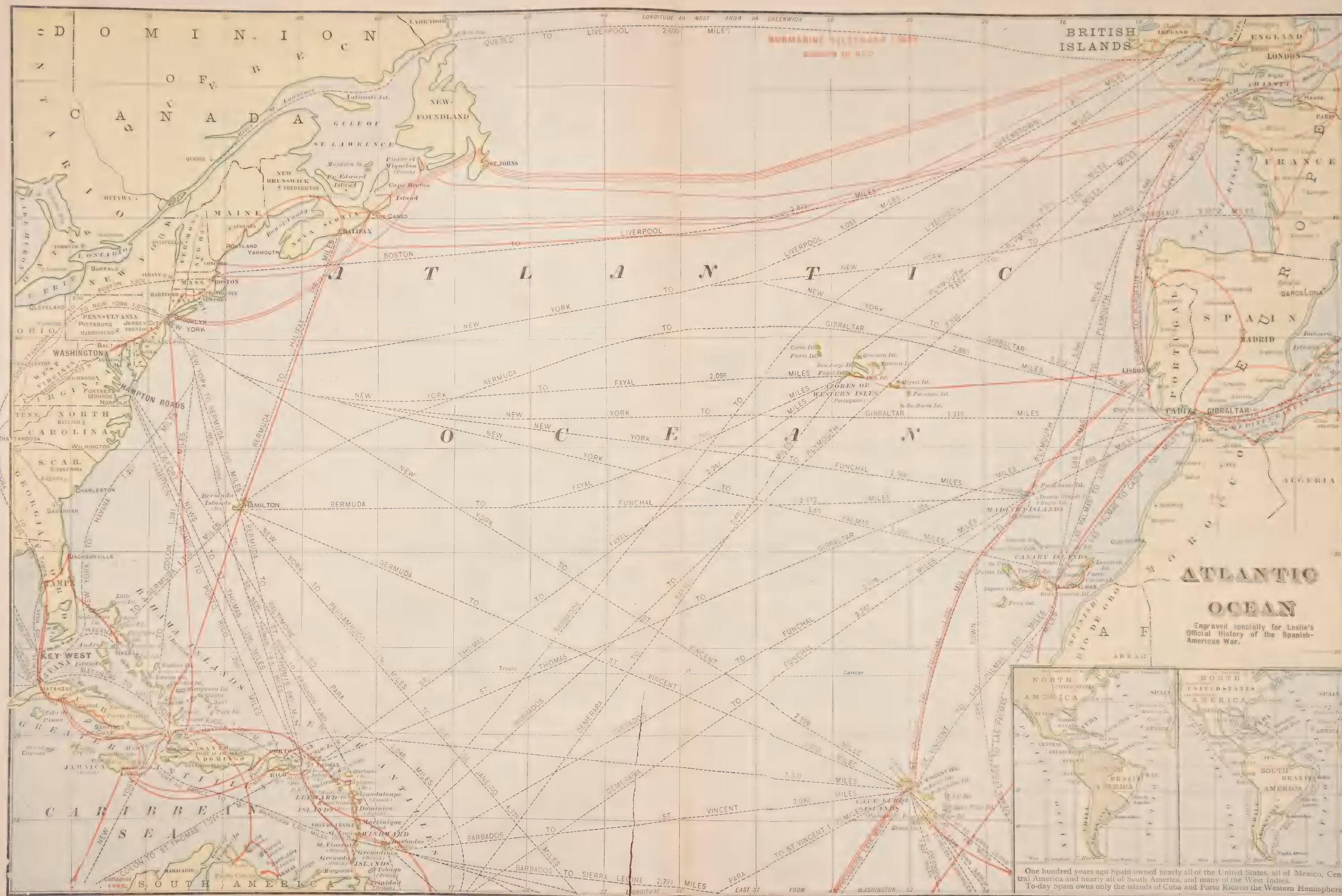
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A GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE NAVY.

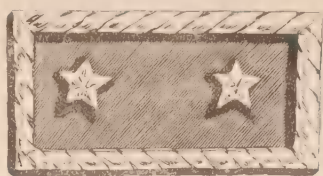
- ABAFT**—Towards the rear.
- ATHWART**—Across the ship, as opposed to fore and aft.
- AMIDSHIPS**—The centre part of a ship.
- ANCHOR-WATCH**—Men on watch while vessel is lying at anchor.
- ARDOIS SIGNAL SYSTEM**—A system of electric light signals adopted in 1897, by which lanterns of red and white are swung from the masthead in alternating positions.
- ARM AND AWAY**—Order given to small boats to prepare for service.
- ARMAMENT**—The guns of all classes on a war vessel.
- ARMOR**—The metal protection of a war vessel.
- BACKING**—The timber to which the armor plates are bolted.
- BARBETTE**—A fixed circular belt of armor rigidly attached to the deck, protecting the turret, which revolves inside. The guns fire over it. Guns are mounted in barbette when they fire over a parapet and not through port-holes.
- BASE**—The rear portion of a shot or gun.
- BATTERY**—A place where guns are mounted. A number of guns taken collectively.
- BATTLE LANTERN**—A lantern supplied for lighting up the decks during an engagement.
- BATTLESHIP**—A ship carrying heaviest guns and thickest armor, to stand the brunt of a naval engagement.
- BERTH DECK**—The deck next below the lower gun deck.
- BETWEEN DECKS**—The space comprised between any two decks.
- BILGE**—That part of the hull more nearly horizontal than vertical.
- BILGE KEEL**—A projection on the bilge of a vessel parallel with keel.
- BOW CHASER**—A gun mounted in bow to fire on retreating vessel.
- BREECH**—The portion of the gun abaft the chamber.
- BREECH BLOCK**—A mass of metal used to close breech of gun.
- BRIDGE**—A platform extending across the deck above the rail for the convenience of the officers in charge.
- BULKHEAD**—Any partition separating apartments on the same deck.
- BUNKER**—A bin for storing coal on ship.
- CABLE**—A long, strong chain used to retain a ship in place at anchor.
- CADET**—A young man at school on a training ship or in service, acquiring military instruction with the view of being commissioned an officer upon graduation.
- CAPSTAN**—A machine used on board ship for raising heavy weights.
- CARTRIDGE**—A case containing a charge of powder for a gun. Cartridges for great guns are usually put up in serge cloth bags; those for rapid firers are put up in copper cylinders.
- CHAMBER**—That part of the bore of a gun which receives the powder.
- CONNING TOWER**—The armored tower forward where the wheel, engine, telegraphs, etc., are placed, and where the captain is supposed to stand to direct the fighting of his ship in time of action. On a battleship, or cruiser, the conning tower is usually under the chart-house or flying bridge, forward of the smoke-stack. On monitors it is in the revolving turret, the lookout being through narrow slits around the apex of the turret.
- CONVOY**—A merchant fleet protected by an armed force. The ships which defend the merchant vessels while en voyage.
- CROSS-TREES**—The short arms extending across the topmast.
- CROWN**—The round up of the deck from the level line.
- CROW'S NEST**—A perch for a lookout at the masthead.
- CRUISER**—A type just below the battleship and just above the gunboat. An armored cruiser has side or vertical armor, and horizontal or deck armor. A protected cruiser has horizontal or deck armor only. An unprotected cruiser has no armor.
- DEAD FLAT**—The name of the widest frame of the ship.
- DEAD LIGHTS**—Coverings to the side air ports.
- DEPTH OF HOLD**—Perpendicular height from the top of the ceiling to the top of the main deck.
- DINGHEY**—Smallest boat on a warship—also, "dinghy" and "dingy."
- DISPLACEMENT**—The weight in tons of the volume of water the hull of a ship displaces.
- DRAUGHT**—The depth of a keel of a ship below the surface of the water—spelled also draft.
- ENSIGN**—The national flag. Also, the lowest grade of commissioned officers in the navy, corresponding to the rank of second-lieutenant in the land service.
- FALSE KEEL**—A plank bolted to main keel so that when ship touches bottom the false keel may protect the true keel.
- FATHOM**—A measure of six feet.
- FIGHTING-TOP**—also, Military Mast—A circular station on the fore and mainmasts of battleships and cruisers, protected by iron plates, in which small rapid-fire or Gatling guns are mounted.
- FIRST WATCH**—The watch from eight to twelve midnight. Each watch is of four hours' duration.
- FLUSH DECK**—A deck from stem to stern without a break.
- FORE FOOT**—The foreward end of the keel.
- FORE ORLOP**—That part of the ship next forward of the hold and under the berth deck.
- FOREPEAK**—The extreme forward hold of the ship, where the paint room and other storerooms are.
- FRAMES**—The ribs which compose the frame of a ship. The floor plate, angle irons, and reverse angle irons when completed form a rib.
- FUNNEL**—The large pipe for carrying off the smoke, called often smoke-stack or smoke-pipe.
- FUSE**—Local apparatus for igniting the charge of a shell or torpedo.
- GANGWAY**—A thoroughfare. The opening in the ship's side where people enter and depart.
- GREAT GUNS**—The heavy ordnance of a ship—all guns above 6-inch calibre are styled great guns; below that modern guns are now usually called rapid-fire guns.
- GUN**—A generic term for the pieces composing the armament of a ship.
- GUNBOAT**—A small vessel usually under 2,000 tons displacement, with gun power developed rather than speed or coal carrying capacity.
- GUN DECK**—A deck below the spar, or top deck, on which the ship's guns are carried. When there are two gun decks on a vessel, the upper one is called the *main gun deck*, and the lower, the *lower gun deck*.
- HALF MAST**—To lower a flag midway between the truck and deck.
- HATCH**—An aperture in the deck more than two feet square; when smaller they are usually called manholes.
- HOLD**—The interior portion of a ship, below the lower deck.
- HOWITZER**—A short, light cannon, to throw a large projectile with a small charge of powder.
- HULL**—The body of a ship, independent of masts and rigging.
- JACOB'S LADDER**—Short ladder, with wood rungs and rope sides.
- KEEL**—The bottom plate of a ship, extending from stem to stern; the frames are bolted to it.
- KEELSON**—The inside keel of the ship.
- LAUNCH**—Usually the largest boats in the ship, steam or pulling.
- LINE OF FIRE**—Line of prolongation of bore of a gun when fired.
- LIST**—To lean to one side or the other.
- MACHINE GUNS**—Those in which the operations pertaining to continuous fire are automatically performed by machinery. Cartridges are supplied to the chamber, fired, the empty case withdrawn and a fresh cartridge inserted.
- MASTER-AT-ARMS**—An officer in the navy corresponding to first sergeant in the land service. He is chief petty officer of the ship, who has charge of prisoners and enforces police regulations.
- MONITOR**—A low freeboard armored vessel, with one or two turrets, each carrying two great guns; nearly flat bottom and with very light draught of water, designed by Ericsson.
- ORDNANCE**—The science of making and mounting guns.
- ORLOP**—The lowest deck, where the cables and storerooms usually are.
- PENNANT**—A narrow flag, "coach whip," hoisted by all vessels in commission commanded by an officer not of flag rank.
- PETTY OFFICER**—A sub-officer in the navy corresponding to a non-commissioned officer in the army, such as gunners, and assistant engineers.
- PLATFORM DECK**—The upper part of the protective deck.
- PRIVATEER**—A private armed vessel commissioned by the government in time of war to prey upon an enemy's commerce.
- PROTECTIVE DECK**—The armored deck, curved, protecting the vitals and extending from the ram (bow) to the stern.
- QUARTER-DECK**—The upper deck, abaft the mainmast.
- QUARTERMASTER**—In the navy a petty officer who has charge of the steering of the ship and assists the navigator; he has charge of the logs, leads, colors, signal gear, etc.
- QUARTERS**—The stations of the officers and men at the guns for working them when in action.
- RAPID-FIRE GUNS**—Those for which cartridge and projectile are made up as one whole.
- RATE**—In our navy, a classification of ships according to displacement tonnage. Above 8,000 tons, first rate; 5,000 to 8,000, second rate; 3,000 to 5,000, third rate; below 3,000, fourth rate.
- REDOUBT**—An armored space in the centre of the ship protecting the turret mounts and ammunition.
- SIDE**—The side of a ship includes all the outside upper works down to the water edge.
- SKIN**—The inside or outside plating of a ship.
- SMALL ARMS**—Firearms carried in the hand.
- SQUADRON**—A detachment of vessels employed on any service.
- SQUADRON, FLYING**—A squadron of observation that cruises rapidly from place to place.
- SPAR-DECK**—The upper deck on which the turrets are placed.
- STARBOARD**—The right hand side, looking forward.
- STARBOARD STRAKE**—The first range of plating in the ship's bottom next the keel.
- STEM**—The casting at the fore end of the ship; the plating forward is made fast to it.
- STERN**—The whole after part of the ship.
- STERNPOST**—The aftermost casting. It receives the ends of the plates.
- STRAKE**—One breadth of plating worked from end to end of the ship.
- SUB-CALIBRE**—A term applied to projectiles that are smaller than the bore of the gun.
- SUPERSTRUCTURE**—The light structure placed on the spar deck between the turrets.
- TILLER-ROOM**—An apartment in the stern of a vessel below the berth deck where the steering machinery or gear is located.
- TOP**—A platform of circular form on a mast.
- TRIMMING TANKS**—Tanks in which water ballast may be carried to trim the ship.
- TURRET**—A circular movable armored chamber in which are mounted great guns.
- WAIST**—That part of a ship between the quarter-deck and forecastle.
- WARD-ROOM**—An apartment in the after end of the lower gun-deck used by all commissioned officers except the captain.



INSIGNIA OF RANK AND REGULATION SWORDS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.



Lieutenant General.



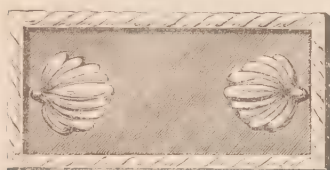
Major-General.



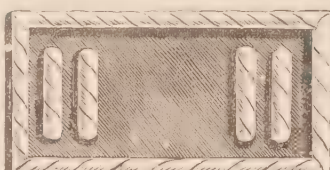
Brigadier-General.



Colonel.



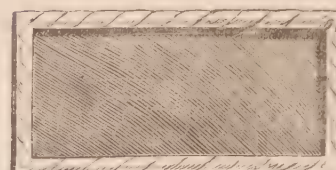
Lieutenant-Colonel and Major.



Captain.



First Lieutenant.



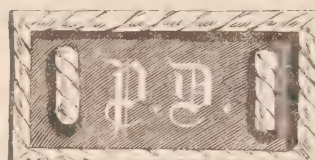
Second Lieutenant.



Surgeon.



Quartermaster.



Paymaster.



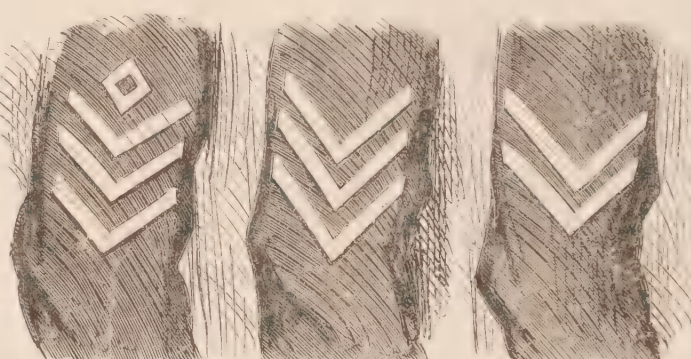
Commissary.



Hospital Steward.

Sergeant-Major.

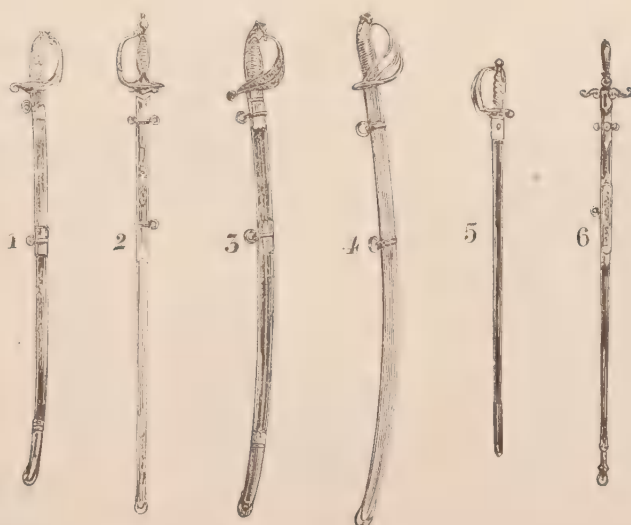
Quartermaster-Sergeant.



First or Orderly Sergeant.

Second Sergeant.

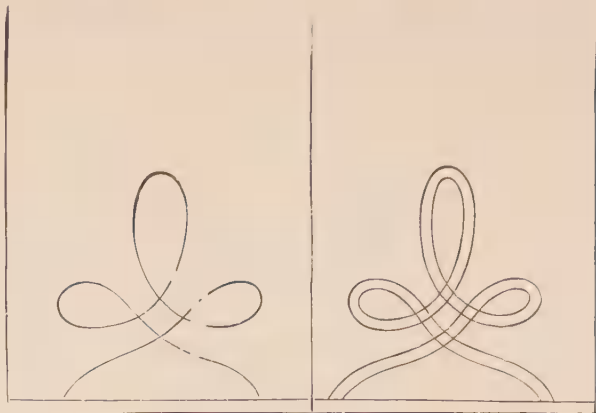
Corporal.



Service Stripes.

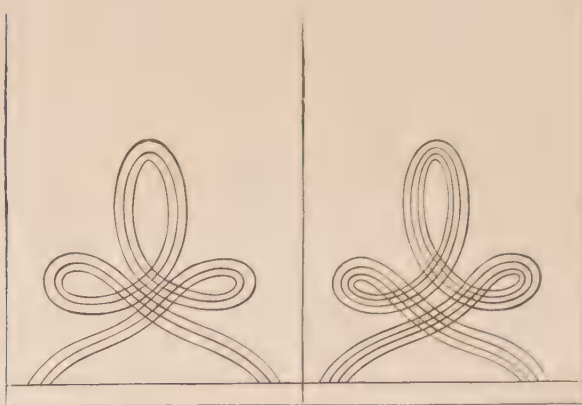
No. 1.—Sword and Scabbard for First Officer. No. 2.—General Officer's Sword. No. 3.—Sword of General Staff, Staff Corps, and Field and Staff of Regiments. No. 4.—Sabre for Cavalry. No. 5.—Musicians and Non-Commissioned Officers. No. 6.—Medical and Pay Departments.

DISTINGUISHING MARKS AND INSIGNIA OF RANK IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.



FIRST LIEUTENANT—One Braid.

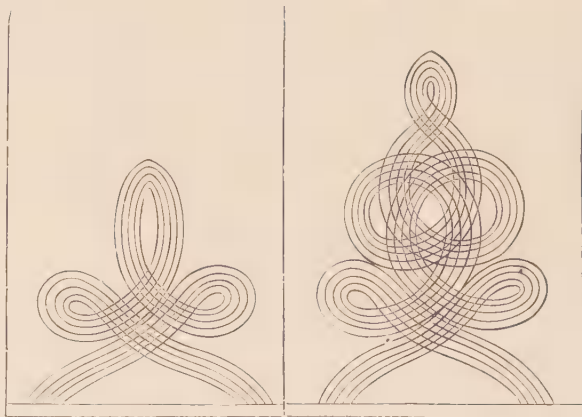
CAPTAIN—Two Braids.



MAJOR—Three Braids.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL—Four Braids.

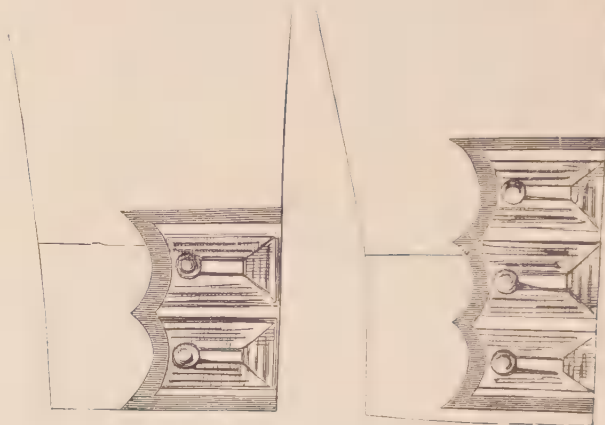
BADGES OF RANK WORN ON SLEEVES OF OVERCOAT.



COLONEL—Five Braids.

COMMANDANT—Five Braids.

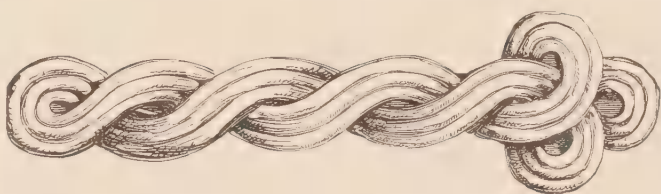
BADGES OF RANK WORN ON SLEEVES OF OVERCOAT.



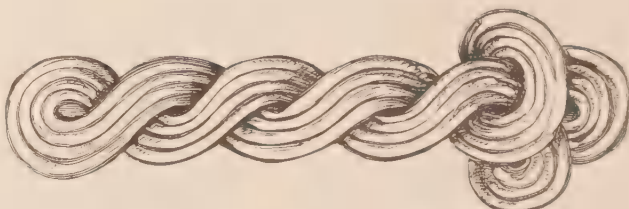
LIEUTENANT.

CAPTAIN.

SLEEVES—FULL DRESS MARINES.



SHOULDER KNOT—SECOND LIEUTENANT.

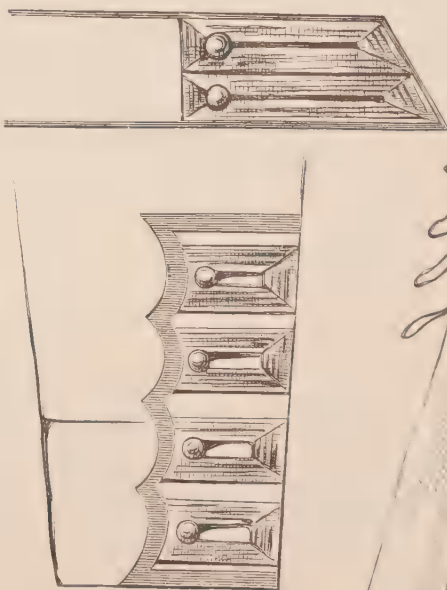


SHOULDER KNOT—MAJOR.



Uniform Cap—Complete.

Ornament for Officer's Full Size Undress Cap.



Collar.

Field Officer's Sleeve.



Overcoat.

Map of the PACIFIC OCEAN

Distances between principal points

AND THE

International date line

Engraved specially for Leslie's

Official History of the Spanish-

American War.



LESLIE'S OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORIC SKETCH OF CUBA.

CUBA, the largest of the West Indies, lies between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, with the exception of Puerto Rico, the last remaining colony at the outbreak of the American-Spanish war in the possession of Spain. Large tracts of it remain unexplored; 10 per cent only of the area cultivated; 7 per cent unclaimed; 4 per cent under forests.

HISTORY.—The island was discovered by Columbus in 1492; first colony founded in 1501, Santiago and Trinidad in 1514, Havana, 1519; Morro Castle, for the defence of Havana (still standing), built between 1538–1600. The island was captured by the English in 1762 and held until 1763.

GOVERNMENT UNDER SPANISH RULE.—Cuba is divided into six provinces, Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio, which have been represented in the Spanish Cortes by sixteen senators and thirty deputies. The governor-general of the civil and military administration, appointed by the Spanish government, held supreme power in the island, only consulting his council, also appointed by the Crown, on a few

unimportant matters. Havana is the capital city, with a population of 230,000.

POPULATION of the island 1,631,687, of which 65 per cent is white. There are about 50,000 Chinese laborers on the plantations, the balance of the inhabitants being negroes and mulattoes. The white population includes the *Peninsulars*



THE GARROTE—HOW SPAIN THROTTLED LIBERTY IN CUBA.

(immigrants from Spain), a small but influential class, comprising officials, planters, merchants and professional men; also the *Insulars* (Cuban creoles descended from original Spanish conquerors), numbering about 1,000,000.

CLIMATE of the lower coast lands is hot during part of the year, that of the interior temperate. Temperature ranges



STONE FORT, POZO REDONDO, ON HAVANA STRONG LINE.

from eighty-seven to seventy-three degrees, average, seventy-seven degrees; hottest months, August to September; coldest, November to February; temperate, March to May. The rainy season extends from May to October; dry season from November to April; principal rainy season from June to

aniseed, indigo, manioc, Indian corn, cotton and other textile plants, woods and tropical fruits, mangoes, bananas, pine-apples, etc. Also important as industries is the raising of horses, mules, sheep and swine.

COMMERCE is largely with (1) the United States, (2) with Spain, and (3) with Great Britain. The principal exports are sugar, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; others are coffee, mahogany and other woods, minerals and tropical fruits; imports rice, flour, jerked beef, and cottons, woolens and silks. In 1895, 38,466,000 pounds of tobacco leaf were exported; in 1896, 16,823,000 pounds of leaf and 185,914,000 cigars; the decrease of tobacco and increase of cigars was due entirely to Weyler's decree prohibiting the export of tobacco except to Spain. The number of packages of cigarettes exported 48,163,846. Nearly all of the tobacco leaf and more than half the cigars exported were sent to the United States. The principal ports are Havana, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba, Cardenas, Nuevitas, Baracoa, Cabanas, Bahia Honda, Cienfuegos, Trinidad and Manzanillo.

Railroads connect Havana with the most important towns in the Western provinces, but Santiago, the second city in size and importance, five hundred miles east of the capital city, is without railroad facilities to other parts of the island, and also without overland telegraph to any part of the country.



THE BUTCHERY OF THE CREW OF THE "VIRGINIUS"—SCENE AT THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE THE MOMENT BEFORE THE EXECUTION. CAPTAIN FRY BIDDING HIS COMPANIONS FAREWELL.

August; mean annual rainfall varies from thirty-nine to 157 inches; great humidity extends over all; mean more than 58 per cent.

The climate in all coast towns is rendered particularly dangerous to foreigners by the surface drainage systems, which are little better than when Columbus discovered the island.

MINERALS include iron, manganese, copper, lead, mercury, zinc, coal, petroleum and bitumen; mining titles issued, 296, with an extent of 34,000 acres. Mines include 135 iron, eighty-five manganese and fifty-three copper. As there is no railroad system worthy of a name, one may say that the interior of the island will prove richer in minerals than the slothful Spaniard has been able to discover.

PRODUCTS.—The chief products are sugar and tobacco. The sugar plantations cover more than 1300 square miles (832,000 acres); the sugar product 1894-95 (latest obtainable details owing to the Cuban insurrection), 1,004,264 tons; the tobacco crop averages 560,000 bales of 110 pounds each. Coffee is also largely produced, besides cocoa, opium,

Cuba is rightly called "Queen of the Antilles," not only because it is the largest island of the group, but also because the land is probably the most fertile on the globe, capable of supporting a population of 25,000,000. But rich in both soil and minerals, and abounding with valuable woods, fulfilling the dreams of the ancient voyagers which led to its discovery, Cuba has been so neglected that more than three-fourths of the island remains in its primitive condition. The Spanish nation has been so indifferent to the needs of her colonies that her naturally rich island possessions have been considered merely as prizes for the benefit of her supernumerary official aristocrats, who were permitted to thrive by taxes wrung from unrequited labor. Cubans have therefore been little more than slaves of Spain, for while exacting the pound of flesh she gave nothing in return. In Cuba there are few public roads, and comparatively no public buildings, schools or government improvements of any kind, save fortifications, garrisoned by strong bodies to keep the Cubans in subjection.

But despite the presence of a mailed hand, the intimidation of a large army, the Cubans have time and again risen

in rebellion against their savage taskmasters, and heroically tried to throw off the grievous yoke which an unnatural mother-country relentlessly imposed. In all of these conflicts the United States has been more or less concerned, and on two occasions efforts were made to secure the liberation of the island by purchase, but Spain resented all overtures and continued her persecutions of the people and a drainage of its resources, until humanity became appalled by the thralldom and the horrors by which it was maintained. Situated within less than one hundred miles of our coast Cuba is like a sister State, and such sympathy exists between us as proximity creates. It was therefore unavoidable that insurrections on the island should involve our people more or less,

four Cubans who were found on board. This was on November 4. The United States was notified on the sixth of the capture of the vessel and the slaughter, and a strong protest was made at once to President Castellar, of Spain. He immediately sent an order to Havana to delay further proceedings, but this order was disregarded, or not delivered, until after a second massacre, of twenty-seven prisoners took place. Many of these slaughtered men were citizens of the United States and of England.

Report of the capture reached Captain Sir Claude Lorraine, who at the time was in command of H. M. S. "Niobe," in the port of Kingston. He, anticipating Spanish barbarity, set out at once for Santiago, before which port his vessel



THE "VIRGINIUS" BUTCHERY IN 1873—SPANISH HORSEMEN TRAMPLING THE DEAD AND THE DYING VICTIMS INTO THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE TRENCH AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

affording opportunities for filibustering, and becoming a field of promise for adventurous Americans animated by the military spirit. The barbarity with which Spain treated her enemies, her refusal to recognize the code in force among civilized nations, her amazing fatuity and her relentless persecutions were the seeds from which sprang the oak of liberty. These were planted long ago, and watered with the best blood of Cubans in the ten years of war, but it was in 1873 that the growth showed itself above ground, and thereafter it flourished under American protection and cultivation until it became strong enough to defy all the lightning-bolts that Spain was able to hurl.

The incident which had the largest influence towards securing Cuban independence is known as the "Virginus Massacre," an occasion quite as memorable—

The "Virginus" Massacre. for the outrage was no less great—as the destruction of the "Maine," and which so

horried and angered the American people that a declaration of war was only averted by a quick promise of reparation made by Spain. The facts concerning the seizure of the "Virginus," and the summary execution of Captain Fry and thirty of his crew and companions are as follows:

On the last day of October, 1873, the Spanish steamer "Tornado" sighted and captured, near Jamaica, the "Virginus," a sailing ship flying the American flag. It was claimed but not proved that the vessel was engaged as a filibuster. The "Tornado" took her prize into Santiago, where, with the usual disregard for humanity or the ordinary observances of the invariable rule of civilized nations toward captured prisoners, the Spanish authorities immediately shot

arrived while the executions were being committed. With great expedition he hurried ashore to notify the Spanish officer that if another prisoner was shot he would shell the city. This peremptory notice promptly stopped the slaughter, but it did not end the outrage, for the most shocking indignities were perpetrated upon the bodies of the dead, which were trampled by the feet of horses ridden by Spanish soldiers, and the remains were then piled into carts and hauled away to a ditch, into which they were dumped as carcasses to be buried only to prevent pollution of the air. The prisoners who escaped execution through the interference of Captain Lorraine were cast into prison, and in the evening the Spanish officers gave a great ball to celebrate the slaughter.

President Grant at once made a peremptory demand on Spain for a restoration of the vessel, for a prompt and unconditional surrender of the surviving prisoners, for a heavy indemnity as a recompense for the murdered men, for a salute to the American flag and for the punishment of the offending parties. The demand was sent on the sixteenth



CAPTAIN JOSEPH FRY, COMMANDER OF THE "VIRGINIUS," SHOT AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

of November, and twelve days were given for compliance. Spain contended that the "Virginius" had no right to fly the American flag, and that her crew forfeited their liberty and lives by assisting the insurgents. After a lengthy diplomatic correspondence the matter was adjusted by Spain allowing an indemnity of \$80,000, acknowledging the illegality of the seizure and executions, and by surrendering the "Virginius." The vessel sank, however, off the coast



MOUNTED CIVIL GUARDS, HAVANA

of South Carolina, while being taken to New York (December 26, 1873).

As previously mentioned, Cuba has been a land of tumult, tyranny and shame for many years; indeed, there has been no pronounced period of peace in the island since Cuban Wars for Columbus set foot thereon.

Liberation. In the early centuries the Cubans were slaves, driven to toil by the most brutal of taskmasters, and so bitterly oppressed by the Spaniards that the original population was reduced almost to the point of extinction. Subsequently, many Spaniards settled in the new possessions, from whom the present population is chiefly descended. As their numbers increased they began to show restlessness in common with Spaniards throughout the Americas, and in the beginning of the century (1810), the Cubans as we may henceforth call them, rose in rebellion against the mother country. This insurrection failed to spread to any considerable proportions and was therefore promptly quelled.

In 1820-21, the Spanish colonies in South America freed themselves from the Spanish yoke, under the impetuous and courageous Bolivar, and through his instigation the Cubans made their second attempt, in 1823, to achieve their liberties, but, like the former uprising, this was put down by the military arm briskly wielded. Though the insurrection was suppressed, the spirit of the Cubans was unbroken, and a turmoil succeeded that was little less than anarchy. So annoying to commerce was the condition of politico-civic affairs in Cuba that with the hope of correcting them finally, President Polk made an offer to purchase the island for the sum of \$100,000,000.

But Spain's reply was that her colony was not in the market. This was followed by open insurrection in the island and by organized sympathy in the United States. The Lone Star Society was formed, having for its object "the acquisition of the Island of Cuba as a part of the territory of the United States." And, backed in part by this society, Narciso Lopez, the Cuban leader of the time, made a landing in Cuba, and started an active insurrection. This was in 1850. The next year he was taken and shot, but the revolt he had fired burned on sporadically for several years, and the sympathy in this country continued so active that President Pierce had to issue a proclamation warning the people to maintain neutrality. This sympathy was especially strong in the Southern States where annexation was favored with a view to the struggle already threatening between the two sections of the country on the slave question. The addition of Cuba would have given the slaveholding States the balance of power.

In the autumn of 1868 began the 'Ten Years' War, which was to show not only the decreasing power of Spain and the increasing power of the opposition to her intolerable oppression, but also it was to show *Beginning of the Ten Years' War, 1868.* a curious change in the sympathy felt by this country. From being a slave-holding, and consequently an upper class sympathy, with an ulterior motive of self interest behind it, it had become a sentimental sympathy in the North for a people struggling in the bonds of slavery.

Though the 'Ten Years' War, like all its predecessors, ended in submission to the sovereignty of Spain, it was none the less a triumph for the insurgents. In the first place, nearly the whole island was involved in it, at one time or another, and liberal and progressive ideas were sown broadcast. Many of the large land owners joined in it, liberating their slaves as a preliminary and putting the arms of the freemen in their hands. By the treaty of El Zanjón, which terminated the war, all those slaves who had borne arms were left free; whereas slavery generally was not abolished in Cuba till 1887. Moreover, Spain pledged herself to institute the reforms for which the insurgents had contended. These reforms provided for a constitutional government, with representation both in Cuba and in the Spanish Cortes for the people who paid the bills. It must not be forgotten that the Cuban struggle has been a fight for the constitutional rights which we Americans ourselves had to fight for. These included home rule, and the right to some control over the money paid out in taxes. These just claims were conceded by the terms of the treaty, but they were in fact withheld in violation of the agreement, and the old order of oppression continued.

During the three years of their war, from February 24, 1895, until the achievement of their independence, the Cubans endured more sufferings and displayed more heroism than any other people have ever done in a struggle for liberty. In the face of tremendous odds—without the help of a friendly power abroad, without even military training, their army being composed principally of enthusiastic volunteers, without a regular supply of arms and ammunition, with very little money, and, what is a disadvantage even graver, with the official hostility of every government, including the nations nearest their shores, they have nearly exterminated 200,000 Spanish soldiers, the most powerful European army ever sent to the American continent; and neither fire nor sword, nor bribes nor fair promises of better government, were powerful enough to make them agree to a peace not based on their absolute freedom from the hated yoke of Spain.

If history does not afford a parallel of the stern resolution displayed by the Cubans to die or to win in a struggle with all the odds against them, neither does it present a case of stubborn resistance to justice and human rights, and of barbarous cruelty which equals the record of Spain in Cuba. The eighty years of war for liberation carried on against Spain in the Netherlands are not comparable with the



A SANTIAGO DILIGENCE HELD UP BY REVOLUTIONISTS.

struggle in Cuba. That was principally a war of religion in the sixteenth century, a time of monarchical oppression and religious fanaticism. This was a war for extermination, for no religious, no political principle whatever, but only to reduce by force to the sway of a rapacious government and subject colony that had every right to be free.

These three years of war to the death form but a brief chapter in the history of Cuba's struggles. Since early in



SPANISH ATROCITIES IN CUBA.

this century their noble aspirations for liberty have cost the Cubans streams of blood shed by the Spanish tyrant.

The Fiery Days of 1849.

The list of Cuban martyrs who died for their cause on the scaffold or in exile long before the first military attempt against Spain, in 1849, would fill many pages. In 1850 General Narcisco Lopez, after some ephemeral victories, was finally defeated, caught, and garroted in Havana. But his example, no more than that of Pinto and Estrampes, executed as he was in the capital of Cuba, was not lost to the patriots. On October 10, 1868, after eighteen years of turbulence and constant conspiracies, a formidable revolution broke out in Yara, which lasted ten years. If a peace was signed in 1878, it was only for a truce in the terrible contest. Spain was not going to keep her promise of justice, and the Cubans would not accept the everlasting rule of Spain. The year 1895 brought a new and formidable revolt. If during

the three years of war which followed the Cubans did not give evidence sufficient of their uncompromising resolution, the history of their past uprisings will suffice to prove that peace and prosperity was impossible in the neighboring island as long as the flag of Spain waved over Morro Castle in Havana.

The last revolution was instigated by Jose Marti, a Cuban exile in this country and a man of genius and courage. He organized here what is called the Cuban Revolutionary party, an association of clubs of Cuban political exiles, for the purpose of raising money to free their country. Poor as were the majority of the few Cubans who lived in the United States before the beginning of the revolution, they listened to the eloquent appeals of Marti and gave him all they had on earth to liberate Cuba from Spain. Marti was appointed delegate of the party, and his faithful friend, Benjamin J. Guerra, was made treasurer. There was not much money then in the safes of the afterward famous

Junta, and the small funds was soon exhausted by an unsuccessful attempt to start an expedition from the South. But Marti had obtained the co-operation of General Maximo Gomez and General Antonio Maceo, two veterans of the last war. He knew that the discontent against Spain was deep throughout the island. He had important connections with conspirators in all the provinces. He gave without hesita-



AMERICAN CONSULATE, SANTIAGO.

tion the orders for the uprising and went to Santo Domingo to join General Gomez, with whom he entered the field.

At that grave and decisive moment the total funds of the patriots amounted to not much more than \$70,000. It is

Poverty of the so great a purpose, a war should have been
Patriots. waged which has cost Spain, besides the sacrifice of many of her soldiers, \$250,000,000 and caused to the United States a net loss in trade and business of \$300,000,000.

On May 19, 1895, Marti was killed in the engagement at Dos Rios, but his work had already been done. He had landed on April 11 with General Gomez at Sabana La Mar, on the southern coast of Cuba, after issuing at Monte Cristi a revolutionary manifesto and had had time before his death to convoke the representatives of all the Cuban provinces to a general assembly to elect a provisional government and frame a constitution. If this was not accomplished, until later, in September of the same year, at the town of Jimaguayu, it was not the less true that from the first days of the revolution, the desire of Marti, as of all the patriots, was to organize a republic with popular institutions.

Two months before Marti's death, General Antonio Maceo had landed at Duava, near Baracos, Santiago de Cuba province. With a handful of men and a few rifles and cartridges a small open boat brought him from Jamaica to Cuba. But his name and his presence were enough to make Spain



FIELD HOSPITAL OUTFIT, SPANISH ARMY AT SANTIAGO.

tremble. He and his heroic brother, Jose Maceo, were surrounded by superior Spanish forces on the day of their landing. They broke through the Spanish lines and made their way into the country. In a few days, as soon as the news spread of their arrival, the province of Santiago de Cuba rose in arms and Antonio Maceo gathered around him more than 10,000 Cuban soldiers.

The revolution was now actively begun. The few patriots who took up arms on February 24 at Baire and Manzanillo, had courageously resisted under General Bartolome Maso, now Cuba's president, the attacks of the columns of the Spanish-Gen-

eral Lachambre, as well as the proposals of peace from the Captain-General of the Island, Don Emilia Callejo. The envoys of the Captain-General told Maso that the revolution was a failure. The provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana were entirely quiet. A few unimportant bands in Matanzas and Santa Clara had been dispersed or had surrendered. Puerto Principe was unanimously in favor of peace.

But Maso, knowing well how to receive such reports, refused to yield. He had confidence in the landing of Maceo, Marti and Gomez. *The Slumbering Giant.*

He knew the great moral effect that the presence of those leaders in the field was going to have on the Cuban people; and Spain knew it also. The news that Maceo was in Cuba reached Madrid shortly after the overthrow of the Sagasta cabinet. Canovas, then in power, resolved to fight the rev-



SPANISH TROOPS IN FATIGUE UNIFORM, SANTIAGO.

olution with the first of the Spanish generals and with all the resources of the nation. General Calleja was recalled and General Martinez Campos was sent to Cuba with 25,000 soldiers.

Martinez Campos landed in Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, on April 16, 1895. His first impression was pessimistic and the long chain of defeats inflicted upon his command until December of the same year proved how right he was in believing from the first day of his arrival that this war was to be more important than the previous one of 1868. He wasted a great deal of time in useless trips by sea to Havana and again to the east. Maceo was preparing in the meantime his men and Gomez was formulating a plan for a great invasion of the west in order to carry the revolution to all the provinces and establish in each one a regular body of the Cuban army.

July 13, 1895, is the memorable date of the battle of Peralejo. The war had been until then confined almost to the province of Santiago de Cuba, with some small bands of patriots roaming through Puerto Principe and keeping up only an unimportant guerilla warfare. But Maceo had already obtained some notable triumphs, and Martinez Campos decided to carry reinforcements to the Spanish towns in the interior which were in great danger of attack by the insurgents. While Martinez Campos was on the way to Bayamo, Maceo offered him battle near Peralejo. Maceo—and to this happy chance General Martinez Campos owed his life—did not know that the Spaniards were commanded by Martinez Campos himself. He thought that the Spanish columns of 8000 men was led by General Fiedel Santocildes, because such was the information given to him by a Spanish prisoner. "Had I known at the beginning," he wrote afterward, "that Martinez Campos was there, I would have sacrificed 1000 of my soldiers to catch him, dead or alive."



SEÑOR SANTA LUCIA, PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.



SENORITA FEDESVINDA SANCHEZ, NOTED FOR ACTIVE EFFORTS IN AID OF WOUNDED CUBAN SOLDIERS.



SPANISH SOLDIERS GUARDING A RAILROAD STATION AND TRAIN.

The engagement was a pitched battle and the Cubans, not numbering 6,000, carried the day. General Santocildes fell dead near General Martinez Campos. The Spaniards lost all their ammunition and their horses. Completely routed, a body of them, availing themselves of the darkness of

Battle of Pera-lejo, 1895.

the evening, fled to Bayamo carrying Martinez Campos on a stretcher borne by four soldiers. He was exhausted by fatigue and filled with despair. More than 300 Spaniards were left dead on the field. With the splendid booty secured by him, Maceo completed the arming of his patriots.

From April to October Gomez successfully carried the war through Puerto Principe province and laid his plans for the invasion of the west. On October 22, Maceo, having received orders from Gomez, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in September, by the Assembly of Representatives, started for the east with 2,000 of his men. On October 30 Gomez invaded Las Villas. Maceo joined him on November 29, near a place called Los Guayos. From there they began their triumphant march. On December 3 the Spanish Colonel Segura was defeated by the insurgents at Iguara and had to leave his dead on the field, together with a great supply of arms and ammunition.

On December 15 the Spanish battalions of Canarias and Trevino were routed by Maceo at Mal Tiempo, after the most gallant charge with machetes of the Cuban cavalry, led by Maceo himself, that has ever been seen in the Cuban wars. On December 21 the victory of El Desquite cleared the way for the invaders to the province of Matanzas. Martinez Campos now made a desperate effort to check the two Cuban leaders. Until that moment he had been recoiling before the invaders with his columns, hoping that they would stop. But he saw that each step of the patriots to the west was a decisive triumph for their cause. The enthusiasm of the revolution was growing day by day throughout the country. The Cuban ranks were filled with volunteers from all the cities and towns by which Gomez and Maceo passed. Martinez Campos, thus brought to bay, rallied his almost dis-

persed men and presented battle at El Coliseo on December 23.

The action was sharp and decisive. Martinez Campos behaved bravely, leading one of his wings in a charge against Gomez, but Maceo falling on the Spanish won the day for Cuba and compelled Martinez Campos to retire. The Captain-General hurriedly entered Havana, making preparations to defend the city, and he confessed his defeat to the astonished Spanish volunteers and residents of the capital.

It was on the night of December 27 the Captain-General acknowledged his defeat, and a few days later the rabid Spaniards of the city compelled him to tender his resignation to Madrid. They demanded from Canovas, a captain-general framed in the old iron cast of the Spanish conquerors, not to fight battles and risk his life on the field, but to exterminate the native population. In their belief women, children, every one born in Cuba, should be held responsible for the situation. They did not want a soldier, with a gallant career and personal courage. They demanded an executioner. Canovas satisfied them and appointed Don Valeriano y Weyler y Nicolau to succeed Martinez Campos.

The question may be asked, why the patriots, after so many victories did not invest the city of Havana and end there with the Spanish dominion? The answer is very clear. After the battle of Coliseo, **Weyler Appointed General Gomez reviewed his troops and found Captain-General,** that each soldier had only three cartridges.

The Cubans in the United States were making efforts to send a big expedition to the patriots. A hostile administration checked them. If the Spanish army was defeated in the fields of Cuba, Spanish diplomacy was triumphant at Washington.

At Guira de Melena, on January 4, 1896, the patriots had to fight with their machetes to enter the province of Havana. For such a state of affairs General Gomez considered his best plan to be to organize armies in all the provinces invaded, so far as his resources permitted him to do, and try to carry the war into Pinar del Rio province. At Garro, on



MILITARY HOSPITAL AT COLON, WITH OVER THREE HUNDRED SICK SPANISH SOLDIERS.



SENORITA MARIA LUISA SANCHEZ, AS SHE APPEARED IN A PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE CUBAN CAUSE.



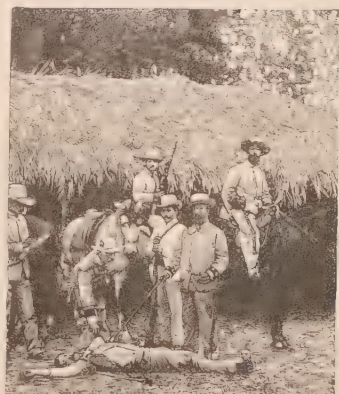
GENERAL D. VALERIANO WEYLER, CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND SPANISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN CUBA.



GENERAL JUAN NEPOMUCENO BURRIEL, AUTHOR OF THE "VIRGINUS" BUTCHERY.

January 8, the patriots routed a Spanish column and entered Pinar del Rio. General Gomez then withdrew to the east while Maceo proceeded to the west. On January 17 he obtained another victory at the very gates of Pinar del Rio city, and on January 22 he took the town of Banos at the western extremity of the island, three months after his departure from Baragua in Santiago de Cuba.

On February 12, Maceo returned to Havana province, whereupon General Weyler publicly declared Pinar del Rio pacified, but the gallant Cuban leader invaded that province again on March 15.



MILITARY JURY INSPECTING THE BODY OF AN ASSASSINATED CUBAN.

Before this Weyler had already shown his sanguinary spirit and plans of murder. Prisoners of war and innocent persons unjustly charged with aiding the rebellion were shot every day in Havana. The most summary court-martial preceded the executions as a mere formality. In other cases the victims were murdered in cold blood in their dungeons or thrown alive into the sea, during the night, at the entrance of the harbor to feed the sharks. The horrors of the

Council of Blood under Alva look tame when compared with the crimes of Weyler. In the country his troops had orders to outrage women and to kill every non-combatant without regard to age. In the cities he appointed as Inspectors of Police the most infamous murderers and thieves from the Spanish penal colonies in Africa.

In a short time more than 100,000 persons emigrated from Cuba panic-stricken. But Weyler was not satisfied. He intended to destroy the country and to exterminate the natives. Seeing that the execu-

A Policy of Extermination.

tions in the forts were too slow a method and that the destruction wrought by his columns was not enough to ruin the island, he conceived one of the most monstrous crimes ever committed against humanity. On February 16, 1896, he issued his two famous decrees of concentration. By them every human being in the country districts was compelled to leave his home, after it had been destroyed by the Spanish columns, and go to one of the fortified towns under the vigilance of the Spanish soldiers. With the homes of the reconcentrados their cultivated lands were to be devastated and around the towns

where they had to live not a piece of bread was to be given to them. In this manner, under pretext of a military operation, half a million people, most of them women and children, were condemned to die from hunger.

From the date of those decrees until November, 1896, 300,000 people were murdered thus in Cuba. A year later, as a result of Weyler's sanguinary orders, the number had been increased to 400,000. What monster in history ever did so much against humanity and civilization? Nero, Caligula, Tamerlane, Torquemada, Alva, when compared with Weyler, appeared mild and humane. A poltroon besides being an assassin, he never offered battle to the Cubans or took the field to fight. In his time Spain sent 200,000 soldiers to Cuba. He kept them inactive guarding the trocha, from Mariel to Majana in Pinar del Rio province, or from Juraco to Moron in Puerto Principe. At other times from his palace in Havana, following on a map the imaginary positions of his enemies, he ordered his columns to make combined movements that always resulted in defeats.



SUMMER PALACE OF CAPTAIN-GENERAL WEYLER.

One instance of the stupidity and cowardice of Weyler occurred on May 1, 1896. He ordered one of his favorite combinations of columns against Maceo at a place called Cacarajicara in the province of Pinar del Rio. The result was that the forces of the Spanish Colonels Inclan and Gelabert were shattered by the Cuban leader, and the havoc made in the Spanish lines was so great that the Spanish soldiers, panic-stricken, threw themselves into the sea to escape the Cuban machete. Weyler, as in all other cases, accused his subordinates of not having obeyed his orders exactly.



SECTION OF ARTILLERISTS OF THE COLUMN OF COLONEL GALBIS.

On December 7, 1896, Maceo, after having crossed Weyler's famous trocha and entered Havana province, was assassinated in an ambush near Punta Brava. The revolution lost in him a great patriot and a heroic soldier. But Weyler soon understood that the murder of Maceo was not the death of Cuba's cause. In March, 1896, General Calixto Garcia landed in Santiago de Cuba. He soon replaced Maceo as a dashing fighter and a brilliant commander. At the same time Gomez in Santa Clara had won the important battle of Santiago and had control of the whole province. The battle of Juan Criollo in February, 1897, was another of Gomez's important victories, and in Santiago de Cuba the latter part of the year was made conspicuous by the triumph of General Garcia at Victoria de las Tunas, an event of which may be regarded as one of the most important of the war.

Weyler was recalled in November, when, after the death of Canovas and the fall of the short-lived Azcarraga cabinet, Senor Sagasta was selected as Prime Minister by the Queen Regent. But it is a well-known fact that after the message of President McKinley Weyler's recall was imposed upon Spain by this country.

General Don Ramon Blanco, appointed in Weyler's stead, was to change the sanguinary methods of warfare of his predecessor, entered Havana November 29, 1897. Spain granted to Cuba an autonomist system, which had been declared a mockery by all impartial judges. The Cubans therefore rejected it, and the new régime inaugurated in

Havana on the first day of 1898 by General Blanco was generally considered as a complete failure.

The patriots declared the acceptance of autonomy an act of treachery to their flag. They accordingly hanged as spies all the Spanish agents sent to them to propose such a scheme. They also rejected with scorn the offers of money made to them by Blanco. The death of the Cuban General Aranguren, near Havana, did not discourage the patriots in the least. They kept up the war as enthusiastically as ever, having adopted as their motto, "Independence or Death."

CHAPTER II.

THE INEVITABLE CONFLICT FORESHADOWED.

If the Spanish people had known more about Cuba and the Cubans and about America and the Americans, and if the American people had known more about Spanish people, then the crisis between Spain and the United States might have been avoided.

It should be said at the outset that the danger of war between Spain and the United States had been real and not far distant. It matters not that the present government of Spain was earnestly striving to avoid such a hopeless culmination of Spain's troubles; it matters not that all public men of knowledge and common sense in this country knew that war with the United States meant simply a crowning disaster to the fortunes of Spain. It was the avowed purpose of the Washington Government to do its duty to the cause of humanity and liberty in suffering Cuba, if possible, without drawing the sword or inciting Spain to draw hers. But the Spanish people knew less of America and Americans than they did of their European neighbors. No adequate



THE CITY OF SANTA CLARA, SACKED BY THE INSURGENTS.



CAVES OF BALLAMAR, WHERE INSURGENTS TAKE REFUGE AT NIGHT.

impression can be conveyed of the stagnation and vice which for more than two centuries have made Spain the slowest laggard of the old world in the march of civilization. It is necessary to get a glimpse at least of Spanish life in order to appreciate the enervation, the paralysis, which has reduced a once great people to a nation which retains only an exaggerated conception of the qualities which make greatness



GROUP OF SPANISH SOLDIERS READY TO DEFEND A SUGAR STATION.

possible. How to live without work seems to be the problem which appeals most strongly to the Spanish ingenuity and tastes. The thing is forced upon the attention of every visitor to Spain.

Take, for instance, the feature of Madrid life which most forcibly impresses a visitor. It seems as if half the inhabitants of the city made their living by selling lottery tickets to the other half. Gambling, or how to get rich by a fluke, is the national passion, and those who know the Spanish people best say that it is ineradicable. Instead of begging, the street mendicant thrusts a sheaf of lottery tickets in your face. Every block, also, has its special shop for the

*Beggary and
Turpitude of the
People.*

same pernicious trade in lottery tickets, though why these should be necessary, when it is impossible to get past the door of one of them without forcing one's way through a crowd of individual dealers of both sexes, it is difficult to understand. The same condition of affairs exists in Cuba.

In Spain the government, like the bank at Monte Carlo, reaps the benefit of the people's indulgence of their gambling instincts. The bank's tax upon the gambler at Monaco is about 3 per cent, but Spain's share in the lottery investments of the people is about 40 per cent. As soon as a foreigner in Madrid attempts to enter into business intercourse with officials, professional men, or even managers of important commercial and financial houses, he encounters



MORRO CASTLE, AT THE ENTRANCE OF HAVANA HARBOR.

another striking contrast with the habits at other capitals. If he seeks an audience with any man of important affairs in the morning or midday, he will seek in vain. Two o'clock in the afternoon is the earliest that the head of a government department or a cabinet minister, for instance, can be found at his post. This observation applies to those officials who really have to work.

The country was tired, more than tired, of the Cuban struggle. One thing, and one thing only, made the people consent to its being pursued. That was the belief, carefully fostered by civil and military authorities alike, that it was solely due to the unwarranted support given to the revolutionary forces in Cuba by the people of the United States that the rebellion had not been subdued long ago. It was neither surprising nor altogether reprehensible, under the

circumstances, that the most popular cry, the unanimous sentiment in Spain, was expressed in the equivalent of "Down with the Yankees!"

It was the invalided returned soldier who was the chief propaganda agent of hatred of the United States in Spain. It could not well have been otherwise, and he was not in any sense blameworthy. He had been told by his officers all the time he was in Cuba that it was American aid to the insurgents and nothing else had kept the rebellion alive. He had no reason for disbelieving the stories of his superiors and comrades. Campaigning in Cuba had been a hellish experience for him, and the Yankees were responsible for his sufferings and for those of his comrades who were dead or left behind. His ruined constitution was proof of the horrors he had endured. He told his story. He was honest and sincere. The people looked upon his wasted frame, and they believed him. Why should they do otherwise? And believing him, they shared to the full his hatred of the accursed Yankees.

President McKinley, in his message to Congress December 6, 1897, strongly commented upon all phases of the Cuban question. This is what Mr. McKinley said in closing: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of

*The President's
Firm Stand for
Humanity.*

a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity. Sure of the right, keeping free from all offence ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care of the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world." This summed up the position of the American government toward this matter, and it reflected the opinion and wishes of the best class among our people.

The year 1898 opened inauspiciously, however, for the interest of peace. Most Americans felt that war with Spain, at "some time," was inevitable. General Blanco had already issued his decree of autonomy, but everybody believed this to be a "sop to Cerberus," and the whole thing fell flat.



AN INSURGENT SENTRY WATCHING THE MOVEMENTS OF A SPANISH COLUMN.



INSURGENTS REPELLING AN ATTACK FROM BEHIND A BARRICADE OF SUGAR HOGSHEADS.

Then, too, the year 1897 went out with a serious military reverse for the Spaniards in Cuba. A leading feature of the new operations undertaken by General Blanco was an expedition into eastern Cuba, where the patriots maintained civil as well as military administration, and were comparatively little troubled by Spanish troops. The moral effect of a successful expedition into this part of the island, with which to signalize the new campaign, was deemed sufficient to justify attempting it.

But the effort resulted in failure. Proceeding to the south coast of east Cuba, General Pando essayed a series of military operations at the mouth of the Cauto River, having both troops and gunboats to aid him. But the forces of Calixto Garcia promptly checked him, and, baffled at every point, he was compelled to give up his campaign, and return from the front to Santiago de Cuba. This affair had a discouraging effect on the Spanish campaign.

Progress of the Revolution.

On top of this reverse in eastern Cuba twenty-five hundred insurgents from Santa Clara and Puerto Principe invaded the province of Havana in several bands. They came under the instructions of General Gomez, who sent them to reinforce

the Cuban army of General Alejandro Rodriguez, in view of the strong efforts being made by the Spaniards to suppress the revolution in Havana. With these reinforcements the patriots showed great activity, especially around Jaruco, where Brigadier-General Nestor Aranguren was operating.

While the Autonomist Cabinet began its functions under the new régime and the whole city was in an uproar over the quarrels between the Autonomists and Conservatives and the threats of the latter to create serious trouble, the patriots fired on the suburbs of the capital every day and the horizon was red with the flames of the canefields burned by them.

The Spaniards and the Autonomist Cubans in the capital did not understand one another. The Spaniards were divided, the Conservatives calling those who had accepted autonomy traitors, while the Autonomists called the Conservatives abettors of the revolution. Many Autonomists, on the other hand, were very much disgusted with their leaders, Galvez, Montoro and Fernandez de Castro, who were led by fear to support Weyler up to the last day of his command in Cuba, and they also took part in the demonstration held in honor of the butcher.

General Blanco tried to mollify everybody, but the terrible defeat of Pando and the ill success of the Spanish troops



CAPTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP "BERMUDA," WITH RECRUITS AND STORES FOR THE REVOLUTIONISTS.



FORT JARAYO, AT THE ENTRANCE TO SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

around the capital greatly discouraged him. The agents of General Blanco worked among the Conservatives to induce them to withdraw from their defiant attitude on the ground that a state of public disorder in Havana, at that moment, was very dangerous to the cause of Spain. The guard at the American Consulate was strengthened. Practically, there was no change in Cuban affairs. Autonomy altered nothing. The war went on. And the barbarities committed by the Spaniards

province on account of his conversion to autonomist ideas, which was suspiciously sudden. As soon as he got the office he began to show his true colors. The peaceful inhabitants of the city had to suffer in every way under his brutal orders. He organized a regular system of pilfering in the several departments of his government and many Americans were victims of his greed.

The American Consulate at Havana received protests from many American citizens, shareholders in the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, against one of Senor Vasallo's slickest schemes. He compelled the railroad company to receive from the government Spanish paper dollars at a valuation of eighty cents in silver, instead of forty-two cents, which the dollar was worth in the market.

This order was really in violation of the latest currency decrees issued by General Blanco, but Senor Vasallo cared little for Blanco's decrees. The profit of thirty-eight cents in every dollar paid to the company for freightage and the transportation of troops



GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA.



SPANISH CAVALRYMEN AT THE FRONT, SANTIAGO.

in Puerto Principe province showed that their policy of extermination had abated nothing of its ferocity. The poor families of the reconcentrados that were starving to death in the towns when permission was granted them to go out and search for food in the country, *A Massacre of Reconcentrados.* gladly left the Spanish lines, little dreaming of the criminal plot whose victims they were to be. The Spanish guerillas massacred them by wholesale and many women and children were cut down with the machete. After these butcheries the victims were reported as insurgents killed in battle, to the great joy of Senor Vasallo, a new Spanish governor of Puerto Principe province. This man Vasallo, a Spaniard by birth and a rabid and lifelong foe of the Cubans, was appointed governor of that



SPANISH TROOPS PARADING IN HAVANA.



CUBANS FIGHTING FROM THE TREE TOPS.—Paris L'Illustration.

interested the Spanish governor more than anything else.

Senor Galvez, the first president of the Cuban Cabinet, naively declared that the decree of autonomy had been the result of "fifteen years of peaceful propaganda by the press and in parliament" of the Autonomist party. In Senor Galvez's view neither the revolution nor General Woodford in Madrid had had any influence in bringing about the famous decree of Senor Sagasta. It was all the result of the editorials in the Havana newspaper *El Pais*, and of the lectures on the superlative virtues and autonomy by the Marquis of Montoro!

The revolutionary Junta of Havana sent a communication to the autonomist members of the Academy, which concluded:

You shall soon pay dearly for your treachery to your country, when the Spaniards are fully convinced of the failure of autonomy you will be the first victims of their wrath. If you escape being hanged by the patriots you will not escape being shot by the volunteers after having been kicked down stairs out of the palace by the Captain-General.

CHAPTER III.

CRIMES OF SPAIN IN CUBA.

Robbery and assassination by the Spanish guerilla forces continued and were incessant. The military commander, far from trying to prevent the crimes of these irregular troops, encouraged them. The fact was that the guerilleros were disgusted over the adoption of autonomy and wished to terrorize the Autonomists.

A strong sentiment existed among many Spaniards in Havana in favor of the Spanish government making an attempt to confer with the Cuban leaders concerning a basis of peace. Up to that time the several commissions sent to the Cuban camps had been expected either to bribe the insurgents or to propose to them to surrender to Spain, accepting the autonomy granted by Sagasta. But no offer had been made to the insurgents to give a hearing to their own conditions of peace and their objections to the new régime. Carrillo said that even autonomy as liberal as that of Canada would not be accepted by the Cubans in arms. "We desire only independence," he said. "We are shedding our blood now and we are ready to shed the last drop if only the cursed Spanish flag, which represents so many crimes of Spain and so many sufferings of our country, may be seen in Cuba no more."

It soon became apparent that even Blanco despaired of the success of autonomy. One evidence of this was that the

*El Consejo de Gobierno
de la
República de Cuba.*
~ 19 Septiembre 1895. ~



THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

Spaniards were constantly devising some scheme to fool the American government and people.

It was announced that the Marquis of Montoro, Secretary of Finance in the Colonial Cabinet, and several other prominent Autonomists, would make a trip to Washington to



GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO.



STAFF OFFICERS OF GENERAL MACEO.



HON. JOHN SHERMAN, CONSPICUOUS IN THE SENATE DEBATE ON THE CUBAN QUESTION, AS HE APPEARS IN THE STREETS OF WASHINGTON.

confer with the American administration about a treaty of commercial reciprocity between the United States and Cuba. The whole thing was planned to give to the Colonial Cabinet an appearance of power and authority

which did not pertain to it under the terms of the Sagasta decree, and therefore failed of its purpose.

The Bishop of Havana published a report, in which it is admitted that since the war began in Cuba 530,000 persons have been buried in the parishes. Those killed in battle or



GUERRILLAS LYING IN WAIT.

dying from starvation during Weyler's rule were not buried in the parishes. Autonomy was repudiated by the Revolutionists in the field and, on the other hand, denounced by those Spaniards dwelling in the island who were organized in the so-called Constitutional Union party. The fear of persecution, of confiscation, of being transported without trial, and of being sentenced to death by court-martial, drove a



MAXIMO GOMEZ, THE CHIEF OF THE INSURRECTION.

large number of the Autonomists into exile, some going to the United States and others to Central America, Santo Domingo and Europe. Hundreds of them were arrested by Weyler and shipped off to Spanish fortresses or to penal settlements on the coast of Africa. Under the circumstances such Autonomists as remained in the island were naturally reduced to silence and their committee in Havana played no part in colonial affairs.

The effect of autonomy was not quite that expected by the Spaniards themselves.

From all the towns men went to join the insurgents, who, better provided with arms and ammunition, gladly welcomed them and gave them places in their ranks. The general impression produced by the new régime among the Cuban people was that it was a sign of the weakness of Spain. Annexation to the United States was freely and publicly discussed even by the most uncompromising Spaniards. Many of them resolved to go to New York and become American citizens, in order to save their property from confiscation by the Cuban government when the island should become free.

While the Spanish government had been telling the world that Cuban autonomy had come to stay, and the new civil authorities of the island, with the assistance of the Spanish minister in Washington, had been spreading broadcast information about the successful inauguration of the autonomist scheme, Consul-General Lee had been telling quite a different story in his reports to the State Department. The Consul-General is on record officially as saying that the policy of autonomy could not succeed. He pointed out in his several communications on the subject the



INSURGENT SCOUTS.

utter inability of the Sagasta Ministry to make the Cuban people accept in good faith his promises of reform.

Spain was anxious to do everything to show friendly feelings toward the United States at that critical period in her fortunes, and the probability is that the reported intention to have the Cuban Autonomists treat officially with this government was based on a desire to call attention to the liberality the Sagasta Ministry had seemingly displayed toward Cuba.

One of these attempts was embraced in Blanco's remarkable order issued to the Spanish army, and sent to all the Spanish generals and officers leading columns or detachments of troops in every one of the six provinces of the island. The order said that the war must be carried on with more humanity.

No more barbarities would be tolerated on the part of the Spaniards. It was strictly forbidden thereafter to burn the huts or houses of the insurgents in attacks made upon the Cuban camps, as had been done. The Spanish soldiers also were ordered to respect the lives and property of women, children and old persons, and also of every man found without arms or in a defenceless situation. Furthermore, General Blanco forbade his troops to maltreat wounded Cubans, either by word or act. He also commanded that any valuable article found in the country by the Spanish soldiers should be immediately returned to its owner if he was known. If the article was of use to the enemy for war purposes, the troops might seize and keep it until its owner submitted his proofs, after yielding allegiance to Spain. The Captain-General concluded by saying that soldiers who did not obey these instructions would be severely punished. A more complete acknowledgment of Spanish infamies than this cannot well be imagined.

On January 8, 1898, Secretary Sherman issued his third appeal to the American public in behalf of the starving Cubans. In the official statement containing the appeal there is a reference to "the gratifying interest" shown in the previous requests for aid. As a matter of fact, there had been no great interest shown, and contributions had been few and far between. President McKinley was disappointed, and the statement was necessary to revive the charitable instincts of the country.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, had the honor, on the twenty-fourth of December, to make known to all charitably disposed people of this country, the appeal of the President for aid, in the form of money or supplies, toward the speedy relief of the destitution and suffering which exists among the people of Cuba.

The gratifying interest which his countrymen have shown in all parts of our land in that humane appeal has led the President to recognize

of the American National Red Cross; Charles A. Shieren, treasurer, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and Louis Klopsch, proprietor of the *Christian Herald*.

It will be the office of the committee so organized not only to receive and forward to the United States Consul-General at Havana, such money and necessary supplies as may be contributed by the people of the United States, but to invoke, in its own name, and through the three great interests it fitly represents, the concurrent effort of local relief boards throughout the United States, and to invite the kindly aid of the trans-



WAGON-LOAD OF AMERICAN RELIEF SUPPLIES.

portation agencies of the country for the prompt conveyance of contributed supplies to the seaboard, and their shipment thence to Cuba.

The Consul-General at Havana is, in turn, assured of the effective co-operation of every available agency in the island of Cuba in order that life may be saved and suffering spared. The Spanish government, welcoming the aid thus tendered, will facilitate the work, and to that end will admit into Cuba, free of duties and charges, all articles, otherwise liable to tax, when duly consigned to the Consul-General.

By direction of the President the undersigned appeals to the people in every city and town, to the municipal authorities thereof, and the local boards of trade and transportation, to corporations and others producing the necessities of life, and to all whose hearts are open to the cry of distress and affliction, to second the generous effort now being made, and by well-directed endeavor make its success truly responsive to the sentiments of charity that have ever characterized the American people.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State.

The truth of the situation was, that at its best, the American's interest in the Cubans was a very languid one. The American people could not, up to that moment, be made to realize the awful destitution caused by Spanish misrule.

But events were moving fast in Havana. Army officers and Spanish Conservatives made open war on Blanco's new régime. Americans were in grave danger. They appealed to General Lee to send for a warship. General Blanco could not depend upon his own soldiers to restore order. Our Consulate had to be guarded by troops.

On January 10, 1898, a number of army officers and Spaniards belonging to the Conservative party, attacked the offices of the autonomist newspapers

in Havana. A large crowd went to the office of *El Reconcentrado*, in O'Reilly street, and with drawn swords slashed and cut to pieces every object they found, shouting, "Long Live Spain!" and "Death to Autonomy!" Some voices inside faintly answered, "Long Live Annexation!"

A Riot in Havana.



INTERIOR OF A SUPPLY-HOUSE, WHERE SUPPLIES FROM AMERICA WERE DISTRIBUTED EVERY SUNDAY.

the need of orderly and concerted effort, under well-directed control, if timely assistance is to be given by the public to the sick and needy in Cuba. He has, therefore, appointed, with the co-operation of the American Red Cross, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and one of the leading representatives of the religious community, a Central Cuban Relief Committee, with headquarters in New York City, composed of the following members: Stephen E. Barton, chairman, second vice-president

After destroying the office of *El Reconcentrado* and dispersing its employes, the revolutionary Spanish mob went to the office of *La Discusion*, another autonomist daily newspaper published in Prado street near the Central Park, and carried out the same work of destruction there. On one of the corners of the park was the office of the *Diario de*

tions there in January had been long ago made public, and, though the departure southward of the vessels assembled at Hampton Roads had frequently been postponed, the date last fixed for that purpose, January 15, 1898, had been announced long before the most serious Havana riots took place.

The Madrid government, therefore, could not take umbrage at the movement of our North Atlantic squadron, although this movement had a twofold timeliness. The powerful array of warships at that moment prepared for its prescribed program of exercises as though nothing unusual had occurred in Havana, and yet its presence, only a few hours' run therefrom, was a source of relief and of reliance for the protection of American citizens and American rights.

Rioting continued in Havana on the fourteenth of January, which was directed against the autonomist newspapers and their followers, though General Arolas, the military governor of the city, whose troops were under arms, made no serious effort to end the tumult.

Telegrams from Consul-General Lee gave assurances to the President and the State Department that the disorder in Havana had quieted down, but his

advice did not change the feeling that a crisis was imminent in Cuban affairs. It was apparent, from the discussion of the Havana disturbances at the Cabinet meetings, that the President and his advisers thought it best to wait developments before taking any steps to protect American interests in the Cuban capital. They decided that it would be inadvisable to send a war vessel there until General Lee should request it. How soon this request would come, if at all, the President and his Cabinet officers had no means of knowing, but they were satisfied that the demonstrations were based on something more than the displeasure of a few officers on criticism made by some of the newspapers which were supporting Captain-General Blanco in his policy of autonomy.

CHAPTER IV.

WASHINGTON AND THE COUNTRY WAITING.

The riots gave the death-blow to autonomy, as they proved that not only the Cubans did not want it, but that the army,



VERY DESTITUTE RECONCENTRADOS WAITING ON SUNDAY FOR SUPPLIES.

la Marina, the old reformist morning newspaper which had advocated autonomy with great enthusiasm. In spite of the fact that *Diario* editors had often announced that they were ready to defend themselves with arms against any attack of the Conservatives, the mob successfully invaded the office and broke to pieces everything in sight.

The situation as it concerned the Americans was very grave. The Spanish press strongly attacked the Americans, inciting against them the wrath of the volunteers. *La Union Constitucional* said that the scheme for relieving the reconcentrados was a hypocritical trick designed to insult Spain. The Spanish merchants in Havana, especially the grocers, almost all volunteers, also declared that they would not give a piece of bread to the reconcentrados because they were enemies of Spain protected by the United States.

An outbreak against autonomy and the Americans had been feared, because *La Lucha* printed a sensational editorial against autonomy, declaring that everybody, except the office seekers, was well aware of its failure. *La Union* had an article of the same tenor. The American residents felt that they were in grave danger, and they were very anxious over the situation. They strongly urged Consul-General Lee to demand a warship for their protection. This was one of the earliest demands of the American residents in Havana for protection and led up directly to the sending of the "Maine" to the Cuban capital. The government and the people were approaching slowly but surely the conclusion that war must come. The inadequate number of our coast defence artillery regiments being well known, a bill to create the Sixth and Seventh Heavy Artillery was passed by Congress to provide for a contingency which threatened.

It was a fortunate coincidence that the departure of our fleet for the Gulf under Admiral Sicard, or, rather, of his advance vessels, for the winter drill grounds near Key West, occurred just as the tumult in Havana made the proximity of an American naval force to Cuban waters a matter of importance.

Hitherto, since the outbreak of the war in Cuba, we had gone to the verge of sacrificing our own naval interests in our anxiety not to excite the alarm or wound the sensibilities

Our Deference to Spanish Pride. Our ships had refrained from their customary winter cruises in the Gulf of

Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and the training, which at that season required a low latitude, had been abandoned. Our naval authorities concluded that this abnegation had been carried far enough, and that we ought not to forego longer the advantages of manœuvring in the waters of the Florida coast. The decision to hold evolu-



CHEERED BY THE HOPE OF FOOD.

the volunteers and the Spanish element generally would not consent to it and were determined to fight against it. Bayonet and cavalry charges took place in the parks and thoroughfares of the city, and 7000 regular soldiers were necessary to keep order. **A Terrible Condition of Affairs.** The attacking mobs were composed at first of army officers of different corps and grades as high as colonels, but afterwards of all social classes of Spaniards. Blanco



DYNAMITE AS A FACTOR IN MODERN WARFARE.

placed the Fifth Battalion of Volunteers inside the courtyard palace. Outside the Plaza Armas large crowds gathered, shouting, "Long live Weyler!" "Death to Autonomy!" "Death to Blanco!" and the volunteers inside the palace began shouting the same. They were subdued by the energetic action of several officers of the regular army, who, with swords in hand, enforced silence and made them fall into ranks. General Blanco and all the palace officials were in great suspense, for had not the volunteers been subdued there is no telling where the trouble would have ended. Seeing that the volunteers could not be counted upon, the civil guards from the nearby towns were immediately called.

Colonel Paglieri came with 500 civil guards, who can be said to have saved the situation. After that about seven thousand cavalry and infantry soldiers were ordered from the country into the city to keep order, as Blanco knew he could depend neither on the volunteers nor on the *orden publico*, or military police, who also sympathized with the mutineers.

La Discusion and *El Reconcentrado*, whose offices were entered and destroyed, did not resume publication. All the other Liberal papers were given strong military guards protecting their offices. The *Diario* published an editorial saying that the occurrence was the greatest victory ever won by the revolution! Nothing could have happened to prove more clearly to the world the failure of autonomy, although shouts of all kinds were heard, even for the Spanish Republic. The most prevalent cry was, "Death to Autonomy!" The only fruits of the trouble was a new *bando* (decree) muzzling the liberal press and forbidding the circulation of American papers. The Spanish openly declared that autonomy could never be successful, even if they had to fight against Spain to prove it, and as the Cubans didn't want it either, autonomy became at once a pitiable outcast. Men prophesied that this was the beginning of the end of the Cuban war. The cause of all these troubles was the unyielding hatred of the Spanish element to the granting of any liberal concessions or power to the Cuban element, and it

was a warning lesson to those who imagined that the Cubans would have any show when they should once lay down their arms. The release of the agitators and the muzzling of the liberal press had a most distressing effect on the supporters of autonomy.

One outcome of these disturbances was the declaration of martial law in Havana. This was on January 15, 1898, the day after the first outbreak ended.



GUARD-RELIEF IN FRONT OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PALACE, HAVANA.

Lee believed there would be bloodshed before the turbulence ended, but the main conclusion which the Washington authorities reached as a consequence of the Havana riots was that autonomy for Cuba was dead. In the opinion of the officials there Spain's only recourse was to abandon the home-rule policy and go back to the form of government in existence before the Sagasta Ministry came into power. Either alternative, they believed, would result in the triumph

**Martial Law
Enforced.**





A LEPER CHINAMAN STARVING TO DEATH AMONG OTHER PATIENTS AT LA CARIDAD HOSPITAL, MATANZAS.

of the Cuban cause. A return to the high-handed methods of the Conservatives would indicate to the Spanish people, the Cubans, and the rest of the world that that policy could not succeed under an administration that had declared it to be a failure. As for making terms with the insurgents, there would be only one basis—that of the independence of the island. Consul-General Lee and Vice-Consul-General Springer told the State

Department that the loyal Spanish merchants of Havana were sick of war and would be glad to have it end in a victory for the rebels if they could secure some monetary compensation for the losses sustained to their business since the struggle for liberty began. To this feeling was attributed part of the responsibility for the riots. The Havana



INMATES OF SAN CARLO HOSPITAL, MATANZAS, IN THE LAST STAGES OF STARVATION.

volunteers were mostly small shopkeepers, and they had as an additional reason for desiring the overthrow of Blanco's policy, viz: a desire to see their hero, Weyler, vindicated. The volunteers were considered a more dangerous element in the situation than the hot-headed young officers of the royal army who led the attacks on the newspaper offices.



1. Mr. Powelson. 2. Mr. Morgan. 3. Mr. Smith. 4. Diver Olsen. 5. Mr. Lundquist.
THE DIVER'S CREW, WHO HAVE CHARGE OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S INVESTIGATION.

The necessity for the presence of an American man-of-war became daily more apparent, so that on January 15, 1898, it was freely admitted in official circles that the battleship "Maine" and the cruiser "Detroit" were being held at Key West ready for departure for Havana. Only one of these vessels would be sent in the event of further trouble, and it was said at the Navy Department that it had not been determined which would be detailed for the duty. Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, commanding the "Maine,"

Need of a Man-of-War at Havana.



LA CARIDAD HOSPITAL, MATANZAS, SHOWING THREE DEGREES OF STARVATION AMONG THE RECONCENTRADOS.

the senior officer at Key West, was conducting all telegraphic correspondence with the naval authorities, and discretion was given him, if the presence of a warship in Cuban waters was deemed necessary by General Lee, to send either the "Maine"



VICTIMS OF STARVATION IN THE HOSPITAL AT SAN CARLO, MATANZAS.

or the "Detroit." It was considered likely that the cruiser would be selected. Consul-General Lee had kept the foreign office of the government fully informed of what had been



A STARVING WOMAN AND NURSE AT SAN CARLO HOSPITAL, MATANZAS.

going on in the Cuban capital and of the condition of feeling there, but in the opinion of the officials he took a course of extreme conservatism in advising against the presence of a warship at Havana. This policy of the Consul-General's, it was believed, was due to his feeling that the arrival of an



JOSEPH A. SPRINGER, UNITED STATES
VICE-CONSUL, HAVANA.

American cruiser or battleship in Havana harbor would inflame the suppressed enmity toward the United States and result in attacks on the lives and property of Americans. Until absolutely satisfied that the discordant element couldn't be controlled, he would not call for the protection of a man-of-war. At the first sign of a general uprising, General Lee was to cable the State Department a request for a ship, and he was promised one without delay.

The condition of the public mind in Cuba might be summed up by the remarks

of a wealthy Spaniard in Havana who said:

"If the Cubans do not wish to be ruled by the Spaniards and we do not wish to be ruled by the Cubans, why not reach an understanding and appeal to the United States to annex the island? Under the American flag

Talk of Annexation.

we would be neither Spaniards nor Cubans, but Americans, and then I hope we could live together in peace." The Spanish soldiers were in a most wretched condition themselves. The officers gambled and threw away in the towns the money with which they ought to have fed the troops. The Spanish Army was fast disappearing by sickness and starvation. Around Santa Clara city the whole country was ablaze. The Cuban Army had not left a single cane field there. The Spanish guerrilleros were also destroying and burning whatever they found at hand, shouting, "Death to Autonomy!" Outside of Havana the general impression among Spaniards and Cubans alike was that the island was lost to Spain.

It had been almost an impossibility to make the public believe that this country stood in any danger whatever of a foreign attack of our coast line. Congress had grudgingly appropriated each year the fortifications item in the Army bill, but as the shadow of the impending conflict gradually crept over the nation, this unwillingness gradually melted into thin air, and the nation began to

prepare for the coming struggle, stimulated thereto by the continued condition of turbulence and danger in Havana.

How to disarm the volunteers was now the problem which confronted General Blanco. Having heard of their intentions to send him back to Spain, as they did Dulce, and knowing that he could not depend on them, he brought 10,000 regulars into Havana, as a renewal of the riots was predicted. The display of so much force had the desired effect upon the volunteers, who did not make the slightest riotous demonstration as they had openly announced they would do. To avoid future trouble General Blanco, by the advice of the Autonomists' government, was determined to disarm the volunteers, but he was afraid to begin this delicate work. Blanco was between two fires, as with the volunteers armed autonomy was not possible, and at the same time their arming might precipitate a revolt.

Of the wounded during the riots only one died, a milkman, who, finding himself surrounded by a crowd shouting "Viva Weyler!" refused to join in because he said Weyler had taken all his cows. He was accordingly clubbed so severely that he died.

The relief sent to the reconcentrados by the American people greatly incensed the rabid Spaniards. They believed it an unpatriotic act to help the poor starving pacificos, first, because the concentration was ordered by General Weyler, and second, because the help for them

A Threat to Disarm the Volunteers.



PRIVATE OF THE CUBAN ARMY IN
FULL UNIFORM.



A CUBAN SYMPATHY MEETING IN CHICAGO.

came from the United States. Not a single Spanish store gave them anything. Not a cent had come to them from Spain, and no collection had been taken in Havana for their cause, although collections were constantly being made for other causes. The war was waged by the Spaniards as ruthlessly as ever. The prisoners of war were shot as in the days of Weyler. The raids on the Cuban hospitals were a matter of every day occurrence.

Well on towards the end of January, 1898, the discussion in Congress over the recognition of the belligerency of the

very doors, for in a large sense we were responsible for their conduct as they were only following our example as rivals.

Mr. King, of Utah, who had recently visited Cuba, spoke from the standpoint of personal observation. He said the Sagasta's offer of autonomy was not sincere; that even if sincere, it had not the sanction of the Cortes and had not become a part of the organic law; that the scheme did not include home-rule, and that it had in itself the seeds of speedy dissolution. In view of these facts and the prospect of a continuance of present and past conditions, it was the duty of this country to decide upon the course it will pursue. The duty of the United States, he said, was to say to Spain: "You may sell the island; but you must end hostilities in sixty days. If you do not the United States will intervene that starvation may cease and the island be preserved from destruction."

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, said that no course was properly open to the House but to uphold the sagacious and patriotic policy of the President. It was not now the time for interference by the United States in any way. He pleaded with his colleagues to refrain from jeopardizing the interests of the country at this troublesome juncture of affairs and to trust their chief executive to guide the ship of state so as to contribute to the honor of

the nation and to avoid the horrors of war. The wisdom of this course has been amply verified.

While the discussion in Congress proceeded the Cuban situation grew more critical. It was perfectly understood that the President did not want war if it could be avoided. It was certain that he did not desire peace at the cost of neglecting any step which the national interests or honor might demand. Above all, he did not wish this country to be put before the world as the aggressor. He wished it to



A RAILROAD TRAIN DERAILED BY INSURGENTS BETWEEN MATANZAS AND COLON.

revolutionists grew quite heated. As a rule the Eastern and middle Western men opposed it. The South and extreme West favored it. The people themselves were not much attracted by the idea, doubting even then the ability of the Cuban to take care of himself as a freeman. Mr. Berry (Ky.), made a vigorous pro-Cuban speech, favoring the recognition of the belligerency of the Revolutionists. "I don't fear war," he declared. "In fact I think that a little blood letting just now would be good for the American people. I would have the Government of the United States do as that of Great Britain has done in her recent declaration that the ports of eastern China shall be free to the commerce of the world. When you touch the old lion of England on his commercial nerve you hear his roar with the power of the army and navy behind it." Later Mr. Berry rather contemptuously alluded to the statement that the granting of belligerent rights to Cuba would give Spain the right to search our vessels:

"Just let her stop our merchant vessels once or twice; let her fire upon the flag of the United States but once, and that will kindle a flame that will free Cuba." A voice—

A Discussion in Congress. "What will become of us?" Mr. Berry—"Never mind about us; we'll take care of ourselves." (Applause.) But for the firmness of Speaker Reed, there is no doubt but

that the hysterical Cuban sympathizers would have accomplished their purpose, which in the light of subsequent events would have proven a greater calamity than even its opponents feared.

The following gives a general idea of the situation in Congress: Mr. Clark (Mo.) said that the hour for dilly-dallying and shilly-shallying on the Cuban question was past, and the time for honest, courageous, unequivocal speech was at hand. This republic, he declared, ought to



GENERAL MUNIERE, KILLED BY THE INSURGENTS.

recognize the independence of Cuba. Unless Spain brought the war to a speedy conclusion the United States ought to expel her from the Western Hemisphere. This should be done on the ground of humanity, as the beginning of a sound and permanent business policy and as an evidence of the settled determination of the United States to be supreme in the affairs of this half of the world. We certainly owed something to those struggling bravely for freedom at our



A RAILROAD STATION DESTROYED BY THE INSURGENTS.

become plain to all that the plan of self-government offered to the Cubans had failed; that Spain was unable to restore peace; that ordinary sentiments of humanity demanded action on our part, and that the immense injury to American interests was no longer to be tolerated.

Members of the House ascertained that our consular reports from all portions of the island represented a condition of affairs as to general desolation, sufferings, cruelty, starvation, and the complete failure of autonomy, even worse than the press reports indicated. These things were rapidly turning Republican Congressmen who had been averse to any steps which might involve us in war into radical war men. The change in this respect was rapid and most decided. Nothing but implicit confidence that the administration intended to act not only with discretion, but with promptness and the utmost decision, held Congress to the support of the President.

While the exact course which the President had marked out for himself was not known, there were three plain points upon any one of which the question of intervention might properly turn.

The distribution of relief supplies sent from this country, after a full understanding with Spain that they should be received and their distribution allowed, had been interfered with. While pointed protests on the part of General Lee lifted the Custom House embargo in the harbor of Havana, there were several days' delay, and thousands underwent added sufferings in consequence. Here was a case where a more impulsive man, with a battleship and cruiser virtually at his

**Public Passion
Thoroughly
Aroused.**

personal call and only ninety miles away, would have given the word to make the harbor of Havana with the utmost dispatch. It was perfectly understood that had he done this, intervention would have been a necessity, since the situation was understood to be such that the mere appearance of one of our warships would have proved the spark to involve the whole situation in flame.

The lives and property of Americans, and even the safety of our consular officers, in Havana were in peril. While no violence or indignity had been offered Americans, a dispatch at any moment authorizing both open attack and gross indignities would have caused no surprise at the Department of State.

The mails of our consulars were held. General Lee's emphatic protest and demands corrected this upon the first occasion. A second occurrence of the kind might properly have been attended with a protest from Key West of a more effective character.

order it for some time, but heretofore something has happened to postpone it. The orders to the "Maine" have nothing alarming or unfriendly in them. The Spanish Minister here is fully informed of what is going on, and, so far as I know, has not made the slightest objection to it.

While the deep significance of the administration's action was thus being minimized by Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Day the general opinion was that the orders to the "Maine" were an indication that the end of the Cuban struggle was near, and that the President anticipated some important developments within a very short time.

It was explained that after the State Department and the Navy Department announced that the "Maine" was going to Cuba, that the President had wanted to send a warship there ever since his inauguration. When he came into office he was prepared in large measure to arrange a definite policy toward Spain. His study of the situation both before and after he became President, brought him to the conclusion that in keeping vessels away from Havana the United States



President McKinley

Lyman J. Gage.

John Sherman.

Ex-Governor John W. Griggs.

Ex-Governor John D. Long.

James Wilson.

Cornelius N. Bliss.

General Russel A. Alger.

James A. Garey.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND HIS CABINET DISCUSSING THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The general opinion was that this action was an indication that the end of the Cuban struggle was near at hand. The battleship "Maine" was now ordered to Cuban waters, but, according to the statement of administration officials, she went on a mission of peace, not of war. After a White House conference between the President, Secretary of the Navy

Some Diplomatic Explanations.

Long, and Assistant Secretary of State Day, the following prepared statement was given out:

So far from their being any foundation for published rumors, matters are now in such condition that our vessels are going to resume their friendly calls, and go in and out of Cuban waters as vessels of other nations do. The "Maine" will go in a day or two on just such a visit.

Assistant Secretary Day made this supplemental statement:

Sending the "Maine" to Havana means simply the resumption of friendly naval relations with Spain. It is customary for naval vessels of friendly nations to pass in and out of the harbors of other countries with which they are at peace, and British and German warships have recently visited Havana. This is no new move; the President has intended to

was recognizing a situation that did not exist—that this country and Spain were on unfriendly terms. Actually the relations of the two nations were strained enough, but this condition did not have official recognition. In holding aloof from intercourse with Cuba this government, the President believed, was confirming the impression that war was imminent between Spain and the United States. Mr. McKinley was anxious to put an end to this state of affairs. He wanted an American ship in Havana to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and he thought it was a mistaken policy to hold off any longer. But the information that was given him about the likelihood that the Spanish people would construe the presence of a United States cruiser or battleship in Havana harbor into a declaration of unfriendly feeling and might resent it by attacks on Americans, thus probably involving the country in war immediately after a period of financial depression, and the urgent request of the Spanish government that no such action should be taken at that time, induced the President to postpone carrying his idea into effect. Then General Woodford was sent to Madrid with



FITZHUGH LEE, AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL AT HAVANA.

instructions to ascertain what Spain proposed to do in regard to Cuba. Canovas' death, and the formation of a new ministry caused a further delay, and it was necessary to wait longer until an answer was sent to General Woodford's note. In the face of Spain's promises to grant all the wishes of the United States, among them the institution of a better government, the recall of Weyler and the revocation of the concentration order, the President could not consistently do anything that would prevent Spain from giving a fair trial to its new policy.

***Handling Spain
with Gloves***

An intimation that the United States was contemplating sending vessels to Havana was given the Spanish ministry, through Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spain's diplomatic representative here. All the arguments that Spain could offer to prevent this action from being taken were brought to bear on the State Department. It was represented that the arrival of the "Maine" or any other American man-of-war would be construed in Spain as meaning that the United States thought that Blanco was powerless to suppress the

Havana riots. It was also pointed out that attacks on the residences of Minister Woodford and Consul-General Lee might follow. The administration was willing to show a proper deference to the desires of a nation diplomatically admitted to be friendly, and the "Maine" was not ordered to Cuban waters, largely, however, because General Lee telegraphed that if he needed a war vessel he would send for one. Fearing that the administration would dispatch a ship while the riots were in progress, the Spanish minister made the suggestion that no such action should be taken until quiet had been restored. Whenever there was absolute order in Havana, according to the admission of the Spanish government, the United States Government felt that it could act without danger of violating the sensitive feelings of the Madrid ministry. But the fact remained that an American warship would have been sent whether Spain liked it or not. The "Maine" had been ordered to Havana to protect the interests of the United States citizens, and while it was policy for the officials concerned to make statements intended to soothe Spanish qualms, there was no



THE "MAINE," THE FIRST MODERN BATTLESHIP OF OUR NEW NAVY, ON HER PRELIMINARY TRIAL TRIP.

doubt that the administration meant to show the government and the subjects of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, that the time for putting subterfuges aside had come, and that hereafter this country would act in a manner that might admit of no misinterpretation.



WILLIAM P. FRYE.

Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, of the "Maine," was one of the most careful and capable officers in the naval service. He was selected for the honor of taking the Stars and Stripes into Havana Harbor because of the great confidence which the Navy Department has in his ability to cope with any crisis with which he might be confronted. The attention of the present administration of naval affairs was called to his level-headedness by his manner of handling his ship once in the East River when in danger of collision with a ferry boat and a coal pier. In order to avert disaster to the people on the ferry boat, Captain Sigsbee swung the "Maine" into the coal wharf and then, by a quick movement, dodged the

A Word about Sigsbee.



MAJOR-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, U. S. A.

other craft. Naval officers praised his performance highly, and the then acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt, sent him a letter of commendation. The selection of the "Maine" was significant, because it is unusual for a battleship to visit a foreign port. Just what effect the arrival of the big armor-clad was to have on the excitable Spanish loyalists of Havana was only to be conjectured, but if there was a disposition to accept her visit in a friendly spirit, she was only to remain there for a short time, and another ship was to be sent to take the "Maine's" place. It was the purpose of the administration to change the naval representation frequently. Nearly all the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron were to drop into Havana Harbor at one time or another. Probably not more than one vessel would remain there at the same time. But until the troubles of Spain in Cuba came to an end an American man-of-war was always to be off the capital of the island.



HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE.



HON. CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

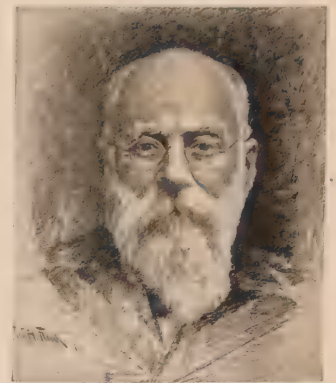
At 11 o'clock, January 25, 1898, the American battleship "Maine" entered Havana Bay and anchored near the Spanish cruiser "Alfonso XII," and not far from the German warship "Gneisenau." Immediately after anchoring, the "Maine" saluted the city with twenty-one shots, and the salute was answered by the fortress of La Cabana.

The Capitan de Puerto, or commander of the port, was the first Spanish authority to pay a visit to the "Maine." A little later, the commanders of the German warship and of the cruiser "Alfonso XII," also boarded the "Maine"

and paid their respects, after which the Spanish Admiral also visited the United States warship. All the visitors remained on board for a short time, exchanging courtesies with the commander of the "Maine," Captain Sigsbee. When the Spanish Admiral left the American battleship



GENERAL U. S. GRANT.



CHARLES A. DANA, EDITOR NEW YORK "SUN."

and entered his boat to return to the city, the "Maine" saluted him with twenty-one guns. The "Alfonso XII" answered with the same salute. The noise of so many cannon in Havana Bay attracted to the wharves immense crowds. All the balconies and windows of the houses around the harbor were also crowded. The "Maine" presented a very fine appearance with all her crew drawn up on deck.



M. HENRY DUPUY DE LOME, SPANISH MINISTER.

Reports from the city were that in some quarters the arrival of the American man-of-war had created much feeling, and it might require considerable work, on the part of the palace officials, to prevent a mob outburst, especially in the lowest quarters. Several arrests were made by the police, and once a gathering near the United States Consulate was dispersed by them. Palace officials declared that nothing would take place to disturb the present

serenity. The police quietly gathered in the ringleaders of the mob element and arranged large reinforcements of patrols at night, especially in that section near the consulate. Much curiosity was manifested by the people regarding the "Maine" and her armament, and her size and appearance astonished them very much, as many had been led to believe that the American navy consisted of small gunboats like the ones used in guarding the Cuban coast. Hence her formidable appearance had good effect in cowering any spirit of mob violence, as the people seemed to realize that her guns were for service.

The members of the government and other officials announced that no importance was to be attached to the visits of American warships to Havana, to which Spain could not object when the relations between the two countries were friendly, and in view of the statement made by



HON. DAVID B. HILL, ADDRESSING THE SENATE.

the United States government regarding the dispatch of the "Maine."

The Spanish newspapers, on the contrary, sharply remarked upon the unpleasant sensations caused by sending the "Maine" to Havana. The *Imparcial*, among others, stigmatized the dispatch of the warship as an unwarranted act of provocation. President

The Situation Aggravated. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet congratulated themselves over the Cuban situation. Senor Dupuy de Lome sent up pæans of rejoicing for publication of the improved situation. He told everybody that affairs in Cuba had become so tranquil that the friendly visits of American warships had been resumed. It was even

was killed January 27, 1895, in San Joaquin, near Tapaste, Havana province. According to the official report published Aranguren fell in an engagement with the Spanish battalions of Reina and Canarias and the cavalry squadron of Pizarro, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Benedicto.

The body of the insurgent general was brought to Havana, and exposed to the public gaze at the morgue. An immense throng surrounded the place, and permission was granted to every one to see the body of the Cuban leader. The body had three wounds from rifle bullets in the right side, and was arrayed in the clothing in which he was killed, with the military emblems denoting his rank.

After his execution of Lieutenant-Colonel Joaquin Ruiz,



THE BATTLESHIP "MAINE," AS SHE APPEARED IN HAVANA HARBOR BEFORE THE EXPLOSION.

asserted that the Spanish envoy took to himself the credit of having the "Maine" sent to Havana, a report which caused administration officials to smile significantly. They knew that Dupuy de Lome did not want the "Maine" to go to the Cuban port, and that he was obliged to assent to the dispatch of that ship through force of circumstances. The assent was given graciously enough, for the suave Castilian has noted for his tact and acumen, but he would rather have had it otherwise.

One of the difficulties of our side of the case was the filibuster. If the Cuban is a poor, cheap thing, the American who willfully breaks his country's laws for a price is infinitely worse. The loss of the "Tillie," which was such a flagrant case, caused a considerable stir. With the crew of a small harbor tug, including only two firemen and two seamen, the thirty-six-year old piece of patchwork called the steamer "Tillie," of 330 tons burden, sailed out of New York bound for Cuba. She foundered off Barnegat, as she might have been expected to do. Three of a party of filibusters aboard of her and her steward were

Sinking of a Filibuster Vessel. drowned. The rest of the party of twenty-three were rescued by the five-masted schooner "Governor Ames" and were brought safe to Providence, and from there they came to New York. While the party of filibusters on the "Tillie" was small, it was said to have been the most select and distinguished lot of Cubans that left this country since the Cuban insurrection began. Forty tons of dynamite, three dynamite guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition, intended for the Cubans, were on board the "Tillie" when she sank. With an undeniable infraction of the neutrality laws like this, the tension between the two governments and the people became much greater. But this time we were so clearly in the wrong that our side of the case was materially weakened among other peoples.

CHAPTER V.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

During this period of contention in and out of Congress, and the progress of diplomatic intercourse between Spain and America, the revolution went on without regard to prospects or overtures. The insurgent General, Nestor Aranguren,

General Nestor Aranguren was more talked about in Havana than any other insurgent leader. The official report stated that in the engagement with the forces of Aranguren, the Spanish Major Moscosco and Surgeon Ramas were wounded and that the insurgents used explosive bullets.

The official Spanish account as to how the Cuban General, Nestor Aranguren, was killed is as follows:

A prisoner made by the Spaniards told Colonel Aranzabe that Aranguren had a sweetheart who lived with her family in a hut among the woods near Tapaste, and that the dashing



OFFICERS' WARDROOM, WHERE THE OFFICERS WERE GATHERED WHEN THE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

Cuban commander used to visit her at that place. Learning from the prisoner also at what time Aranguren made his calls, Colonel Aranzabe ordered three columns and three detachments of cavalry to go to the place and surround the hut. The Spaniards attacked Aranguren and those within the hut from several different points simultaneously. The prisoner who had given the information to Colonel Aranzabe acted as a scout, leading the Spanish troops.

The only persons in the hut, according **Death of a Brave** to this report, were Aranguren with ten **Cuban General.** Cuban soldiers, his sweetheart and her family. Aranguren and four of his soldiers fell at the first fire, and the Cuban general's sweetheart was struck by a Spanish



"SINGLE-STICK" EXERCISE ON THE "MAINE."

to try to secure his support to autonomy by the offer of a bribe. In a recent letter to a friend in this city, Aranguren wrote:

You must all know by this time of Ruiz's sad end. None, more than I, regretted his death, but I am a soldier, and as such must obey my superior's command. Several weeks ago, Ruiz, who had always been a personal friend of mine, wrote to me that he was going to pay me a visit. I replied that providing his visit was not to propose autonomy I would gladly welcome him. A few days later I was informed that Ruiz had left Havana at the head of a battalion to pay me his proposed call. The following morning as I was sitting under my *tienda de campana*, a sentry sent me word that a large force of Spaniards had halted a short quarter of a mile down the road. I hastily mounted my horse and rode to the



bullet and died from her wound a few hours later as she was being taken as a prisoner to Campo Florida.

Aranguren was born in 1874, and belonged to one of the oldest and best known families in Cuba. His father was, during the Ten Years' War, one of the Junta's representatives in Havana. At the outbreak of the present war, on February 24, 1894, Aranguren planned to join General Julio Sanguily's regiment, but the latter's capture caused the project to come to nothing. Several months later he joined General Maximo Gomez, and soon distinguished himself by capturing a Spanish fort near Santa Clara. This act was one of the many daring raids which made him famous. He stole into the fort alone, and, after overpowering a sentry, opened the door to his companions. Here he secured 150 rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition and sixteen prisoners. General Gomez

outpost. Seven men, among whom I could distinguish Ruiz, were advancing toward the camp. Fearing some treachery, I removed my force to an estate about a league away, and there awaited the outcome of this strange action.

The following day (it was ten o'clock in the morning) Ruiz, in the full uniform of a Spanish colonel, and accompanied by two *practicos*, presented himself at one of the outposts. From the very start I felt nervous, and would gladly have avoided the encounter, but it was not in my power to do so. Mounted I met Ruiz at the entrance to my camp. He was very pale and acted in a nervous, hesitating manner. He rode forward and attempted to grasp my hand, which I refused to let him have.

How Ruiz Met his Death.

"How fine you are looking," he said, not appearing to notice my action. "This life evidently agrees with you. You are a fortunate boy; no man among you all has the future that you have. Autonomy has been granted and you, my dear friend, have been selected as the first one to be pardoned."



THE MARINE GUARDS OF THE "MAINE" AT DRILL.

promoted him to the grade of captain for this exploit. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for the brilliant manner in which he captured the Guanabacca train the year before. The attempt was made with the idea of seizing Major Fonsdeviela, the military despot of Guanabacca. The act that attracted the most attention to him was the execution of Colonel Ruiz, who was sent by General Blanco

In vain did I hold up my hand and motion him to stop talking. "I have come," he continued, "to offer the pardon of a generous government and such a position as you may desire. Ask what you will and you will have it. Ask."

Ruiz had condemned himself, and I ordered my men to arrest him. He was at once tried, found guilty and shot. He met his death like a brave man, fearless to the end. This is a true account of how all this sad affair occurred, and when my friends in the North read this I



SPANISH FORT AND GARRISON, NEAR THE TOWN OF SAGUA LA GRANDE.

hope they will reason as I did, that a soldier's duty to his country comes first of all.

Soon after the death of Aranguren, General Blanco received a letter from General Gomez, in which the old veteran invited him to give peace to Cuba by recognizing its independence. The letter was very similar to the one addressed by General Gomez to General Martinez Campos, and said that "to such a brute as Weyler he would never address a line, but that to other Spanish generals he would repeat that the responsibility of so much bloodshed in Cuba was upon Spain, on account of her stubborn refusal to recognize Cuba's freedom."

The letter also said that autonomy was and ought to be a failure because the Cubans desired only independence. On the basis of independence Gomez declared that he was ready to treat, and that he was not inspired by any personal hatred of the Spaniards, his only policy being not "Death to Spain," but "Liberty to Cuba."

This letter General Blanco held for some time unanswered, but after many consultations with Madrid and some prominent men there he decided to approach General Gomez and try to make him accept autonomy, even if some broader concessions should have to be made by Spain.

There is no doubt that Gomez felt inclined to offer Spain an indemnity of \$100,000,000 for the independence of Cuba, and that the same idea prevailed in the

Proposition of Cuban government, but it was *the Insurgents to* also certain that he would *Purchase Cuba.* energetically reject all proposals of autonomy.

Blanco carried with him \$300,000 to bribe some of the Cuban leaders in the field. It was considered certain that his visit to Gomez would be a failure, though the Spaniards were very sanguine over the results of his excursion.

The Cubans received news that General Gomez, hearing that General Blanco was coming to see him, crossed the trocha in spite of its guard of Spanish soldiers, and went on to Camaguey, to consult with the Cuban government. In crossing the trocha his party destroyed one of the electric dynamos which illumined the military line. Gomez's intention was to warn the government that the Spaniards were bent upon offering very large bribes to Cuban leaders, expecting to destroy the patriot cause in that way.

The step that General Gomez took was the last thing that General Blanco wanted him to do, and amounted in advance to the complete failure of the captain-general's under-



LIME KILN CONVERTED INTO A FORT BY THE SPANIARDS, NEAR THE LINE OF THE TROCHA.

taking. The results, however, are fully set forth in the following letter from Gomez to Blanco:

I am sadly convinced now of my mistake in addressing a letter to you asking your co-operation to re-establish peace and prosperity to Cuba and to Spain. My words were clear, and they were supported by the record of my whole life. They showed that I was inclined to accept negotiations for the independence of Cuba, in the mutual interest of the island and



THE LATE GENERAL QUINTIN BANDERA.



GROUP OF SPANISH SOLDIERS WATCHING THE EXECUTION.



PRIEST CARRYING AWAY THE DEAD AFTER THE EXECUTION.

of Spain, but never anything that could taint my name with dishonor, or make me appear as betraying the noble cause of freedom to which I have devoted all my energies. Instead of an approach from you in a fair and honorable sense, I have received your strange intimation of your desire to meet me for the purpose of personally notifying me of the following offers:

That you are ready to place a steamer at my disposal at any part of the coast of Cuba I should deem to be best to transport me to any port outside of Cuba to which I may desire to go, and, at the same time, you offer me all the monetary resources I may ask for the expenses of my trip and maintenance of myself and family in a foreign land.

I felt so much astounded when I learned all this, I felt so ashamed, more for you, General Blanco, than for myself, that in the first moments I was benumbed, knowing not whether such heinous proposals could be a reality or a nightmare.

Efforts to Bribe Gomez.

Have I reached my present age, fighting as I have done for thirteen years in the field for the independence of Cuba, and for thirty years cherishing that ideal as the greatest in my life, only that you or anyone should believe that, at the end of my journey, I should cover myself with ignominy by accepting



FUNERAL PROCESSION LEAVING THE FORTRESS.

the base reward of money from a Spanish captain-general for the cowardly abandonment of my army? Are you sane, General Blanco? Do you not remember that blow of a machete which the hand of a Spanish assassin inflicted at Punta Brava, near the spot where Maceo died, upon that soul of my soul, the young and brave Francisco Gomez? Do you think I can forgive that? Have you ever been a father?

Besides these considerations, which ought to have checked you in your shameful project, there is another that is no less clear. I am not in a position, General Blanco, which requires that I should be looking for a steamer to take me from the island. You had better look for a steamer for yourself, for of the two you need it more. Up to the present day I am on the winner's side, I represent a revolution that is stronger than ever after three years of war. You represent Spain, weaker than ever, humiliated by the American government, with only a limited time before you in which to end this war. There is no pressure upon me weighing from abroad. The days to come are not full of threatenings for me, but they are full of hope; and, furthermore, while your cause has prejudice and tradition as its only support, the cause of Cuba has the full sympathy, the world over, of every lover of justice and liberty.

With the month of January, 1898, Spain ended three years of unparalleled cruelties in her American possessions, more awful in its destruction than the entire achievement of Spanish armies in the course of their wars to extend Spain's dominion in other countries.

Charles V. in the Netherlands, in the thirty years elapsing from 1520 to 1550, brought death to about 100,000 persons, according to the estimate of Grotius. From that time up

to 1566 the Spaniards murdered in cold blood, said the Prince of Orange, over 50,000 persons. The Duke of Alva, in a well-known letter to his master, Don Philip II., boasted of having slain in cities and towns, within five years, 18,000 Dutch people.

But what is all that when, from 1895 to 1898, as declared by the bishop of Havana, 530,000 or more than half a million victims of Spanish barbarity, were buried in the cemeteries of Cuba?

What are the awful crimes committed in the name of the king of Spain by Boves and Morillo during the struggle for independence in South America compared to those in Cuba, where General Weyler, in less than two years exterminated over 200,000 peaceful non-combatants in Cuba, slaughtering them not only with fire and sword, but by the pangs which Dante put among the first of hell—the slow and ruthless torture of hunger?

*Ruthless
Slaughter that
Shames
Humanity.*

What is the record of Spanish atrocities in Mexico and Santo Domingo when, within three months after General Blanco's landing in Havana, 80,000 persons perished in Cuba from starvation, or were assassinated, regardless of sex or age, in the manner described by Blanco himself in his decree of January 8, of 1898, ordering his soldiers not to kill any more men, women and children, unarmed prisoners, or defenceless pacificos?

These are horrors such as have never been committed before at any time in any country by the most bloodthirsty savages who have tainted the pages of history. It did seem



PLACE OF EXECUTION—TROOPS FORMING SQUARE.

that by sheer exhaustion the Cubans were beaten. They had no more blood to shed. February, 1898, therefore opened in comparative quiet. Both sides, Cubans and Spaniards apparently, were exhausted. But the war cloud between the two great nations was gathering all the time.

Public hostility to America was so intense in Spain that the newspapers easily kept up the idea that every act of the American government should be received with distrust.

Thus, since American war vessels had visited Cuba, naval preparations and demonstrations were eagerly advocated, with a view to resist American interference if autonomy, the

military operations and the negotiations to obtain the submission of the insurgents did not make headway before summer. The gifts to the reconcentrados especially excited the ire of the Spaniards. The Spaniards criticised the whole proceeding and said that the United States was working for her own selfish ends.



SPANISH SIGNAL-STATION.

It now became more evident that no peace between Spain and the Cubans was likely to be attained, and it seemed that the contingency had arrived to which the President referred in his message of December 7: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. If it shall hereafter appear

dition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. If it shall hereafter appear

sentatives friendly to the Cuban cause were anxious to take some action that would bring matters to a head. They were not far from right. On February 9, 1898, occurred the famous De Lome incident.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, committed the unpardonable indiscretion of sending to his friend, Canalejas, editor of the *Heraldo*, of Madrid, and a member of the Cortes, a letter which flagrantly transgressed all the proprieties of his position. Canalejas had been sent to this country to study the situation as he might find it here, and then proceeded to Cuba where he continued his examination, and while in Havana he received the following letter from De Lome:

**A Spark that
Kindled a Great
Flame.**

LEGATION DE ESPANA, WASHINGTON.

Eximo Senor DON JOSE CANALEJAS:

My Distinguished and Dear Friend:—You need not apologize for not having written to me; I also ought to have written to you, but have not done so on account of being weighed down with work and *nous sommes quites*.

The situation here continues unchanged. Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba. The prologue of this second method of warfare will end the day that the Colonial Cabinet shall be appointed, and it relieves us in the eyes of this country of a part of the responsibility of what may happen there, and they must cast the responsibility upon the Cubans, whom they believe to be so immaculate.

Until then we will not be able to see clearly, and I consider it to be a loss of time and an advance by the wrong road—the sending of emissaries to the rebel field, the negotiating with the Autonomists not yet declared to be legally constituted, and the discovery of the intentions and purpose of this government. The exiles will return one by one, and when they return, will come walking into the sheepfold, and the chiefs will gradually



BLOCK-HOUSE AND SPANISH GARRISON ON THE WESTERN TROCHA (PINAR DEL RIO).



TIMBER PORT WITH TILED ROOF, ON THE RAILWAY LINE IN THE PROVINCE OF SAGUA LA GRANDE.

to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

In Congress the same feeling prevailed that something detrimental to the alleged friendly feeling between Madrid and Washington was about to occur. Senators and repre-

return. Neither of these had the courage to leave *en masse*, and they will not have the courage thus to return.

The message has undeceived the insurgents, who expected something else, and has paralyzed the action of Congress, but I consider it bad.

Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness (*groseria*) with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is: weak and catering to the rabble, and, besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the jingoes of his party.



SPANISH TROOPS GUARDING A RAILWAY STATION ON THE CIENFUEGOS-SAGUA LA GRANDE LINE.



SPANISH FORT AND GARRISON OF BOY SOLDIERS AT THE VILLAGE OF SITIO GRANDE.

Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, it will only depend on ourselves whether he will prove bad and adverse to us. I agree entirely with you; without a military success nothing will be accomplished there, and without military and political success, there is here always danger that the insurgents will be encouraged, if not by the government, at least by part of the public opinion.

I do not believe you pay enough attention to the rôle of England. Nearly all that newspaper canaille which swarms in your hotel are English, and at the same time they are correspondents of the *Journal*,



HAVANA VOLUNTEERS IN DRESS UNIFORM PASSING THEATRE PAYSET

they are also correspondents of the best newspapers and reviews of England. Thus it has been since the beginning. To my mind the only object of England is that the Americans should occupy themselves with us and leave her in peace, and if there is a war, so much the better; that would further remove what is threatening her—although that will never happen.

It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even though it would be only for effect, and that you should send here a man of importance in order that I might use him to make a propaganda among the senators and others in opposition to the Junta and win over exiles.

There goes Amblard. I believe he comes too deeply taken up with little political matters, and there must be something very great or we shall lose.

Adela returns your salutation, and we wish you in the new year to be a messenger of peace and take this New Year's present to poor Spain.

Always your attentive friend and servant, who kisses your hands.

ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME.

The minister at first denied that he knew anything about such a letter, and intimated that he was too trained a diplomatist to get caught in the net which had enmeshed Sackville-West, Thurston and other foreign ministers to the United States. Later, when the text of the letter was handed to him by a newspaper reporter, he withdrew his denial and said he would say nothing whatever on the subject.

His reading of the letter showed him that it was genuine, and recognizing that he must face the inevitable, the astute diplomat acted quickly. He immediately sent a cable message to Senor Sagasta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and premier of his government, tendering his resignation as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the United States.



GENERAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS, LATE COMMANDER OF THE SPANISH FORCES IN CUBA.

ence to the relations between nations. At a conference with Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, who had previously learned from Second Assistant Secretary Adee, an authority on diplomatic precedents, what was necessary to be done to uphold the dignity of the President and the government of the United States. After returning to the State Department from the White House, Judge Day wrote a note to Senor Dupuy de Lome, calling his attention to the published letter and asking him if it were authentic.

This note was delivered at the Spanish legation by a messenger of the State Department. Dupuy de Lome was expecting Judge Day's communication. He immediately sent an answer declining in diplomatic terms to deny the authenticity of the Canalejas letter. This was taken by Judge Day as a confession, and he prepared a dispatch to Minister Woodruff directing him to demand the immediate recall of the Spanish envoy. Meanwhile the State Department had come into possession of the original letter written by Dupuy de Lome to Canalejas. It was furnished by the Cuban Junta. How it was obtained is a story that has been told, but the statements are yet impossible of verification. Comparison was made with autograph communications from Dupuy de Lome on file at the department and its authenticity practically established. To be doubly sure, however, that the authorship was the Spanish minister's, Judge Day adopted the unusual course of calling at the Spanish legation in person to interview Dupuy de Lome.

Judge Day asked the minister point blank if he had written the letter. His question met with a frank affirmation. Dupuy de Lome acknowledged that the communication was genuine, but had been written in his personal capacity, in his own language, and was not intended to go any further than Senor Canalejas. He assumed the full responsibility of writing it, he said, and was prepared to meet

the consequences, assuring Judge Day, however, that the Spanish government was not implicated in the matter in any way. Judge Day then produced the letter furnished by the Junta and asked the minister if he recognized it as the original. The minister acknowledged that the handwriting was his. Without asking any more questions Judge Day returned the letter to his pocket, bade the minister a frigid farewell, and left the legation. Dupuy de Lome succeeded in his effort to forestall the intent of the State Department to have him recalled in disgrace by securing the acceptance of his resignation as Spanish minister in

*Dupuy Resigns
to Prevent his
Recall.*



FIRE DEPARTMENT BUILDING AT PONCE—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN REAR.

Washington before the demand of this government to that effect had been acted on by the Madrid ministry.

The administration was much dissatisfied at the manner in which Spain disposed of so serious a matter. No disgrace attached to Dupuy de Lome for his conduct such as would have been the case had he been recalled on demand or dismissed from the United States. He was a private citizen, having no official status, and, according to his view, could snap his fingers in the face of the Federal Government and decline to recognize the right of the United States to compel him to leave the country unless by an order of expulsion such as might be applied to an objectionable person not of official standing.

On February 14 a cable dispatch was received by the Secretary of State from Minister Woodford, at Madrid, announcing that the government of Spain had disavowed the letter of Dupuy de Lome to Senor Canalejas. The "disclaimer," as the administration officials were pleased to call it, was regarded as satisfactory and complete, and the President promptly authorized the announcement that the incident was closed. The cable dispatch also notified the President of the appointment of Senor Luis Polo y Bernabe, son of Vice-Admiral Polo, as Minister of Spain to the United

States. But the impression left upon the minds of the American people was an ineffaceable one. It showed the utter depravity of the Spanish character and the moral degradation of their diplomatic methods. Congress also adopted on that date resolutions calling for facts concerning the condition of the reconcentrados and the autonomy scheme.

A remarkable incident in the Cuban war happened near Guara, Havana province, a few miles from the capital. A Spanish detachment, under Colonel Rodriguez, met an insurgent force there and, according to the official report published, the patriots lost eight men, among them Major Octavio Rodriguez, brother of General Alejandro Rodriguez, and the Spanish troops had no losses at all. That was the Spanish report. What really happened was that the Spanish

two turrets, and six 6-inch guns, two each in the bow and stern, and two on the main deck superstructure amidships. She had 12-inch armor on the water-line belt, and on the barbettes which support the turrets, with 10-inch on the turrets proper. The engines and boilers were below a protective deck of steel, two inches thick on the crown and four inches on the slopes. The other armament consisted of eight 7-

Facts about the "Maine."



BATTALION OF SPANISH TROOPS DEPLOY BEFORE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PALACE, HAVANA.

soldiers, without firing a single shot, deserted and joined the patriots. Their colonel, left almost alone, narrowly escaped to Havana, followed by a few officers.

CHAPTER VI.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "MAINE."

On the morning of February 15, 1898, there occurred in Havana harbor the most appalling disaster that ever befel a vessel of the American Navy; shocking, terrible, not only because of the great loss of life, but also because there was attached to the holocaust the dreadful suspicion that the catastrophe was not the result of accident, but the culmination of a damnable design which might well shame and horrify the demon of iniquity himself. The calamity took place near the hour of 10 p. m., and was officially reported by telegraph to Secretary of the Navy Long the same night as follows:

"Maine" blown up in Havana Harbor 9.40 p. m. and destroyed. Many wounded and doubtless more killed and drowned. Wounded and others on board Spanish man-of-war and Ward line steamer.

Send lighthouse tenders from Key West for crew and few pieces of equipment above water. No one had other clothes than those upon him.

Public opinion should be suspended till further report. All officers believed to be saved. Jenkins and Merritt not yet accounted for. Many Spanish officers, including representatives of General Blanco, now with me, and express sympathy.

SIGSBEE.

The "Maine" was officially rated as a second-class battleship of 6648 tons displacement. Her armament consisted of a main battery of four 10-inch guns, mounted in pairs in



AN INSURGENT ATTACK ON A FORT NEAR VUELTAS.

pounders and four machine guns. There were also seven torpedo tubes and two 30-foot torpedo boats, each weighing seven tons.

The "Maine" was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the government, except that the machinery was put in by the Quintard Iron Works. An act of congress of August 3, 1886, authorized her construction at a cost not to exceed \$2,500,000. It is said she has cost \$2,484,503. She was designed by Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson. Her keel was



PAPAL BENEDICTION OF SPANISH TROOPS BEFORE LEAVING VITTORIA FOR CUBA.

laid on October 11, 1888, and she was launched on November 18, 1890. It was said that difficulty in getting the heavy armor caused the delay in completing her. Her dimensions were: Length at load-water line, 318 feet; beam, 57 feet; draught, 21½ feet. Her displacement was 6648 tons. She could carry enough coal to steam 7000 miles at ten knots. She



CROWDS ON BARGES WATCHING THE LANDING OF GENERAL CAMPOS AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA, APRIL 16TH.

had twin screws, and the indicated horse power of her vertical, triple-expansion engines was 9000. The armor in the water-line belt and the barbettes was twelve inches thick, and on the turrets ten inches thick. A protective steel deck, two inches thick on the crown and four inches on the slopes, protected the boilers and engines.



JAIL IN WHICH TWO AMERICANS, SINCE RELEASED, WERE CONFINED WITHOUT TRIAL.

The "Maine" could hurl a broadside of 1322 pounds, not including her small arms' fire, and she could fire 1224 pounds ahead from her two turrets and forward guns, besides the smaller fire. Her crew consisted of 378, besides officers, and forty marines.

Witnesses of the explosion that destroyed the "Maine" said that at the moment of concussion a vast mass was seen



THE "CONDE DE VENADITO," THE SPANISH VESSEL WHICH FIRED ON THE "ALLIANCE."

to rise to a great height. In the sudden and blinding light no one seems to have been able to discern the nature of this mass, or whether it rose from beside or inside the vessel.

From the nature of the disaster and the testimony of the survivors, it appeared that the line of greatest force of the

explosion was a little forward of amidships. It was there that the worse damage was done. The chief officers were either well aft or astern. Thus they escaped unhurt. The seamen and marines, by their position, were forced to bear the brunt of the disaster, and the frightful mortality was almost wholly confined to them. One of the junior officers should have been on duty on the forward deck, and it may have been thus that Lieutenant Jenkins lost his life. Engineer Merritt was below on duty and went down with the ship.

How the Crew Met their Deaths.

Five of the crew, immediately after the explosion, ran to the main ammunition storage room, with the idea that they might save that from explosion. None of them has since been heard of. It is certain that they went to the bottom, ready at their posts for duty. Fire followed directly after the explosion, which was fearful in its violence. Captain Sigsbee himself was wounded slightly by the explosion, but he remained perfectly cool throughout all the excitement which followed the explosion, and gave directions for looking after the sinking battleship and caring for the wounded.

When the roar of the explosion announced to the people of Havana that the "Maine" was blown up, the city firemen were at once ordered to the ship, but it was found that it was impossible for them to render any assistance. Although there was great confusion on the ship after the explosion, still perfect discipline was maintained. All reports agree on this point. Captain Sigsbee himself, by his great self-possession and devotion to duty, was largely responsible for this state of affairs.

He did not leave his sinking ship till every man had



LANDING OF SPANISH TROOPS AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

been taken off, and he remained in a boat in the neighborhood as long as there was any hope of saving any of the men who were in the water.

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright was also in his room when the explosion occurred. No sooner had two or three of the officers appeared on deck, than an order was given to man the boats. Four of them were immediately lowered and three were filled with men, but the fourth boat was swamped before it could be utilized. When the explosion occurred Lieutenant Blandin had charge of the deck. The men who carried out the order to flood the gun-cotton failed to return, and the brave men undoubtedly lost their lives in the performance of their hazardous duty. The crew were in their quarters, and they were not able to get out, but went down with the ship, which sank bow first about 2000 feet from Fort Atares. The



GENERAL CAMPOS DISEMBARKING AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.



GOMEZ AT A COUNCIL OF WAR.

lighthouse tender "Mangrove" and the revenue cutter "Fern" entered Havana Harbor at three o'clock that afternoon.

The first public utterance as to the existence of an outside plot to blow up the "Maine," came from the *St. James Gazette*, which after suggesting the obvious possibility of accidents to the vessel's boiler or magazine, demonstrated that this theory was not supported by the details as they were known, and said: "Another possibility really occurs,

that the disaster was produced by an agency outside of the "Maine"—a torpedo accidentally or otherwise exploded. This again naturally suggests an outrage, perpetrated by Spanish conspirators or Cuban insurgents."

Washington was in a state of painful excitement. The city became a hotbed of startling reports and sensational rumors. Public business in Congress and in the Executive

Departments was almost at a standstill because of the awful disaster in the harbor of Havana, which caused the total loss of the battleship "Maine," and the death of two of her officers and 266 of her crew. Officially the nation was in mourning, and social events scheduled to take place at the White House were indefinitely postponed. No such appalling event of the sea had occurred since Her Majesty's battleship "Victoria" was sunk a few years ago by her sister ship, the "Camperdown," in the Mediterranean, in that awful catastrophe the commanding officer went down with his ship, and twenty-two officers and 336 sailors with him.

The great disaster in the Samoan harbor of Apia, in 1889, when three vessels of the United States Navy, and three of the German Navy were wrecked and fifty-four American officers and men were lost, was also recalled when the news came that the "Maine" had been destroyed. But both of these disasters were due to natural causes, while that to the



Father Chidwick.

TRANSFERRING THE BODIES FOUND IN THE WRECK TO THE UNITED STATES BOAT "BACHE," FOR BURIAL AT KEY WEST—CHAPLAIN CHIDWICK ATTENDING TO THE TRANSFER.

"Maine" was shrouded in mystery. The "Victoria" was peacefully performing evolutions when she received the blow that wrought a great hole in her bottom and sank her, and at Samoa the elements of wind and water created the havoc. In the Mediterranean and at Apia, moreover, there was no possible cause of the accident beyond what was plainly discernible at the time. In the case of the destroyed "Maine," however, the suspicion of foul play was uppermost in the mind of every American, and seemingly not without reason.

This is the way they looked at it in Havana:

The *Imparcials*: "A painful sensation has been caused here by the discovery that several American newspaper correspondents are telegraphing that the explosion on the 'Maine' was caused by a torpedo or dynamite infernal machine that was maliciously placed against her bows.

"It is feared that this infamous allegation may be amplified in the dispatches sent by steamers to Key West and thence telegraphed to the newspapers of the United States. These stories are entirely false. It should be remembered that the 'Maine's' crew were a composite lot, consisting of Englishmen, Germans, Negroes and Chinese, beside Americans."

The Spaniard had already begun the campaign of calumny which, it would seem, was the only weapon with which he was well supplied.



MORRO CASTLE, FORMERLY THE MAIN FORTIFICATION OF HAVANA HARBOR, FACING THE WEST.



The dead-boat. The "Maine's" cat.
THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" WITH WRECKING TUGS AROUND HER.
PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE "FERN."



GROUP OF SPANIARDS SURVEYING THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE"
FROM A DISTANCE.

The vessel was blown up in the dead of night by some unseen force in some inexplicable manner. That was all that was known now and probably all that could be known until the Board of Inquiry appointed made its investigations and submitted a report. In the meantime theories were thick as autumn leaves.

Few of the higher officials of the administration and of the leaders in the Senate and House were willing to admit that they saw evidences of Spanish treachery in this tragedy that had followed the long chain of dramatic incidents connected with the controversy between Spain and the United States over the Cuban question. In their hearts there were grave fear and dark suspicion. But the consequences of fastening the guilt upon Spain would be so serious and the retaliation so prompt and severe that they hesitated to make public the existence of their misgivings. President McKinley, therefore, allowed the impression to go abroad that he believed the calamity for which the nation mourned to be due to an inscrutable act of Providence, and his words were re-echoed by his Secretary of the Navy and other Cabinet advisers. They desired, above all things, to have the American public suspend judgment until the facts could be ascertained. If it should be shown that the hand of Providence and not the hand of man caused the lamentable event that sent a thrill of horror throughout the world, no one would have been more grateful than the President of the United States. The President took the public into his confidence by directing that all information should be given fully to the newspapers as soon as received.

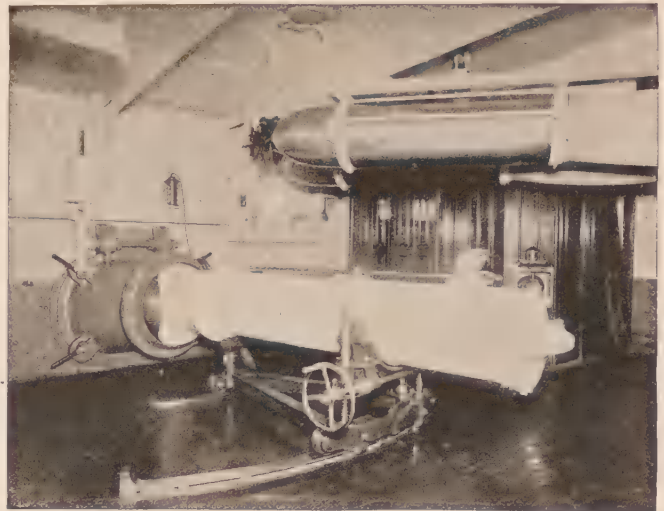
*Attempts to
Exonerate
Spain.*



TEACHING SIGNALING ("WIGWAGGING"); LOCATION OF TURRET INDICATES THE PLACE OF EXPLOSION.



PLACE OF RELIGIOUS SERVICE ON THE "MAINE."



TUBE FROM WHICH TORPEDO IS FIRED—TORPEDO OVERHEAD



REVOLVER PRACTICE ON THE "MAINE." COAL PASSERS WHOSE QUARTERS WERE BLOWN UP.



Congress was held in check by the forced conservatism and tranquillity of the President and the administration officials. In the Senate and House the desire to take action of some sort was almost overpowering, but the good judgment of the cooler heads prevailed, and it was decided to act in accordance with the desires of the President and wait until the truth came to light.

Not since that midsummer day, nearly seventeen years before, when President Garfield was shot down by an assassin

to get the latest details. Nearly every naval officer in Washington, including a number on the retired list, hurried to the department for information about the fate of friends on board the "Maine." Not one of them was without some shipmate who was numbered among the list of her officers. A few men who had brothers or sons or other relatives in the crew asked for news at the Bureau of Navigation, but made no demonstration of feeling. Mrs. Sigsbee, the wife of the com-

*Wild Grief for
the Killed.*



OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE "MAINE."

as he was entering the railway station in Washington, did a public event cause so much horror and excitement as the early morning dispatch from Captain Sigsbee, which the President and Secretary of the Navy were awakened from a sound sleep to receive. There were no scenes such

as occurred at the Admiralty Office in London after the "Victoria" disaster, when relatives and friends of officers and men of the ill-fated battleship made distressing exhibitions of their grief, but the space outside the office of Secretary Long was frequently packed solid with people anxious



COAL PASSERS WHOSE QUARTERS WERE BLOWN UP.

as occurred at the Admiralty Office in London after the "Victoria" disaster, when relatives and friends of officers and men of the ill-fated battleship made distressing exhibitions of their grief, but the space outside the office of Secretary Long was frequently packed solid with people anxious

two were the only officers missing. Inquiries came by telegraph from the families of Jenkins and Merritt, and the department was obliged to send the distressing news that they were reported lost.

Secretary Long sent this telegram:

TO CAPTAIN SIGSBEE, *Havana*:

The President directs me to express for himself and the people of the United States his profound sympathy with the officers and crew of the "Maine," and desires that no expense be spared in providing for the survivors and caring for the dead.

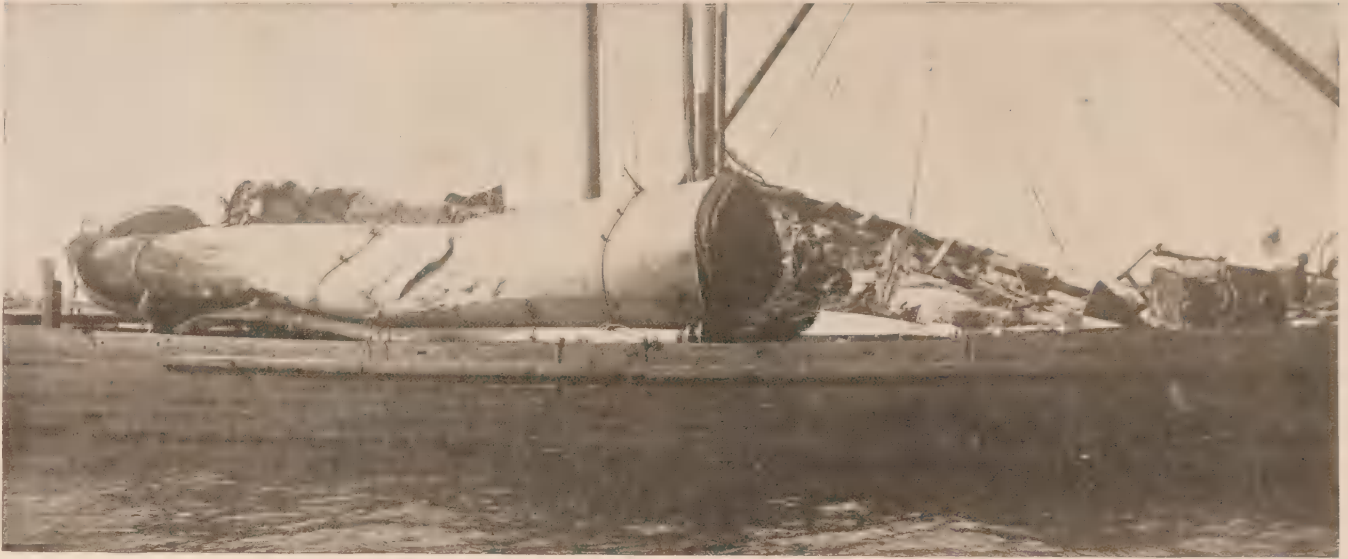
It was obvious that the explosion occurred under the forward part of the battleship, where the magazines contained 58,500 pounds of powder. This consisted of 50,000 pounds of brown prismatic and 8,500 pounds of black powder. An enormous quantity for a vessel to carry, in addition to the amount stored in the magazine under the aft turret. The

lacking. I have accepted the offer of the authorities, and there will be a public funeral at 3 o'clock to-day. All here from the "Maine" will go, also a delegation from the "Fern." Fifteen bodies recovered. Diving operations prevented by rough waters.

This reply was sent by Secretary Long:

Telegram received and action approved. Express to Captain-General Blanco and to the mayor and people of Havana the thanks of the department and its appreciation of their action in extending the honors you have reported to those lost on board the "Maine."

It was therefore arranged between our government and



THE "MAINE'S" SMOKESTACKS ON BOARD A BARGE, READY TO BE SENT AWAY.

explanation given of the presence on the "Maine" of such an unusual amount of ammunition was that when the battleship went to Havana she went prepared for an emergency. Of the three magazines in the "Maine," the forward one contained the most of the brown prismatic powder to be used in the 10-inch guns. This powder will not burn like the ordinary kind and is exploded by detonation, a fact which did not make unreasonable the theory that the disaster was due to a torpedo from without, as the powder was packed in hermetically sealed cases, and the prismatic kind was capable of resisting the flame of a match

that of Spain in Cuba that all bodies recovered from the wreck and those of the dead, who should die in the hospitals in Havana, were to find, at least, a temporary resting place in the cemetery there. Accordingly the Spanish authorities arranged for a great public funeral.

In the afternoon an immense crowd gathered in front of the City Hall. It was announced that the funeral procession of the victims of the "Maine" disaster would start from that place.

The municipal government of Havana occupies only the west side of the big old two-story building called the Palace,



PORT SIDE OF THE WRECK, ALMOST UNDER WATER.

and cannot be ignited without the application of heat of 600 degrees Fahrenheit.

On February 17, 1898, Captain Sigsbee cabled Secretary Long as follows:

General Blanco called on me personally at the hotel last night, also the mayor of the city. They have requested me to permit the government to give a public burial to the dead already found, in order that public sympathy here may be expressed thereby, and honor shown the dead. Ground for burial has been secured. It is assumed that I am expected by the department to bury the dead here. In fact, it would be impracticable to transport the remains to the United States. Means and facilities are

which is the traditional residence of the Spanish governor-generals of the island. In front is the well-known square called the Plaza de Armas. At the rear of the building is Mercaderes street, and O'Reilly street is on the east side. The entrance to the City Hall is on Obispo street. The Plaza de Armas and all the surroundings of the Palace were crowded with spectators of all classes. Ropes were stretched across Obispo and O'Reilly streets to prevent vehicles from entering them. It was known at 3 o'clock that twenty-two

Funeral of the Victims.

bodies were lying in state at the City Hall, but the news soon spread that other bodies had been rescued by the divers, who were searching the bay by order of the Spanish authorities.

So unwonted a spectacle will probably never be seen there again. The bodies of the poor American sailors rested in the Palace of the Spanish government in Cuba. The hall was filled with wreaths and flowers sent by private corpora-

tions, banking and mercantile houses, and Cuban and American ladies. There were also wreaths sent by the Spanish Army and Navy. The public was allowed to pass through the hall and see the bodies of the victims. The utmost order and decorum was observed.

General Blanco did not participate at the funeral. As an explanation of General Blanco's decision, it was said that



A SPANISH DIVER GOING DOWN TO MAKE EXAMINATION OF THE FORWARD MAGAZINE.



THE DEBRIS AMIDSHIP.



VIEW SHOWING THE TERRIFIC FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.



THE "MAINE" AS SHE APPEARED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EXPLOSION.

the ancient laws of the Indies, or *Leyes de Indias*, a famous collection of royal decrees which the kings of Spain began to publish in the fifteenth century, forbid the captains-general of the colony personally participating at funerals of this kind. General Gonzalez Parrado, second in command, therefore represented General Blanco at the obsequies.

Among those in attendance at the funeral were Senor Bruzon, the Civil Governor of the Province of Havana, and

The next division of the funeral procession was led by the carriage of General Gonzalez Parrado, after which came those of Consul-General Lee, Captain Sigsbee, and the Spanish authorities. There were over 200 carriages in all, and it was estimated that 6,000 persons followed on foot.

The procession formed an unbroken line from the Palace, through O'Reilly street, Parque Central, San Rafael street, the Calzada de Galiano, Reina street, the Paseo de Carlos III. and the Calzada de Zapata. Before the rear of the line had left the Palace its van reached the gates of the Colon Cemetery, where the bodies of the Americans were to be laid. This cemetery is one of the most magnificent in the New World. As the procession was moving across the Central Park a large group of reconcentrados asked to be allowed to accompany to the cemetery the bodies of the sailors.

This incident attracted much attention, and many persons, already impressed by the solemnity of the scene, were greatly affected by the miserable aspect which these unfortunate persons presented. Another group of reconcentrados joined the procession as it moved through Reina street. In all more than 1,000 of this class showed their sympathy by marching with the funeral procession.

On reaching the Paseo de Carlos III., the procession made a halt, and the company of Spanish marine infantry which marched immediately

behind the wagons bearing the dead fired the customary salutes. The procession then moved on toward the cemetery, which was reached at 5.30 o'clock. When the cemetery was reached it was found that sixteen bodies, in addition to those which had been brought from the Palace, had been rescued from the waters of the harbor. These had been brought direct to the cemetery.



Captain Sigsbee. Consul-General Lee. Chaplain Chidwick.
SERVICE AT THE COLON CEMETERY, HAVANA, AT THE GRAVES OF THE MEN WHO WERE KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF THE "MAINE"—CHAPLAIN CHIDWICK OFFERING PRAYER. AMERICAN FLAG AND WREATHS PLACED ON THE GRAVES BY AMERICAN TOURISTS.

the mayor of the city; the army of Spain was there in the person of General Gonzalez Parrado, second in command of the forces in Cuba, who attended the funeral in behalf of Captain-General Blanco, the personal representative of the Spanish throne.

The colonial government of the island was represented at the funeral by Premier Galvez and the entire Autonomic Cabinet. In short, all the civil, military and naval authorities of Havana were present. The surviving officers of the "Maine," the officers of the United States dispatch boat "Fern" and the members of the American colony gathered to do honor to their dead compatriots. Many distinguished Cuban and Spanish residents of the city were present.

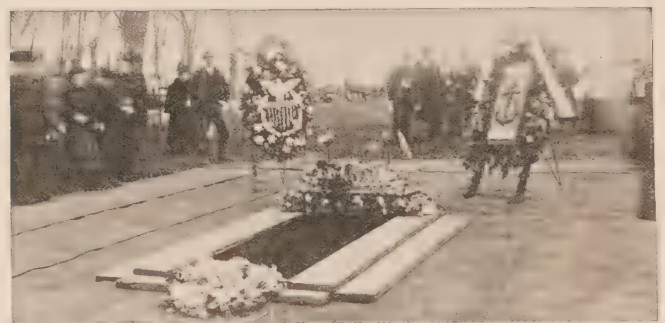
From early in the morning invitations to the funeral had been sent out by the municipality of Havana, which was defraying all the expenses. Fourteen hearses had been provided for the victims. For the conveyance of the rest of the bodies there were two coaches of the Fire Department.

The funeral procession started for the cemetery at 4.15 o'clock. Five pall-bearers of the township led the march. Immediately after them came squads from the Municipal and Commerce Fire Brigades, with their bands of music. Next



FUNERAL PROCESSION ON FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG.

in the procession moved the fourteen hearses and the two coaches of the Fire Department bearing the bodies of the American sailors. A company of Spanish marine infantry followed, attended by bands of music from every one of the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor.



FLORAL TRIBUTES AT THE GRAVE, INCLUDING A MODEL OF THE "MAINE" IN FLOWERS.

The funeral was presided over by the Mayor of Havana, the Marquis de Esteban. The religious ceremonies were in charge of Chaplain Chidwick of the "Maine," who is a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. He was aided by the Bishop of Havana and the official priest of the Colon Cemetery. Twenty-five bodies had been brought from the City Hall, and the sixteen that were recovered later made up forty-one which were to be interred. The religious rites having been completed, there remained only the ceremonies attending the laying of the American sailors in their last resting place in alien soil.

It was dusk when the great company reached the cemetery gates and night was now beginning to fall. Large torches were lighted. The final response, led by the Bishop of Havana himself, was sung, and the bodies were lowered into the grave.

After the ceremonies Consul-General Lee and Captain Sigsbee advanced and publicly thanked the bishop, Secretary Congosto acting as interpreter. It had been an unusual honor which the bishop had paid to the humble defenders of another nation by officiating in his own person at their funeral; and he had given the ground where their bodies now lay.

Demand for a rigid investigation of the disaster was made two days after the explosion, and no time was wasted in a

At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point eleven and a half feet from the middle of the ship, and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water, therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the wing plating extending forward.



THIS PICTURE, SHOWING THE "MAINE'S" BOTTOM PLATES BENT INWARD, WAS MADE THE BASIS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FINDING OF THE OFFICIAL VERDICT OF THE AMERICAN NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

discussion of the subject, as the necessity was urgent in order to satisfy public feeling. To Admiral Sicard was accordingly intrusted, almost immediately, the appointment of a Board of Inquiry, but to save him from possible embarrassment Secretary Long telegraphed the admiral suggesting that

Demand for an Investigation.

Captain William T. Sampson, commanding the "Iowa," and Captain French E. Chadwick, commanding the "New York," be appointed members, with Lieutenant-Commander Adolph Marix, of the receiving ship "Vermont," as judge-advocate. Admiral Sicard, who was at Key West on the "New York," promptly responded in a message, saying he had selected these officers and Lieutenant-Commander Potter, executive officer of the "New York." Captain Sampson to be president and Lieutenant-Commander Marix judge-advocate



BODY OF LIEUT. JENKINS, ONE OF THE "MAINE" VICTIMS, LYING IN STATE AT THE ALLEGHENY POST-OFFICE BEFORE THE CROWD WAS ADMITTED.

Stronger and more competent selections could hardly have been made. Captain Sampson was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance for several years and familiar with the use of torpedoes and the resistance of explosives to heat. Besides, he was a man of positive convictions and had the thorough confidence of the naval administration. Captain Chadwick was until recently chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and as such knew all about the possibilities of spontaneous combustion in coal bunkers and the character of the coal used on the "Maine." Lieutenant-Commander Marix was executive officer of the ill-fated vessel, and was familiar with her construction from stem to stern. Authority was given them to employ divers and spare no expense in getting at the truth of the cause of the disaster. Much doubt was

expressed as to their ability to get at the facts on account of the condition of the fore part of the "Maine." According to one of her officers, her entire fore body had collapsed. Divers might discover something to indicate how the battleship had met her fate, but as the magazines appeared to have been exploded, there was a general belief that nothing on which to base a tangible theory could be discovered.



FRIGHTFUL HAVOC ON THE DECK.

Captain Sigsbee and his officers kept their mouths shut tightly about the disaster. They gave no views as to the cause or probable cause. Undoubtedly the officers had been told to do so by Captain Sigsbee, who was technically responsible for the loss of the "Maine," and was dependent on the verdict of the Board of Inquiry for his exoneration from any blame. In none of his official dispatches had Captain Sigsbee expressed any opinion as to what caused her destruction. This cautious proceeding was justified by the courtesy which Captain Sigsbee must show the Board of Inquiry. It was also not inconsistent with the suggestion that Captain Sigsbee suspected treachery, though he did not send a word to that effect to the Navy Department.

One of the first obstacles encountered by the Investigating Board arose in a discussion between Captain Sigsbee and Consul-General Lee, on one side, and the Spanish authorities, on the other, with regard to the right of the American government to have American divers examine the wreck of the battleship, without being accompanied by Spanish divers. Captain Sigsbee, Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, Chief Engineer Howell and Lieutenant Holman,

Opposition of the Spanish Authorities.



LOWERING THE REMAINS OF LIEUTENANT JENKINS INTO THE GRAVE AT UNIONDALE CEMETERY.

all of the "Maine," went to the point in the bay where the wreck of the "Maine" lay, in order to make an effort to find in the hulk the bodies of Lieutenant Jenkins and Assistant Engineer Merritt, the only officers who perished. They brought with them several divers, employed by Captain Sigsbee for the purpose he had in view.



GEORGE FOX, FRACTURED SKULL AND BRUISED. WILLIAM H. THOMAS, HANDS CRUSHED, HEAD BRUISED.

As soon as they approached the wreck of the "Maine," they were stopped by the guard of armed Spanish sailors who surrounded the wreck of the American battleship. Captain Sigsbee declared to the guard who he was and what his intentions were, but they emphatically refused to permit him to advance any further. "Neither you, Captain, nor anyone else, is permitted to come any nearer," was the determined answer of the Spaniards. Then they explained



CARL CHRISTIANSON, SEAMAN, FACE BURNED AND BODY BADLY BRUISED.

that they had the most stringent orders not to allow any American diver, or any diver employed by Americans, to go down into the "Maine" without being accompanied by Spanish divers.

Captain Sigsbee immediately sent a report of what had occurred to Consul-General Lee, who started at once to the palace of the Spanish admiral, the headquarters of the Spanish navy in Cuba, to explain the situation to him and

to request the withdrawal of the order given to the Spanish guard around the "Maine." Consul-General Lee explained to Admiral Manterola that it was his view and that of Captain Sigsbee that, as the "Maine" was the property of the American government, no one but American divers and American officers had a right, without American authority, to go into the wreck or handle anything belonging to it. Consul-General Lee maintained this view with weighty arguments, and asked the admiral for a prompt decision.

Admiral Manterola said he would comply with the request of Captain Sigsbee, and would give special orders to the Spanish guard to permit Captain Sigsbee to do whatever he desired at the wreck of his vessel, but as no step was taken to carry out the promises of the Spanish admiral,



THE CABIN LEFT IN SHREDS. VULTURES IN SEARCH OF DEAD BODIES.

Consul-General Lee ordered a carriage and drove to the palace of Governor-General Blanco to press the right claimed by Americans before the highest Spanish authority in the island. General Blanco said that the Spanish government was very much interested to have its own divers examine the "Maine," in order to learn, if possible, the cause of the disaster. Consul-General Lee held to his argument that the "Maine" was the property of the United States government, and that therefore only the "Maine's" captain, officers under his command and the divers controlled by him could properly conduct investigations on the wreck. Lee added that he, as the representative of the American government in Havana, had no authority to grant permission to the Spaniards to carry out an examination of the "Maine" with their divers.



PREPARING TO BRING THE DEAD ASHORE.

Finally, it was agreed, as to the Spanish request, to ask the government at Washington if it was willing that Spanish divers should go into the "Maine's" hull. With regard to Captain Sigsbee's request, it was decided that the American divers might enter the wreck, it being American property, but the Spanish divers may examine the waters outside the battleship, because they were Spanish waters. At 3.15 p. m. later, Captain Sigsbee received an official communication from the Spanish authorities authorizing him to employ his divers in "whatever place he desires to do so." Under this authorization he had full power to have his divers examine also the outside of the hull.

It was obvious that Blanco and the authorities in Havana were suspicious of this country, and with an obstinacy characteristic of Spanish nature they demanded a joint examination

A Joint Examination of the Wreck.

of the wreck. Press dispatches from Havana to Madrid papers and the editorials in these journals made it plain that the suspicion was entertained, both in Madrid and Havana, that an attempt would be made to show that treachery caused the disaster. The high character of the Board of Inquiry, Captain Sigsbee's unimpeachable record as an officer and a gentleman, and the disposition of the Federal Government to act only on the most positive evidence were sufficient however, to indicate that the investigation would be conducted with absolute impartiality.

The Spaniards evidently feared that somebody connected with the "Maine" would drop an exploded torpedo aside the sunken hulk to overmatch evidence of carelessness on board. From the above one can see the all-pervading insincerity and double-dealing of the Spaniard. The "Maine" explosion brought about a disavowal on the part of Spain of Senor de Lome's conduct, with the usual empty diplomatic expressions of regret, contrition, etc.

On the evening of February 17, 1898, the Spanish cruiser "Vizcaya," Captain Eulate, arrived off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. She came to return the visit of the "Maine" to

Havana, but being nearly fourteen days at sea without shore communication, her officers and crew then learned for the first time, of the destruction of our ship.

The "Vizcaya" was a twin-screw armored cruiser of 7000 tons displacement. She was 340 feet long, and 65 feet in beam, and her indicated horse-power was 13,000. She had a 12-inch belt of armor on her sides, and 10½ inches of



The most thing of importance found in the powder tank—one 12-inch, and ten 10-inch. They were crushed together and fastened in. These cases did not contain any powder. These were found in the forward body of the ship, and I saw before them as have been found in the reserve magazine. The next day a ten-inch tank was recovered full of powder, with the same slightly opened. That gave me an impression that the tank had been forced open by weight or pressure without flame.



SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PHOTOGRAPHS UPON WHICH THE "MAINE" REPORT WAS BASED.

Back of the Hotchkiss gun magazine was the first of the ship's large magazines. The outer walls of this were twenty-eight feet long athwartship and twenty-four feet fore and aft, but this magazine was subdivided into three rooms by partitions running parallel to the keel. The first of these partitions was directly over the keel, and the starboard half of the room thus cut off was left as one room. In this was stored powder for the 10-inch guns. The port half of the compartment was divided into halves by a second partition. In the half furthest to port another lot of shells and powder for the 6-inch shells was stored, while the compartment next to the median line was for 10-inch shells exclusively. This great compartment was about eight feet deep, and rested upon the double-bottomed part of the ship.

Beginning at its forward end on either side, and separating it from the skin of the ship, were the first of the coal-bunkers. Extending in from each of these bunkers, and partly across the end of the magazine, were two square coal pockets. These pockets had to be emptied before the coal in the bunkers could be got at, but as the "Maine" had a tendency to go down by the head, it was the custom to empty these pockets and the bunkers beside the magazines among the first. The end of this magazine was 102 feet aft of the ship's bow, and a third of her whole length back. Here begin the boiler rooms, and the coal pockets mentioned opened into the first of these. There were two boiler rooms, each forty-four feet long, with coal bunkers bordering them.

Now we come to the midship magazine. This was an exact duplicate of the last one described, being twenty-four feet long and twenty-eight feet wide across the ship, and eight feet deep. It rested on the double bottom, and was divided in the same manner into three compartments, only in this case the arrangement was reversed. On the port side was the big room used for powder for the 10-inch guns, the 10-inch shell room was next; and the room to starboard was for shells and ammunition for the 6-inch guns. Coal pockets, similar to those at the aft corners of the other big magazine, stood at the forward corners of this room, and these connected with the last of the coal bunkers, which ran between the sides

of this room and the skin of the ship. The after end of this magazine formed the forward partition of the engine room, and a narrow passageway through the centre of the magazine connected the engine and boiler rooms.

The engine room, thirty-six feet long, separated the midship magazine from the after group, in which there were three rooms. The first of these, next to the engine room, was only about five or six feet square. In this was kept gun-cotton and torpedoes. Enclosing this room, and extending aft twenty-four feet, were the magazines for small arms and ammunition. Back of this again was a room fourteen feet



PHOTOGRAPH UPON WHICH THE "MAINE" REPORT WAS BASED.

long and about ten feet wide, in which was stored another lot of shells and powder for the 6-inch guns. With allowances for partitions, this brought the after end of the last magazine within twenty-four feet of the sternpost of the vessel.

The manner in which the shells and ammunition were carried is interesting. The shells were piled up like logs of



FRANK G. THOMPSON, CORPORAL OF MARINES, BODY BRUISED. J. H. PAUCK, COXSWAIN, ARM AND HAND CRUSHED.



wood in bins, and kept from rolling sideways by wooden chocks nailed to strips of iron, which are laid between the rows. The powder was all put up at first in long cotton bags, of the diameter of the bore of the gun it was intended for, and then each of these full bags was placed in a round copper can and sealed up air-tight, just as a housewife seals up her glass jars of preserves. Copper cans were used because they will not make sparks when they are thrown roughly about.

*Where the
Ammunition
Was Carried.*

All these facts as to the arrangement of the "Maine's" magazines and compartments were established by the investigation as having a particular bearing on the question as to where the explosive energy was exerted. After more than one month of patient inquiry, during which time the board examined nearly one hundred witnesses, a report of the findings was transmitted to the President, March 8, who immediately sent it to Congress with his message, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

For some time prior to the visit of the "Maine" to Havana harbor, our Consular representatives pointed out the advantages to flow from the visit of national ships to the Cuban waters, in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefor might exist.

Accordingly, on the twenty-fourth of January last, after conference with the Spanish Minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the Peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this Government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that in that view the "Maine" would forthwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish Government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the "Maine," and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meanwhile the "Maine" entered the port of Havana on the twenty-fifth of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits. The "Maine" continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long-interrupted friendly intercourse. So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that the Consul-General strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the "Maine" at Havana, or, in the event of her recall, by sending another vessel there to take her place.

*A Night of
Horror.*

At 9.40 o'clock, in the evening of the fifteenth of February, the "Maine" was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was literally wrecked. In this catastrophe two officers and 264 of her crew perished, those who were not killed outright by her explosion being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull. Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser, "Alfonso XII.," and the



THE CREW OF THE "MAINE" MOST OF WHOM WERE LOST.

THE SAILORS OF THE "MAINE."

AIR: "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

What dirge shall be sung for the men of the *Maine*,
Who went down in the night with the ship that they cherished?
No dirge! but a pæan in honor's proud strain
For the heroes of duty, the faithful who perished.
Not the wild surging wave,
Not the battle-cry brave,
To inspire their stanch hearts as they went to their grave.
They died for the flag! leaving deathless their story
Entwined with the stars and the stripes of Old Glory.

HENRY TYRRELL.

Ward Line steamer "City of Washington," which lay not far distant. The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities in Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipality in a public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters of the island.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force, and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed, which, in a community less just and self-controlled than ours, might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason and to the resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility, and, if the facts warranted, the remedy due. This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the Executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could he determine the nature and measure of his full duty in the matter. The usual procedure was followed as in all cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels of any maritime state. A Naval Court of Inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience to discharge the onerous duty imposed upon them. Aided by a strong force of wreckers and divers, the court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of the cause of the explosion. Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and, while independently pursued, no source of information was neglected, and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

The finding of the Court of Inquiry was reached after twenty-three days of continuous labor, on the twenty-first of March, and, having been approved on the twenty-second by the commander-in-chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic Station, was transmitted to the Executive. It is herewith laid before the Congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the court. Its purport is, in brief, as follows:

When the "Maine" arrived at Havana she was conducted by the regular government pilot to Buoy No. 4, to which she was moored in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water. The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, boilers and coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed, and that no indication of any cause for an internal explosion existed at any quarter. At eight o'clock in the evening of February 15 everything had been reported secure and all was quiet.

At 9.40 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed. There were two distinct explosions, with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second, which was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume, is attributed by the court to the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines. The evidence of the divers establishes that the afterpart of the ship was practically intact, and sank in that condition a very few minutes after



President of the Board, Captain Sampson. Captain Chadwick. Commander Potter. Ensign Powelson. Judge-Advocate A. Matix. Stenographer.
THE "MAINE" COURT OF INQUIRY IN SESSION ON BOARD THE "MANGROVE"—ENSIGN POWELSON ON THE WITNESS STAND.

the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished. Upon the evidence of a concurrent external cause the finding of the court is as follows:

At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point eleven feet six inches from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore about thirty-four feet where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured.

Effects of the Explosion.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation



ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR OF HAVANA.

of the same plating extending forward. At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plates. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship, at about



PALACE, IN HAVANA, OF GENERAL BLANCO, THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.

frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship. The conclusions of the court are:

That the loss of the "Maine" was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew; that the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines, and that no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the



SOLDIERS AT KEY WEST GOING TO MEET GENERAL GRAHAM.

destruction of the "Maine" upon any person or persons. I have directed that the finding of the Court of Inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of her Majesty, the queen regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It will be the duty of the Executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 28, 1898.

The findings in full of the "Maine" Board of Inquiry are as follows:

U. S. S. "IOWA," FIRST RATE,
KEY WEST, FLA., Monday, March 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

That the United States battleship "Maine" arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on January 25, 1898, and taken to buoy 4, in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot. The United States consul-general at Havana had notified the authorities at that place the previous evening of the intended arrival of the "Maine."

The state of discipline on board the "Maine" was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stowed in accordance with prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there.

**Care Exercised
by the "Maine"
Officers.**

The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened; and after the destruction of the "Maine" the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 o'clock. The temperatures of the magazines and shell rooms were taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of

heat was the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the "Maine" was destroyed.

The torpedo war heads were all stowed in the afterpart of the ship, under the ward room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the "Maine." The dry guncotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft and remote from the scene of the explosion. Waste was constantly looked after on board the "Maine" to avoid danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer. Varnishes, driers, alcohol, and other combustibles of this nature, were stowed on or above the main deck, and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the "Maine." The medical stores were stowed aft under the wardroom and remote from the scene of the explosion. No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other storerooms.

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of these bunkers adjacent to the forward magazines and shell rooms four were empty, namely: B 3, B 4, B 5, B 6. A 5 had been in use that day, and A 6 was full of New River coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receipt on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time, on account of bunkers B 4 and B 6 being empty. This bunker, A 6, had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty. The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the "Maine."

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers and are in a fair condition. On the night of the destruction of the "Maine," everything had been reported secure for the night, at 8 o'clock, by reliable persons, through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At the time the "Maine" was destroyed the ship was quiet, and therefore least liable to accident caused by movements of those on board.

The destruction of the "Maine" occurred at 9.40 p. m., February 15, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival. There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion. The first explosion was more in the nature of a report like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged and of greater volume. The



SOLDIERS AT KEY WEST GOING TO PRACTICE.

second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the "Maine."

The evidence bearing upon this being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition



MORRO CASTLE, DEFENDING THE HARBOR OF HAVANA.

of the wreck, although it was established that the afterpart of the ship was practically intact, and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part. The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony:

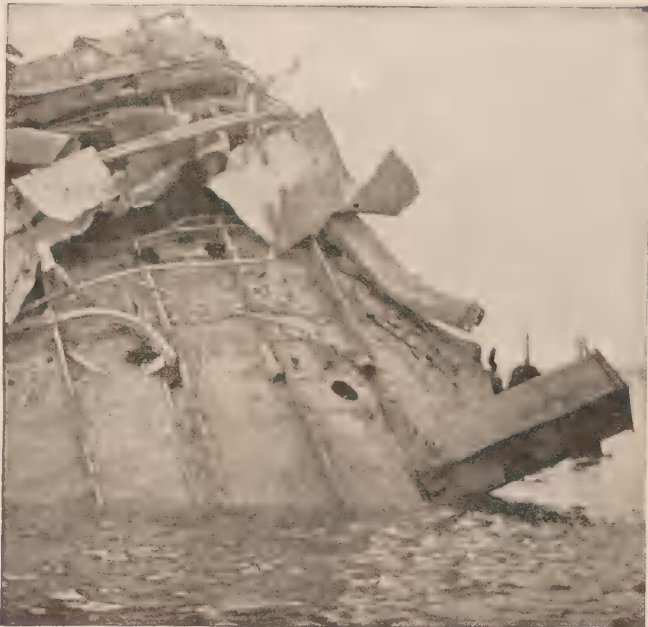
That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the afterpart. This was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the "Maine."

At frame 17, the outer shell of the ship, from a point eleven and a half feet from the middle of the ship, and six feet above the keel, when in its normal position, had been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water, therefore about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom

Proof of Perfidy.

plating is bent into a reversed shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This



FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION SHOWN BY THE BENT METAL PLATES.

break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about thirty feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship, at about frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

The court finds that the loss of the "Maine" on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

In the opinion of the court the "Maine" was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the "Maine" upon any person or persons.

W. T. SAMPSON, Captain, U. S. N., *President.*

A. MARIX, Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., *Judge-Advocate.*

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK,"

March 23, 1898, off Key West, Fla.

The proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry in the above case are approved.

M. SICARD, *Rear Admiral,*

Commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the North Atlantic Station.

CHAPTER VII.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR SPIRIT.

Congress received the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry and the world knew officially what had been an open secret for many days, that the battleship "Maine" was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine. Suspense gave way to certainty, and as the horror of the crime came back to the minds of the people, the question naturally was, "What is the President or Congress going to do about it?" The President desired that nothing should be done for the moment, but Congress did not agree with him.

The great majority of Senators and Representatives were determined that Spain should not escape scot free. They remembered that only a few weeks before the Spanish charge d'affaires, Senor Du Bosc, officially notified this government that there were no mines in Havana harbor. The Naval Court said that the "Maine" was blown up by the explosion of a mine, and there, for the time being, the matter rested.



VIEW OF THE MIDSHIP WRECKAGE TAKEN FROM THE TUG "SHARP," SHOWING A 6 INCH GUN, AND A RAPID-FIRING GUN AND CARRIAGE, BEING JACKED UP BY HYDRAULIC POWER BY THE MERRITT WRECKING COMPANY.



Spain proposed to arrange an armistice between the Spanish army and the Cuban insurgents to last until terms of settlement of the entire Cuban question could be agreed upon. President McKinley was inclined to accept this proposition, which had not yet been formally submitted, but which came in the form of a "suggestion" from the Spanish Ministry, forwarded by Minister Woodford. During the continuance of the armistice the United States was to carry on the work of feeding and otherwise caring for the starving reconcentrados, and Congress was to let the Cuban question alone. In reply to the Spanish Ministry that the suggestion of an armistice might possibly be considered with favor, the President made it plain that it could only have his support on the distinct assurance that the armistice had to be followed: First, by permanent peace; second, by a system of temporary self-government; and third, by absolute independence for the Cuban people.

The officers of the Cuban Junta were much exercised over the reports of a proposed armistice in Cuba. Delegate Tomas Estrada Palma went to Washington to discuss the matter with the officials there.

He said of the reports about *Impatience of the armistice*: "The Cuban Junta. The Cubans have not been consulted about it, and it is

strange to talk of an armistice between two armies fighting on the field without asking whether an armistice will be accepted. What if we don't accept, as will surely be the case? I am tired of repeating that we will accept no compromise with Spain short of the immediate and absolute recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The feeling of unrest over the course of the President in regard to Cuban affairs and the "Maine" incident resulted in the introduction in both houses of resolutions recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans or their independence, and declaring war between the United States and Spain. In the Senate, too, Mr. Mason delivered an intensely anti-Spanish speech, in which he denounced the policy of "peace at any price," and demanded the independence of Cuba as the only reparation Spain could make for the "Maine" disaster. Four resolutions on the subject were offered respectively by Sen-

war. Like a summer storm a wave of indignation against Spain swept over Congress, and within an hour it had reached the White House, where an ineffectual attempt was made to arrest its fury. The Cabinet gave out an official statement, the President's friends rallied to his support and from all parts of the country messages of cheer came to the President. By



"READY!"—FOURTH DIVISION AT SMALL ARMS.



"LEFT FACE CUT"—EXERCISE AT BROAD-SWORDS.

ators Allen, Rawlins, Foraker and Frye, and were referred without debate to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The steps by which the controversy with Spain was brought to an acute stage after the "Maine" report was submitted, are interesting. They were almost bewildering in their rapidity. The first step was taken by Senators and Representatives without a word of warning, introducing the resolutions providing for action that either directly or indirectly called for

night, however, he realized the full force of the popular wave, but for a moment misunderstood its cause. He did not seem to realize in the first suddenness of the tempest that the people were demanding an accounting with Spain, primarily because of the desire of Cuban independence, but directly because they wanted reparation for the destruction of the "Maine." Congress refused to regard that disaster as an incident of the Cuban question, and quickly the President was made aware of the situation. He called his friends about him. He wanted to deal fairly and squarely with Congress, and promptly said so. Nearly all night the conference lasted, and before the President went to bed he had decided to take Congress into his confidence. *The President Counsels Caution.* tell them of the nature of his demand upon Spain and appeal to them to wait a few days, on his personal assurance that at the end of that time he would be able to give them Spain's reply.

The President demanded that the Spanish army should evacuate Cuba and that absolute independence from Spanish control should be granted the Cubans. These were the two overshadowing conditions of the demand, and the terms upon which independence was to be granted comprised a brief armistice between the Spanish army and the insurgents and the immediate release of the reconcentrados. The details of the plan, however, were left to be worked out, if at all, after Spain should have decided whether to accept or reject the President's proposal. One of these details embraced the possible payment of an indemnity to Spain by Cuba, but the United States did not agree to become in any way guarantor of such a payment.

The entire Michigan delegation in Congress had an interview with the President immediately after the conference of Senators. They told the President that they had held a meeting at which resolutions were adopted declaring that "the time for action had come, and that if the President did not act at once Congress would." The President pleaded the necessity of giving the Executive more time to close the negotiations then in progress between this government and Spain. He could not predict how long would be needed, but he believed that a very short time would suffice to bring the question of ending the Cuban war to a satisfactory settlement. He said that Spain had submitted to this government

a proposition for an armistice in Cuba and the United States to be a party to the settlement of all questions between Spain and Cuba. He believed the acceptance of this proposition, with certain definite stipulations by this government in regard to details of the plan, would be acceptable to the American people. Several members of the delegation told the President that neither Congress nor the people would submit to the apparent policy of the President and his Cabinet in treating the "Maine" affair as a subor-

would refuse to allow further delay was due, the delegation said, to the "Maine" affair as a direct cause. Congress, they said, would not be satisfied with any plan which did not treat the disaster to the "Maine" as more than an incidental matter.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAR APPROPRIATIONS AND VOLUNTEERS OFFERED BY THE STATES.

That war between Spain and the United States was inevitable no one doubted, but an open rupture was long deferred by the extreme moderation exercised by the President, who, through his great personal influence, was able to restrain the inflammatory impulses of Congress, and thus to withhold a declaration of war until the stubborn pride and offensive attitude of Spain placed the honor of our country in peril. President McKinley's demands upon Spain, that peace should be concluded with Cuba, did not meet with the dignified and serious consideration to which it was entitled, and on March 31 answer was given to Minister Woodford that the demands were rejected upon the grounds that they were inconsistent with the dignity and honor of any nation. This note was immediately telegraphed to the governments of France, Russia and other European powers, towards which Spain looked for sympathy and active help in case of national need. This action served to intensify mightily the feeling in the United States that the hour for coercion was at hand.

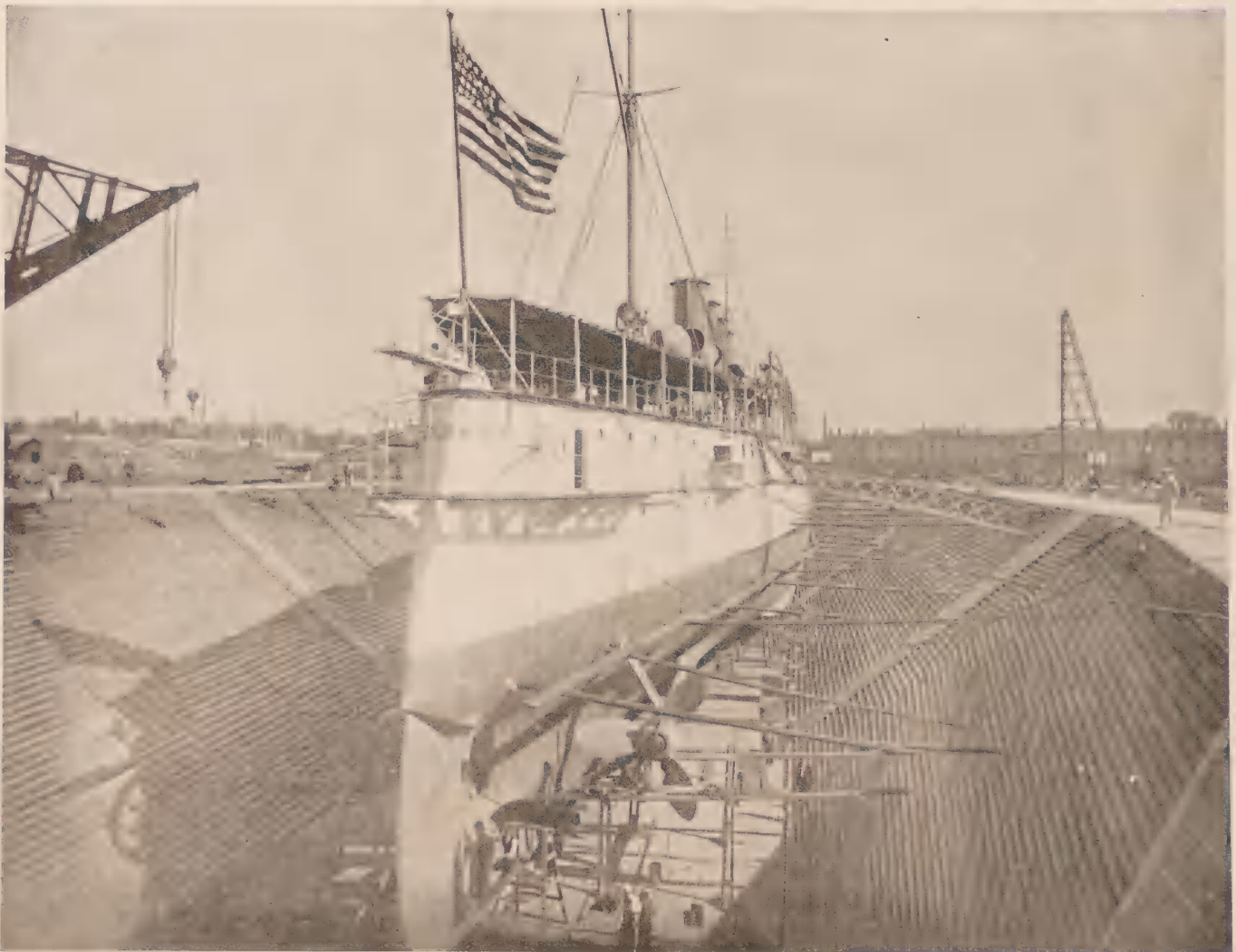
The Legislature of New York, on March 31, 1898, passed the bill to appropriate \$1,000,000 for defraying the expenses of the State troops in case of war with Spain. Immediately after the opening prayer, the following message from Governor Black was received and read:

TO THE LEGISLATURE: Events are now transpiring of so grave and general import that the attention of every enlightened people is fixed upon our own. The crisis which our national government now meets involves those deep considerations which affect the future of the race. To aid that government by approval and support, to sustain its hand when raised for justice and fair play, is the duty of every State. No hour has ever been



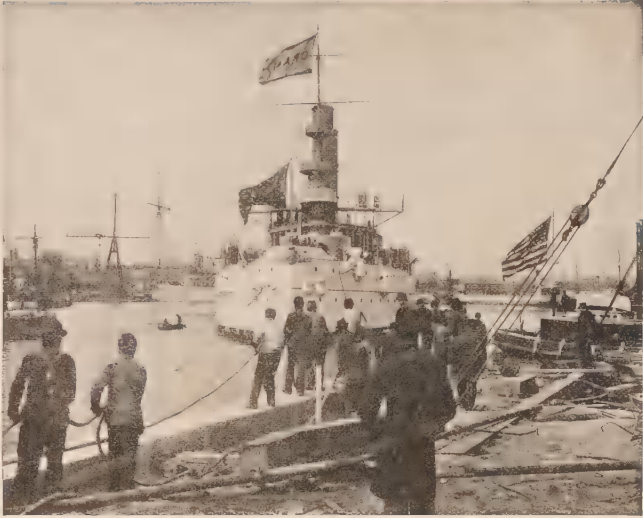
DRAWING A "BEE-LINE" ON A SPANIARD.

dinate issue. In comparison with the blowing up of our ship and the killing of our sailors the American people cared little, the Congressman said, about Cuban independence or the affairs of the Spanish. They told the President distinctly that members of Congress and the people generally regarded the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry as a moral if not legal conviction of Spain as directly or indirectly responsible for the death of our sailors. The imminent danger that Congress



THE CRUISER "COLUMBIA" IN DRY-DOCK AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD FOR THE REPAIR OF THE DAMAGE DONE TO HER FLAT KEEL PLATES WHILE DOCKED AT SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

so full of peril that New York has faltered while it passed. Because of her past history and present greatness she should be the first to understand the meaning of to-day. After long reflection and an earnest desire to do that which ought to be done, and to refrain from that which ought not to be done, I recommend that before you adjourn you take such action as your wisdom shall decide upon, to provide against such urgent needs as the future may disclose. I hope the day is still remote which shall consume the means you set apart. But if the time should come when forbearance and national self-respect can no longer stay together, there can be but one answer to the duty thus arising. I believe you will, not in haste nor anger toward any other people, but in the deliberate purpose to defend your own, and as a sign of hope to the struggling and distressed,



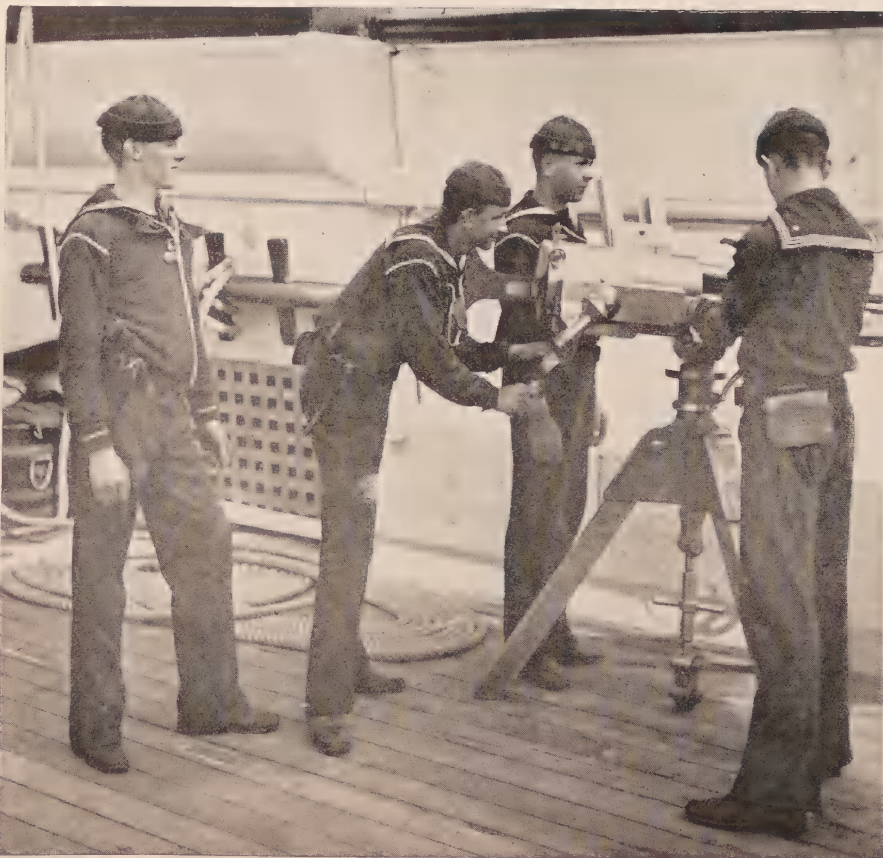
A WAR-SHIP ENTERING DRY-DOCK.

realizing that patriotism without preparation is as fragile as a dream, so act that the enlightened sentiment of the world will justify you.

FRANK S. BLACK.

The bill to carry out the recommendations of the Governor was then introduced—in the Senate by Mr. Higgins and in the Assembly by Mr. Nixon.

SECTION 1. The sum of one million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the National Guard and Naval militia of this State, and Volunteers furnished by the State, or either of them when called into service for the public defense, on the request or requisition of the President of the United States; but no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended unless the Government shall certify that in his opinion there is a necessity for using the same or a portion thereof; and in such case the same shall be paid by the Treasurer on the audit and warrant of the controller.



"AIM!"—THE 37-MILLIMETRE HOTCHKISS.

SEC. 2. There shall be imposed for the fiscal year commencing 1898, a State tax for such sum as the Government shall certify to be necessary to meet the expenses authorized by this act, to be assessed, raised, levied, collected and paid in the same manner as other State taxes.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

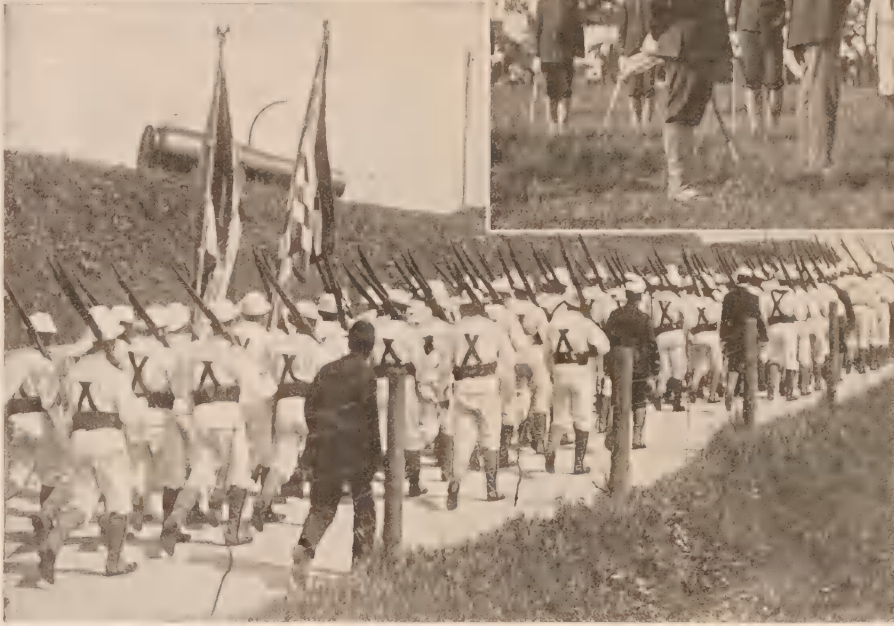
There was as yet no declaration of war, but without this formality the two nations applied their energies to preparations for the contest, and pursued their warlike purpose with such undisguised activity that a declaration was really unnecessary. The President, while exhausting every means within his power to avert a rupture, did not suffer his peace tendencies to interfere with his duty to place the nation in a condition of defense; thus, while conducting diplomatic negotiations in a spirit of courtesy to Spain, he assembled our war vessels about Key West, where they might be convenient in case of decision to make a demonstration before Havana. Anticipating such purpose of the President, the Spanish cruisers, "Oquendo" and "Vizcaya," which had been in the harbor of Havana, put to sea April 1 for some destination not known to the United States authorities, but it was suspected the cruisers had set out to join other war vessels of Spain that were presumably *en route* for West Indies waters. These fears were soon confirmed by information received that a powerful fleet of Spanish torpedo boats and cruisers had left Cape Verde Islands, taking a westward course. The necessity for action was immediate, and at the Cabinet session there appeared three prominent naval officers, all detailed for duty at the Navy Department, who came to make an appeal for action toward preventing the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla from making a junction with the armored cruisers "Vizcaya" and "Oquendo" before their arrival in West Indian waters. The officers were A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Captain A. L. Barker, Special Aide to the Secretary of the Navy, and Commander Richardson Clover, Chief of the Naval Intelligence Office. Captain Crowninshield and Commander Clover proposed with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, the Naval Strategy

*The Naval Board
Before the
Cabinet.*



"CALL AWAY FIRST CUTTER" BUGLER AT MAIN PIPE RAIL.

Board. Captain Barker was the navy's representative on the Joint Military and Naval Board of Defense. These three men, with Mr. Roosevelt, made most of the arrangements for an emergency under the direction of the Navy Department, and conducted their labors in conjunction



NAVAL MILITIA ON THE MARCH.

with the Strategy Board. Their visit to the White House during the continuance of the Cabinet session, was due to the receipt of official information that the "Vizcaya" and "Oquendo" had left Havana. While the destination of the two armorclads had not been ascertained by the person sending the news, the officials of the Navy Department had no doubt that the Spanish ships had started to meet the powerful torpedo flotilla which was supposed to be on its way to Porto Rica.



MR. ROOSEVELT ADDRESSING THE MILITIA.

On this same day, April 1, Congress entered upon the business of the day with an appearance of calm that belied the actual condition of affairs, and which speedily was dissipated as the news of the contents of Spain's reply to President McKinley's proposals regarding Cuba became known. Then the excitement really felt by the members asserted itself, and the proceedings of the Committee of the Whole, in consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill, were marked by continual outbreaks of mild disorder, that kept Chairman Sherman busily pounding the desk and pleading with the committee "to be in order." The representatives were dissatisfied with the terms of Spain's reply, and the condition of things generally in relation thereto was only too apparent. Many of them felt, and did not hesitate to express themselves, that the Administration had been outgeneraled in the diplomatic contest, and that a grievous mistake had been made in not making the destruction of the "Maine" and the loss of her gallant crew the occasion for demanding reparation from Spain.

"The infamous reconcentrado order of Weyler has been



ARRIVAL OF VESSEL AT PORT TAMPA WITH CUBAN REFUGEES ON BOARD.

revoked," said one, "and the determination of the Spanish Government to provide for the relief of the victims of that order, has deprived us of the excuse for intervening in the affairs of Cuba on grounds of humanity and civilization. If we had made the explosion of the "Maine" the basis of calling Spain to account, we should have had the approval of the world and of our own consciences as well."



DRYING TENTS ON DECK.

The sentiment in favor of declaring war was almost unanimous, and the opinion that the Executive must take the initiative, in the form of recommendation or otherwise, was as general. Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, in a speech on the naval bill, expressed a belief, held by many, that the government should have made ready to prevent the approach of Spain's torpedo flotilla to American waters; that the interception of that fleet was fully justified by the facts; that it was a menace of our peace and safety by a hostile nation, and that every dispatch of an armed vessel from Spain to the western shore of the Atlantic was intended as a menace to the United States. But the torpedo fleet never materialized.

The Ohio Legislature, on April 1, 1898, went on record in favor of the independence of the island of Cuba whether secured by peaceful means or force of arms, the House concurring in the adoption of the Burke resolution which had

already been adopted by the Senate. In the Senate a bill was introduced by Mr. Riley appropriating \$1,000,000 for war purposes, which was to be used in defraying the expenses of the Ohio National Guard. The bill directed that \$450,000 should be used in the purchase of arms and equipment of the guards; \$500,000 to be used in carrying into effect any requisition of the President to protect the Federal Government, the remaining \$50,000 being placed under the control of the Governor for extraordinary contingencies.

*Ohio Speaks Up
for Cuba.*

On April 1, 1898, the Legislature of Iowa adjourned after placing a fund of half a million dollars in the hands of Governor Shaw, with which to prepare for war if need be. Not a vote was cast in either house against the bill.



APPLICANTS FOR ENLISTMENT AT THE NAVY-YARD GATE.

Senator James H. Trewin, one of the Republican leaders, started the movement by introducing the following resolution:

Whereas, a crisis appears to be upon this country in its relations with Spain, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that we fully endorse the course and action of the President, the Congress of the United States and Consul-General Lee in dealing with the intricate and perplexing questions growing out of the war for Cuban independence.

Resolved, further, that while we sincerely deplore war, yet, if it



RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY ENTERING THE RECEIVING SHIP.



RECEIVING SHIP "VERMONT," WHERE RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY ARE QUARTERED.



HASTENING REPAIRS ON THE LEAKING DRY-DOCK—PERFORATED GATE IN BACKGROUND.



THE CRUISER "CHICAGO" AWAITING A COMPLETE OVERHAULING, TO COST \$1,000,000.



becomes necessary in order to maintain the dignity of the nation and to put an end to the most cruel and relentless war of modern times waged by Spain against the Cubans, we pledge to the President and the nation the most earnest support of the State of Iowa.

Immediately following the action of these states, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and nearly all the Southern states, adopted similar resolutions,



THE "BROOKLYN'S" MARINES EAGER TO DO BUSINESS WITH THE SPANIARDS ON SHORE.

and offered to raise and place troops at the disposal of the President.

On April 2, 1898, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which had been considering the various resolutions looking to declarations of war, independence and intervention

*The Foraker
Resolution
in the Senate.*

which were referred to it, reached a conclusion on that part of their deliberations. It was decided that the Foraker resolutions should be adopted as those which were to be reported to the Senate. A few minor changes were made in the text, but they were such as were suggested by the Senator who wrote the original. At the end was added a clause holding Spain accountable for the destruction of the battleship.

The original resolutions introduced by Senator Foraker asserted that the people of Cuba of right ought to be free; that the government of the republic was the true and the lawful government, and was recognized by the United States; that the war being waged by Spain was destructive to

American commerce and cruel and barbarous as to make it the duty of the United States to intervene to demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops of Spain, and that the President be directed to use the naval and military force of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect. In short, these resolutions meant recognition and armed intervention.

In addition several radical measures in preparation for war were taken by the army administration. The additional sum of \$1,000,000 was allotted for the use of the Engineer's Department for the purchase of torpedoes and accessory materials for laying government mines in harbors and coast channels along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard.

The next important and interesting features of the situation were the presentation to President McKinley of an identical note by the representatives of six foreign governments, April 4, 1898.

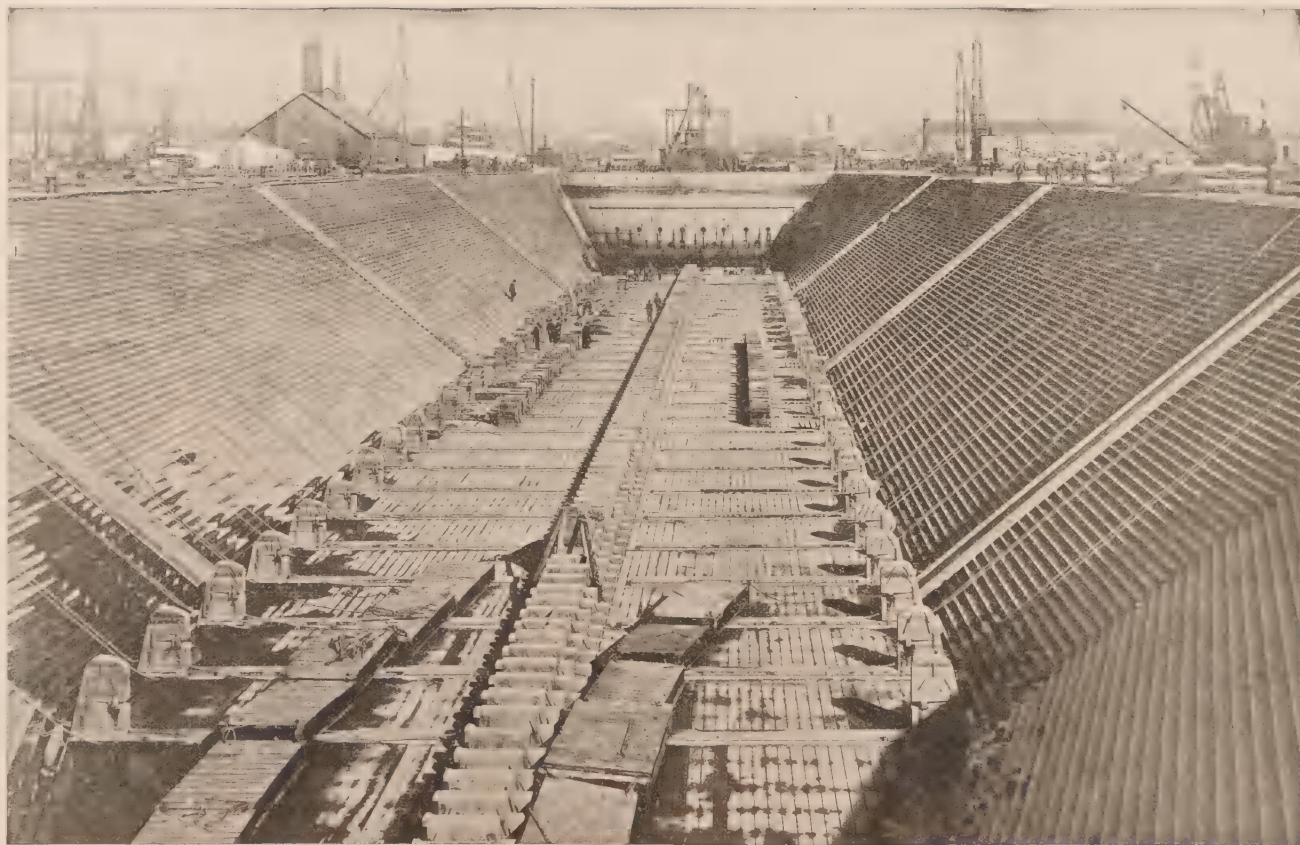
The diplomats who called on the President were: Sir Julian Paunceforte, Ambassador of Great Britain; M. Cambou, Am-



MORNING DRILL AFTER ROLL-CALL.

bassador of France; Baron von Holleben, Ambassador of Germany; Baron Hengelmuller, Ambassador of Austria; M. De Wollant, Charge d'Affaires of Russia, and Count Vinci, the Charge d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy. In presenting the note to the President, Sir Julian Paunceforte said:

"Mr. President, we have been commissioned by the great powers of Europe, whom we represent here to-day, to approach



THE GREAT DRY-DOCK AFTER THE COMPLETION OF EXTENSIVE REPAIRS.



ARTILLERY DRILL WITH HOTCHKISS GUN.



EMBARKATION FOR DRILL ON THE U. S. S. "MICHIGAN"



your Excellency in a message of friendship and peace at the present critical juncture in the relations between the United States and Spain, and to convey to you the sentiments expressed in the collective note which I have the honor to place in your hand."

The note was as follows.

"The undersigned representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, duly



DEFENSES OF HAVANA, SHOWING OLD STONE-WORK FORTIFICATIONS.

authorized in that behalf, address in the name of their respective governments a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and moderation of the President and of the American people in their existing differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba. The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully appreciated by the American nation.

The President replied:

"The government of the United States recognizes the good will which prompted the friendly communication of the



OUTSKIRTS OF HAVANA—CIVIL GUARD BRINGING IN TWO INSURGENT PRISONERS TO THEIR CHIEF.

representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, as set forth in the address of your Excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain, by affording the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquillity of the American nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity. The government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and, for its part, is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfil a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

This ended the interview and the diplomats withdrew, and so put an end to diplomacy. The question of peace or war then rested with Spain. General Woodford's functions as Minister had ceased, as he had been practically recalled.

During the thirty-six hours that passed after the diplomatic representatives of six foreign governments presented to President McKinley a joint appeal for the maintenance of peace, the Cuban situation remained absolutely unchanged so far as Washington was concerned. No important messages came from Minister Woodford and none were sent to him. Diplomatic negotiations between Washington and Madrid were practically cut off, and the statement was made unofficially that Minister Woodford was no longer the diplomatic representative of this government in Spain. He had been told that his functions as Minister had ceased, but it was



SPANISH SOLDIERS BURYING A DEAD COMRADE AFTER A SKIRMISH.

left to his discretion to decide upon the time for leaving Madrid.

At the office of the Central Cuban Relief Committee it was announced that Miss Clara Barton, four Red Cross nurses, two surgeons, and three men attached to Miss Barton's staff would leave Havana with General Lee. This information was furnished after an exchange of telegrams between Miss Barton and Stephen E. Barton, chairman of the Relief Committee. Miss Barton sent the following telegram to Mr. Barton:

*Clara Barton
Leaves Cuba.*

"Lee advises all Americans to leave by special steamer. What do you advise?"

Mr. Barton sent the following reply:

"Take Lee's advice. He is in the best position to know."



INSURGENT CAMP GENERAL ACESTA, INSURGENT CHIEF, IN THE CENTRE, READING THE NEWS.

Ordinarily Red Cross would be a safe refuge, but take no chances."

While investigation of the causes of the "Maine" explosion was proceeding measures were being taken to relieve the distress and starvation among the reconcentrados. Most liberal contributions of provisions and clothing were made by the charitably disposed of the United States, which were sent to Cuban ports at the expense of the government. Two hundred tons of such supplies were collected by the Central Cuban Relief Committee and forwarded from the Key West naval station, by Commander Forsythe, to



ON THE VERANDA IN HAVANA.



MISS CLARA BARTON IN HER STUDY.



MISS BARTON AND HER STAFF OFFICERS IN HOME AT HAVANA.



WIDOWS OF THE RECONCENTRADOS AT WORK IN MISS BARTON'S GARDEN.



BREAK THE NEWS TO MOTHER.

Havana, Matanzas and Santiago, where they were distributed by our consuls, and subsequently by the Red Cross Society, of which Miss Clara Barton was the president and manager.

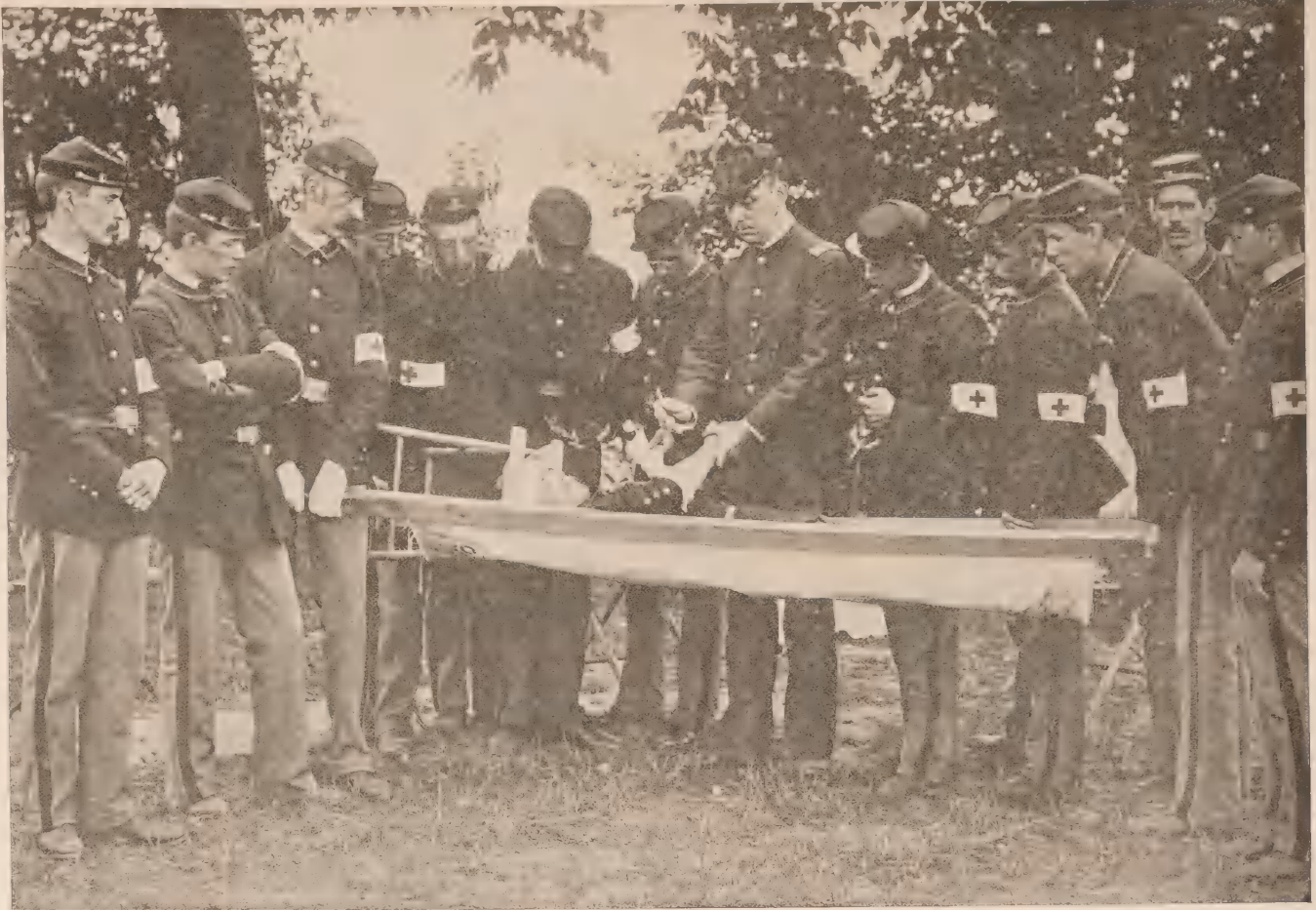
The distress which was relieved, and the character of the needs which the distributing agents had to meet, may be understood by a report made by United States Consul Hyatt, of Santiago, to the New York Central Cuban Relief Committee, which reads as follows:

I desire to make a brief report of the first four days' work in distributing the food and medicine which I received in due time by steamship "Niagara." As stated in a previous communication, a committee of thirty of the best ladies of the place divided the city into fifteen districts, with two ladies to each district. These issued ration tickets according to the number of needy persons in each house. These tickets are honored under the direction of a committee of gentlemen and myself, and a liberal week's rations were issued to each. To prevent imposition we are obliged to refuse all who do not come with tickets from the ladies.

The first day's rations were issued to 379; second day, 577; third day, 1,083; fourth day, 1,027; total, 3,066. Each ration being for seven days makes a total of 21,462 for one day.

As near as I can judge only about one-half of the people who need help have yet received their first rations, and the codfish and beans will give out before we get around the first time. I have given moderate quantities to the eleemosynary institutions of the city, and sent some to the mining and other towns near by. We are trying to make both food and medicine do the most good possible. It takes six or eight policemen to keep the crowds in order.

I am obliged to spend some money for labor, cartage, transportation, cables, incidentals, etc. There are numerous people badly ruptured and in a distressed condition. I am skilled in handling trusses, but I hardly think it advisable to send trusses, as each case needs a stock to select from. I would not advise sending any more medicine except quinine for the present. Everything sent has been of superior quality. The medicines have had almost miraculous effects. Should you make further shipments, keep beans, rice, and codfish in the foreground, but everything comes in play.



THE HOSPITAL CORPS IN THE FIELD—HELPFUL AND SYMPATHETIC HANDS ALWAYS AT THE SERVICE OF OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Clara Barton and the Red Cross Association are known by name throughout the world, but definite understanding of the nature of the woman and of the work is far from universal. Miss Barton's mission in the world was begun long before she became associated with the Red Cross, and it was because of the glorious way in which she fulfilled that mission during the

Civil War that the International Red Cross Committee urged her to ally herself with it. She comes of sturdy pioneer stock, and the fighting blood of her ancestors shows itself in the coolness, courage and persistence with which she meets emergencies and problems that might have daunted her father, hardy Indian fighter as he was. As a child she was in different



TRANSFERRING SICK SOLDIERS, BY AMBULANCES, TO A HOSPITAL SHIP.

degree what she is as a woman—quiet, reserved, self-controlled, resourceful, and yet gifted with a keen sense of humor and devoted to all vigorous outdoor sports which called for agility and courage. Dolls didn't appeal to her. In fact, she says



RAMON O. WILLIAMS, UNITED STATES CONSUL,
HAVANA.

they rather irritated her with their staring faces and sawdust interiors, and she never cared to own one. Neither had she the fondness usually shown by children for inane pastimes, and had a marked dislike to any form of what may be called rough sport, her disposition being eminently sympathetic and thoroughly unselfish. But every living pet was sure of her devotion, and her talent for nursing was, literally, first tried upon the dog. The only inanimate playthings to

which she unbent were wooden soldiers, and her first lessons in war and military tactics were learned when her father, with the aid of those wooden soldiers, fought his battles over again for the entertainment of his bellicose little girl. She has studied war from a different standpoint since then.

She was present at Bull Run and "supped full of horrors" there, but never for a moment lost her nerve and wise common sense. From that time on her name was an

Her Service in the honored one with the army. She did not work
Late War. in connection with any of the commissions;

her supplies were obtained at the expense of her friends, she was independent in her movements, but the War Department recognized her as a powerful ally and

one who came in contact with her. The soldiers adored her, and Grand Army veterans to-day speak of her with moist eyes. With the cool, forceful austerity of a general, she united the infinite sympathy and yearning tenderness of a great-hearted woman; and these two sides of her character made her a wonderful power for good.

She is one of the remarkable women of the age. Her labors in the cause of human suffering will rear a monument of fame to this heroic woman. She went with supplies and nurses to fight yellow fever in the South and to care for the victims of the Mount Vernon cyclone and the Johnstown flood. At the latter place she established huge warehouses and supplied clothing, food, etc., to the value of half a million dollars, staying at her post for a year until the town was practically rebuilt. Then there was her work after the cyclone and tidal wave disaster in South Carolina; and, at the time of the Russian famine, she took a shipload of provisions and went to Russia. The Armenian relief commissions asked her to go to Armenia, and she did not hesitate for a moment, although her friends and the authorities warned her of great difficulty and danger. Difficulty is an incentive to her, and as for danger—well,



GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
OF THE CUBAN ARMY.



CROWD OF STARVING REFUGEES STRUGGLING TO ENTER THE CHURCH AT CANEY WHERE FOOD WAS BEING DISTRIBUTED

everything was done to aid her. She was at the battle of the Wilderness, at Fort Wagner, at Antietam. After the frightful carnage of the last it was discovered that the army surgeons had no lights with which to work, and it was impossible to perform amputations and other necessary surgical operations. The hospital corps was in despair, but Miss Barton turned up with six boxes of candles and a number of lanterns which she had carried with her supplies. That one incident is typical of the whole story. She was always in the right place with the right things, and she won the implicit confidence of every

the frail little woman with the kindly eyes doesn't know what the word means.

Miss Barton obtained from the Spanish Government and from General Weyler permission to go to the aid of the Cuban sufferers. Since then she held herself in readiness and waited for the State Department to ask her to go, for the Red Cross *How She Aided Cuban Sufferers.* does not meddle with State affairs and moves only with government sanction. When President McKinley realized that the United States could no longer tolerate the



UNDER ONE FLAG AT LAST AND FOREVER!

state of the reconcentrados in Cuba, and that organization would be necessary in order to supply effectual relief, he sent for Miss Barton and consulted with her. The result of the consultation was the establishment of the Cuban Central Relief Committee in New York city. Steven Barton, Dr. Klopsch and Charles A. Schieren were put in charge of the relief work and they organized relief committees all over the country and sent appeals to the governors of States, mayors of towns and 7500 commercial organizations. The response was hearty and money and funds flowed in. Transportation was furnished free by the railroad and steamship companies,

telegraph franks furnished, government cable rates allowed, and the Spanish Government permitted all supplies to enter Cuba free of duty if shipped directly to Consul-General Lee. When General Lee agreed to attend to the distribution of supplies he probably had in mind a few cases of condensed milk and canned vegetables, and when supplies poured in upon him by the ton he was swamped and cried for mercy. Then it was that Miss Barton was asked to come to the rescue and report to General Lee. She was ready and eager to attack the work and upon arriving in Havana she pushed it with her usual clear-headed, vigorous zeal. Hospitals were established, though



THE WAR FEVER AT ITS HEIGHT. STIRRING SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN AND ABOUT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON.

only in numbers hopelessly inadequate, and clothing and food distributed as wisely as possible. Dr. Lesser, the Red Cross surgeon, who, with Miss Barton, wrote that the misery he saw was beyond all description, and all aid seemed but a drop in the bucket, yet that they were accomplishing great things, and that in all those innumerable cases where aid came too late to save life, the food and nourishment could at least soften the pangs of death and do away with the torturing agony of starvation. Not only did gaunt starvation stalk through the land, but pestilence, the implacable follower of hunger, breathed upon the islanders and swept them out of their miseries. Among the other malignant diseases that fell in terrible affliction upon the people, the red pest became the greatest scourge, for its contagious nature, no less than its deadly and loathsome character, made it most difficult to combat; but before these fatal ills and cruelties there was no flinching, no cowardice, no disposition to retreat, upon the part of the Red Cross samaritans.

The relief measures adopted by this country, and extended

with the broadest charity that humanity ever dictated, to the starving Cubans, served to irritate the Spaniards, who refused to regard the action in any other light than the giving of aid to their enemies. The arrival of the "Vizcaya" at New York was anything but a friendly visit, though loudly proclaimed as such, for there was presently revealed the true purpose of her coming to American waters, clearly indicated by her arrival in Havana and the character of her reception which was reported by the public press at the time as follows:

The "Vizcaya" at Havana.

"HAVANA, March 1.—At six o'clock this afternoon the 'Vizcaya' passed Morro Castle into the harbor of Havana. An immense crowd gathered at the Punta and all along the wharves, cheering with the greatest enthusiasm. Many tugboats, decorated with Spanish flags and full of Spanish enthusiasts, went out on the bay to receive and welcome the cruiser. As darkness came on the bay was filled with boats



"VIZCAYA," IN HAVANA HARBOR.

of every kind exploding firecrackers, and the people were shouting enthusiastically, "Long live Spain!" She anchored only a short distance from the half-submerged wreck of the "Maine."

It was only five days before that the "Vizcaya" had been our guest in New York Harbor. Four days later her sister ship, the "Almirante Oquendo," arrived at Havana, having left Cadiz March 15, 1898, the very day the "Maine" was destroyed.

Diplomatic nothings and Spanish evasions and shuffling did not blind the American government to the necessity for preparing for the gravest emergency.

The preparations for meeting whatever emergency might come from the "Maine" affair or the Cuban question were not suspended, despite assurances to the country that matters were more favorable to a continuance of peace. They were being pushed with a thoroughness that showed clearly that the administration was by no means satisfied that the accident theory would receive the support of the Court of Inquiry. Consul-General Lee's declaration of belief that the explosion which sent the battleship to the bottom of Havana Harbor was external had had its effect on the officials who would have to deal with the question of redress, and while General Lee's testimony could not be accepted as a basis for representations to Spain, due weight had been given the serious statement he made, and it was naturally construed as a warning of what might come from the Court of Inquiry.

It was now obvious that orders telegraphed to the commander of the Asiatic naval station, Commodore George Dewey, since the "Maine" disaster, in connection with similar instructions issued to the commander of the European station and the senior officer on the South Atlantic station, provided for the concentration of United States warships in Asiatic waters at Hong Kong. The purpose of this concentration was that a strong squadron might make an offensive movement against the Philippine Islands, and the Spanish possession of which was only saved to

**Significant
Orders to
Dewey.**



DECK OF THE "ST. PAUL," AFTER HER CONVERSION.

the crown by a recent purchase of peace from the rebellious chiefs who had been causing the Madrid government almost as much concern by their active operations as the Cuban insurgents. Manila Bay, on which the capital city and principal port of the dependency is situated, is within a short sail of Hong Kong, and in less than two days from the time Commodore Dewey's squadron might leave the Chinese-English station it could be drawn up in line of battle before the town. With the arrival on March 3, 1898, at Hong Kong, of the cruiser "Boston" and the gunboat "Concord," all the vessels under Commodore Dewey's command were there except the "Monocacy," an ancient wooden ship, which would be a detriment instead of a valuable ally in offensive operations. The other vessels at Hong Kong were the flagship "Olympia," the cruiser "Raleigh," and the gunboat "Petrel," which, with the "Boston" and the "Concord," composed a formidable fleet.

Additional significance to the preparations for seizing the Philippines, if necessity arose, was given by orders prepared by the Bureau of Navigation for the "Olympia" and the "Baltimore" to change stations between Hong Kong and Honolulu. These orders, which the Navy Department frankly admitted had been given, appeared to indicate that the Asiatic station was to be weakened instead of strengthened,

for the "Olympia" is a ship far superior to the "Baltimore." The real significance lay in the assertion, not so frankly given out, that the "Olympia" would stay at Hong Kong until the "Baltimore" got there. A change of the orders to the "Olympia," the best vessel under Commodore Dewey's command, would leave the station augmented by the "Baltimore," with the other cruiser still maintained in the commodore's flagship.

These orders to the Asiatic squadron were timely and most significant, coincident as they were with the action of Congress and precautions taken by the President.

On March 7, Under an agreement reached by the Republican leaders of the House, Mr. Hull, Republican (Iowa), Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, immediately after the reading of the journal, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Hawley bill increasing the artillery by two regiments. The rules provided for only twenty minutes of debate on a side, and Mr. Bailey, Democrat (Texas), vainly endeavored to secure an extension to forty minutes.

Chairman Hull opened the debate with a brief explanation of the provisions of the bill, and gave statistics regarding the coast defences of the country. By July 1 next there would be mounted on the coast 244 large defence guns and 233 mortars. It had been demonstrated that it required eighteen men to man each gun. In time of war it would require sixty men to properly manage each of the disappearing guns. There were 4025 men in the artillery branch at present, and on the first of July 7000 men would be needed to meet the requirements of the government. It was necessary that these guns should be manned by a corps of men educated in their management. The charge had been made on the other side of the House that this increase in the standing army would be used for overawing the people of the United States. He thought this was absurd, if for no other reason than the fact that these big guns could not be dismounted and dragged around the streets to be turned on the people.

Mr. Cox, Democrat (Tennessee), opposed the bill. If there was any necessity for the increase in the army, either in time of peace or war, he would not hesitate to support it, but he did not think the occasion demanded it. Besides, the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, had the power to fill up from the cavalry or infantry the skeleton regiments of artillery. This would provide garrisons for all the fortified coast cities without involving an extra expense of \$500,000 a year contemplated by the bill. Another objection was that the increase in the number of officers would cause an undue amount of promotions. The bill would not take effect before July 1, so why, he asked, was there such great haste in passing it. Amusing as this talk was it is nevertheless history, and will cause many to smile heartily in the light of subsequent events.

The request of the Spanish government for the recall of Consul-General Lee, which indeed was but an unofficial "intimation" that he was *persona non grata* to the Spanish government, and the protest against the sending of relief supplies to Cuba in war vessels, undoubtedly formed the basis of the President's request, but the real cause of this action was evidently a desire to take the initiative and prevent Congress from forestalling him. There were developments at the State and Navy Departments which indicated that the importance of Spain's communications were, to say the least, a trifle exaggerated, and that the prompt and emphatic refusal of President McKinley to yield an inch was made public



CAPTAIN SIGSBEE ON THE DECK OF THE CONVERTED CRUISER "ST. PAUL."

**An Objective
Voice.**

largely for the purpose of unifying the patriotic sentiment of the people of all parties and all factions in and out of Congress.

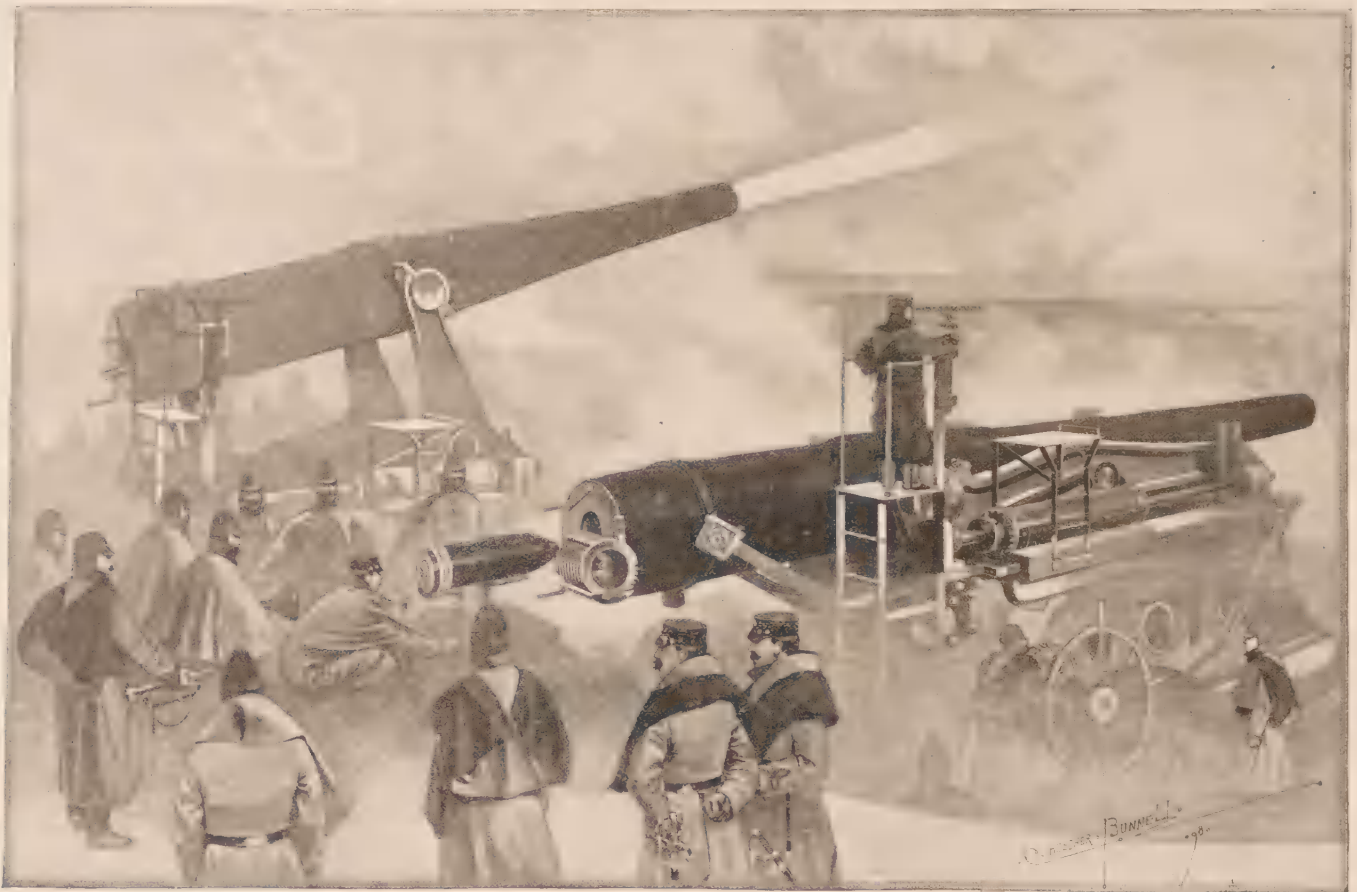
In the statement given to the press, at the direction of President McKinley, Assistant Secretary of State Day said that the recall of General Lee would not be considered. The Spanish charge d'affaires in Washington, Senor Du Bosc, called at the State Department and practically withdrew whatever request or demand was made for General Lee's recall by stating that the expressed dissatisfaction with the consul-general grew out of a misunderstanding as to his course with regard to certain matters in Cuba, and, that having received satisfactory explanations, the Spanish government had no complaint to make. This statement was made after the White House conference, and so it was not necessary for the administration to take any action with regard to it, even had there been a desire to do so. As to the question of sending relief supplies to Cuba, the administration practically admitted the force of the mild protest made by Spain against sending warships for fear of further inflaming the Spanish people against the United States, by revoking

**Contention Over
Recall of
General Lee.**

of the House Committee on Appropriations; Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means Committee.

With enthusiasm and unanimity the House of Representatives voted to place in the hands of the President \$50,000,000 for the purposes of national defense. This action was preceded by a brief season of eloquent and patriotic speech-making. There was no debate, because there was only one side to the proposition before the House. No speech was made in opposition, and no vote was recorded against the passage of the bill. There was one feature of the speech-making, however, especially worthy of note. This was the fact that various speakers took an exactly opposite view of the purport and object of the bill. Chairman Cannon, in opening the debate, pronounced it a peace measure. His colleague, Mr. Warner, who spoke just before the vote was taken, said it was essentially a war measure. But whether it is a war measure or a peace measure, was not considered by the members. No sectionalism and no partisanship appeared, and the vote of every member of the House, including the Speaker, was recorded in its favor.

There were four hours of the patriotic speech-making, Repub-



NEW YORK HARBOR DEFENSES—METHOD OF HANDLING THE DISAPPEARING GUNS.

the decision to send the "Montgomery" or "Nashville," and ordering the lighthouse tender "Fern," then at Key West, to go to Cuba with supplies, and the "Montgomery" to the harbor of Havana as the successor to the "Maine."

Congress and the administration were brought into close, harmonious and united action by the possibility of war which resulted from the latest phase of the controversy with Spain over the Cuban question. Partisan politics played no part in the program, and with a show of patriotism born of a loyalty that asked no questions, the legislative branch of the government agreed to hold up the President in any action he saw fit to take to defend the national honor.

The only real war measure yet presented was the following bill, introduced March 7, 1898, by Chairman Cannon of the House Committee on Appropriations:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended therewith at the discretion of the President and to remain available until June 30, 1899, \$50,000,000.

**A \$50,000,000
Appropriation.**

This action was the outcome of an important and protracted conference at the White House, participated in by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of State Day, Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; Representative Cannon, chairman

of the House Committee on Appropriations; Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means Committee.

licans, Democrats and Populists vying with each other in expressions of patriotism. At the close of the debate the vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted as follows: Yeas, 311; Nays, 0.

From all quarters of the United States telegrams poured in upon President McKinley during the previous twenty-four hours, congratulating him and the country upon the unanimity with which Congress passed the bills suggested by him, appropriating \$50,000,000 out of the public treasury, for the purpose of national defense.

As in the House so in the Senate, party politics and sectionalism were lost sight of, and Republicans, Democrats and Populists, Northern men and those from the South, stood together in the shadow of a *Patriotism Knows No Party*. Just twelve minutes were required in the Senate to pass the bill that placed \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President, to be disposed of as he might see fit for the honor of the American flag; and three hours later, having in the meantime been signed by the Vice-President and Speaker Reed, the bill was sent to the White House, where, at 3.40, President McKinley, in the presence only of Secretary Porter, attached his signature, and the first war measure passed by Congress in more than thirty years, became a law.

There was no speech-making in the Senate. The Senators deprecated that in the House yesterday, thinking it would

have been more dignified to pass the bill in solemn silence. This is what the Republican leaders of the House thought, too, but the Democrats insisted upon a season of speech-making, and it became general. The Senate Committee on Appropriations did not cross a "t," or dot an "i," but brought the bill in just as it came from the House. It was reported



PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

to the Senate by Senator Hale, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Hale was also a member of the Committee on Appropriations and chairman of the Sub-Committee on Deficiencies, and this was why he had charge of the bill in the Senate, while Chairman Boutelle, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs was compelled to resign the honor to Chairman Cannon, of the Appropriations Committee. All pairs were broken, and every Senator, in the city, seventy-six in all, voted for

the bill. In addition, all the absent Senators were accounted for by their colleagues, who announced that if present, they would have voted aye. This included the three Senators who had gone to Havana as members of a self-appointed investigation committee. The vote was announced by Vice-President Hobart, and the Senate went into executive session.

the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, was in his seat, as were other members of that committee. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the routine morning business was dispatched with unusual haste.

At 12.15 Mr. Hale (Republican, Maine), rose and said: "I report from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment, an act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies (the \$50,000,000 bill), and ask that it may be put upon its passage."

The bill was read in full.

The Vice-President—The bill is now open for amendment. (Applause.) There being no amendment offered, the question is, "Shall the bill be read a third time?" Let the bill be read a third time. The question now is, "Shall the bill pass?"

"On that question," said Mr. Hale, "I ask for the yeas and nays."

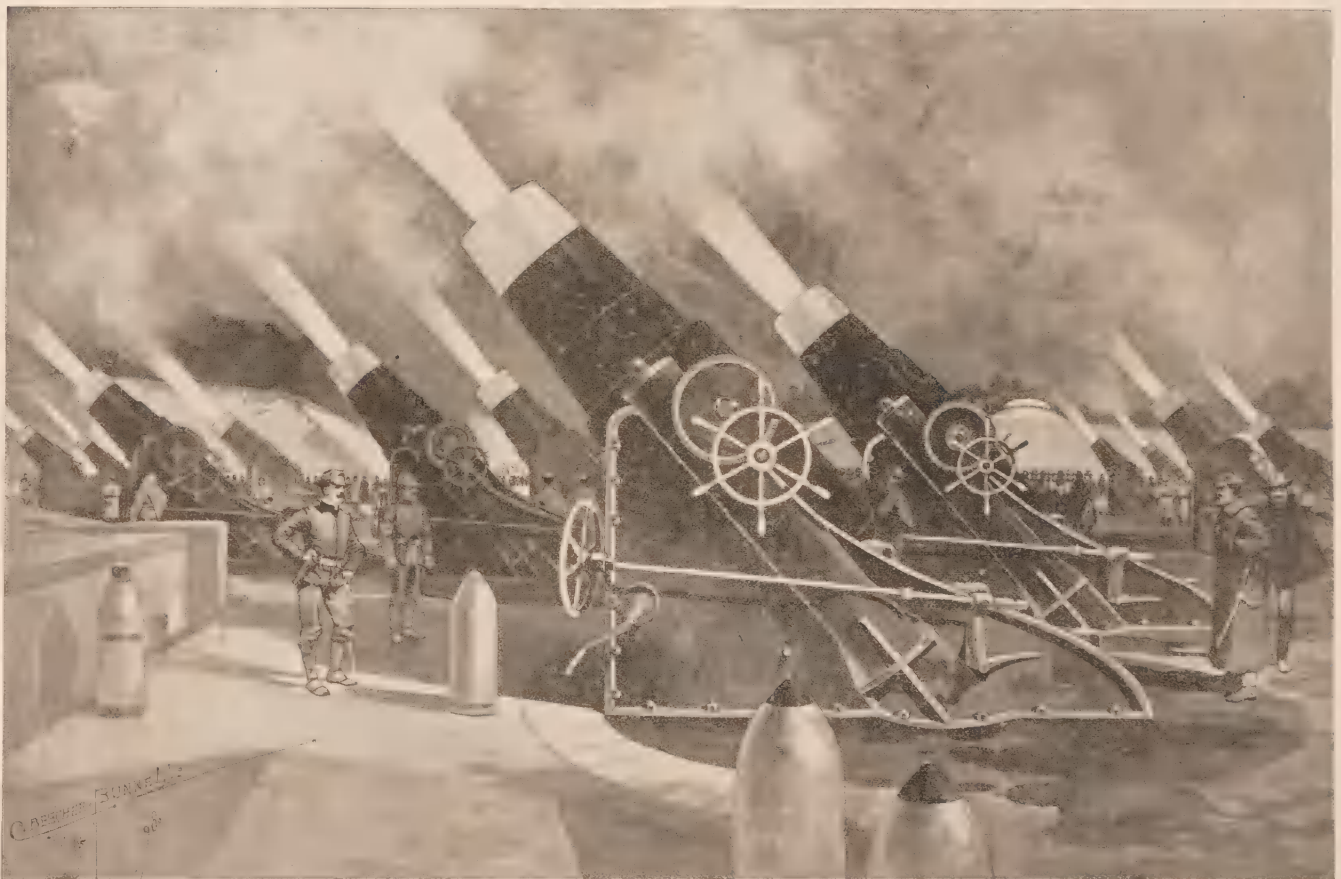
The vote was taken, and every Senator present (76), voted aye. The Vice-President announced the vote and declared the bill "passed."

Mr. Chandler (N. H.), presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses:

That in conducting the inquiry into the cause of the destruction of the battleship "Maine" in Havana Harbor, on February 15, 1898, under



JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY, SECRETARY OF STATE.



THE MORTAR BATTERIES AT SANDY HOOK DEFENDING THE APPROACHES TO NEW YORK HARBOR.

In anticipation of an animated discussion of the question of peace and war, as connected with the consideration of the bill placing \$50,000,000 at the disposal of the President as an emergency fund, the Senate galleries were crowded before the opening hour for business. The attendance of Senators was considerably larger than usual. The Chairman of

Scenes Attending the Senate Vote.

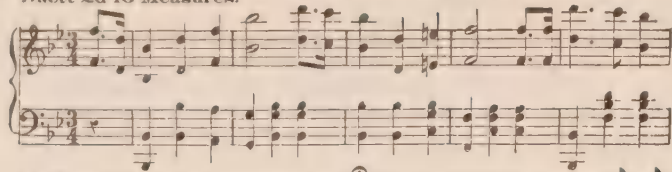
resolution of the Senate of February 21, the Committee on Naval Affairs is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and to make the investigation by the full committee or by subcommittees thereof, the expense of such investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Although the Senate had adjourned for the day Vice-President Hobart waited in his room to sign the National

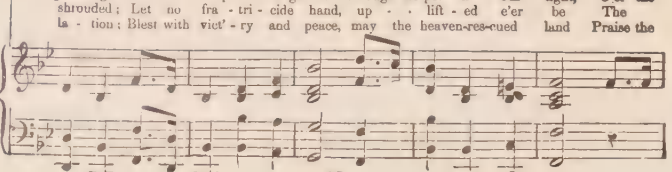
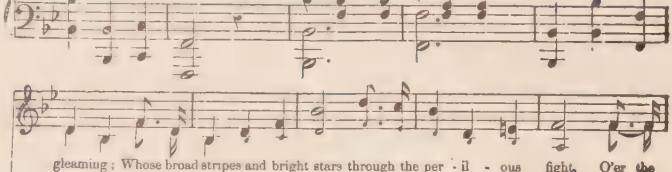
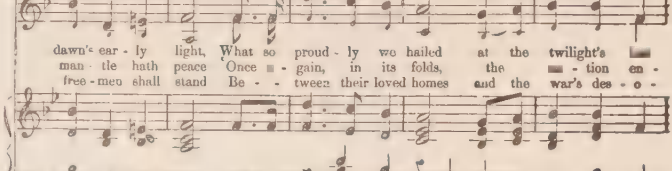
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

TO BE SUNG AS FOLLOWS:

1st Verse, Basses in Unison, 1st 16 Measures only. Tenors in Unison, 2d 16 Measures. 2d Verse, Sopranos and Altos in Duet. 3d Verse, Tenors and Basses in Unison 1st 16 Measures, and in Duet 2d 16 Measures.

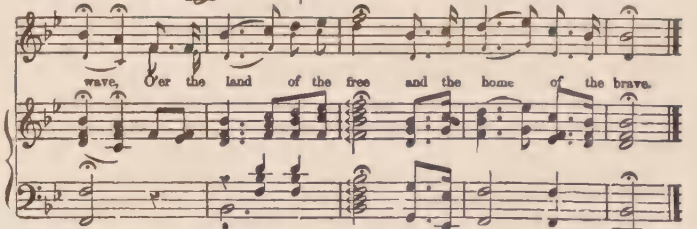
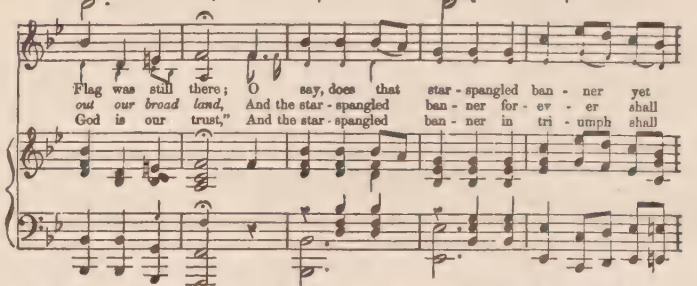
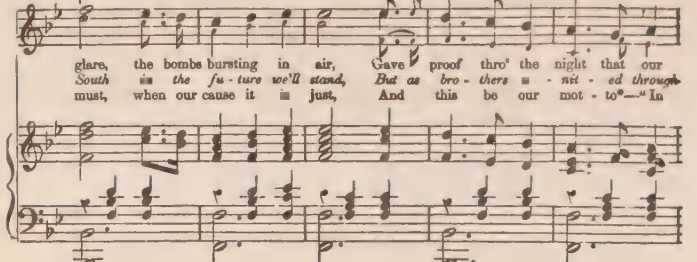
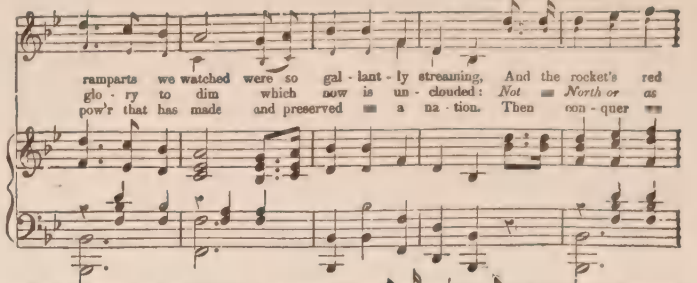


1st V. Basses in Unison, 1st 16 Meas. Tenors 2d 16 Meas. 1. O say, can you see by the
2d V. Sopranos and Altos in Duet to Chorus. 2. And war's clam - ors o'er, with her
3d V. Tenors and Basses in Duet to Chorus. 3. O thus be it ev - er when

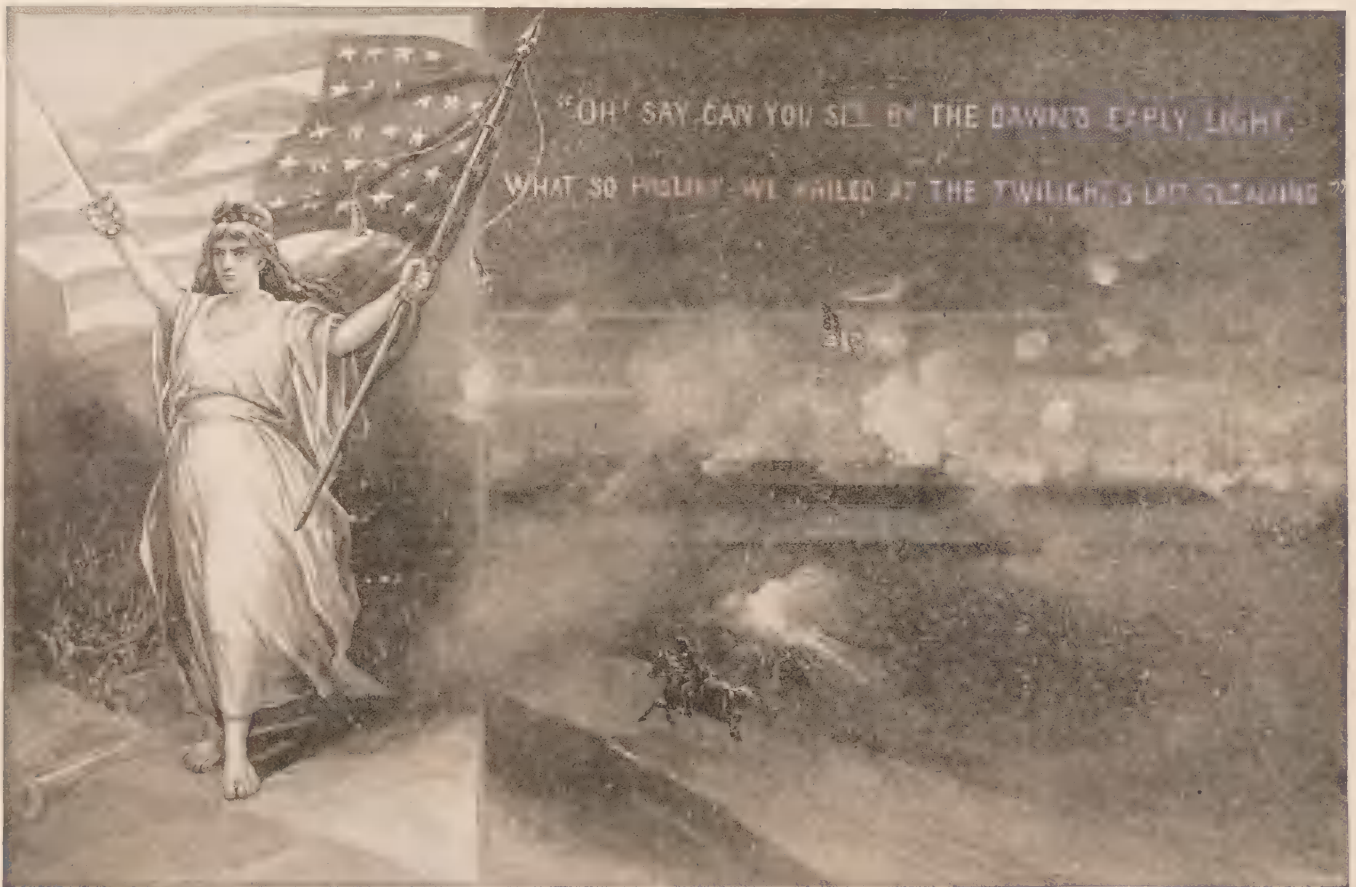


71

2nd 16 Meas.



* A full pause should be made after the word "note" in the 2d verse, which word should be sung quite short, in about the time of two-eighth notes, after which the full chorus may join in the words "In God is our trust," very soft and slow, all singing the remaining lines and the chorus with great vigor and animation.



Defence bill. At three o'clock Clerk of the House McDowell came over with the bill, the Vice-President affixed his signature, and a few minutes later it was started for the White House for the signature of President McKinley. The President signed the bill at 3.40 p. m. No ceremony attended the signing,

Secretary Porter being the only person with the President at the time.

In the House, the chaplain returned thanks for the magnificent demonstration on the floor yesterday of patriotic fervor, which tends to the perpetuity of the institutions of this country to all time.



CHURCH OF CANO TOWN DESTROYED BY THE INSURGENTS.

The announcement that the Senate had passed the \$50,000,000 Emergency bill was received with a round of applause.

**The Country
Enthusiastic.**

Soon after Speaker Reed announced that he had signed the bill as Speaker of the House. At 4.30 Secretary Pruden appeared and announced the President's signature to the bill, a hearty outburst of applause marking the announcement. On that very day the new Spanish Minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, arrived at New York.



SAN JUAN, AS IT APPEARS FROM THE HARBOR

No decision was reached immediately as to how the money provided by Congress for national defence should be allotted. The President, who had entire discretion in the matter, preferred to wait for more definite evidence that hostilities could not be avoided before he undertook to arrange what should be done with the appropriation. The treasury was in good condition for national defence, and it would have been possible to pay out \$25,000,000 in addition without seriously affecting the available cash balance. The gold reserve was larger than at any time since 1890, reaching nearly \$169,000,000, which was \$69,000,000 more than was deemed necessary to the good financial condition of the treasury. Secretary Gage estimated that \$75,000,000 could be spared from the treasury to meet appropriations by Congress, and that not until that amount was exhausted would special provision need to be made to provide money for war expenses.



A SPANISH SENTRY.

Although Spain disclaimed her objections to General Lee, and although the question of sending supplies to Matanzas and Sagua la Grande had been settled by the employment of the dispatch boat "Fern" for that duty, the administration still asked Congress for an Emergency Fund of \$50,000,000 and Congress gave it.

This meant that the President called upon the people to put at his discretion a sum sufficient to defend the country and the flag, come what may, and that the people, without distinc-

tion of party, responded. Whatever the report on the Maine disaster might disclose, the \$50,000,000 would make us ready for any course that the cause of Cuba might lead to. With this fund, options and offers for warships, contracts for guns, projectiles and coal, night work at the forts, foundries and shipyards, and whatever else might be required would be at command.

The \$50,000,000 was thought to be a great peace measure. But Spain, the Bourbon of Bourbons, was too ignorant of



A STREET IN TRINIDAD.

the great power of this nation to heed anything. They went blindly on to their ruin.

Money having been appropriated with which to prepare the country for any emergency, the work of utilizing its resources were actively begun by first ascertaining the transportation facilities of the railroads for quickly moving troops and munitions of war. Blanks were therefore sent to all railroad managers as the following:

"Is your road in a position to transport coal and sup-



PRINCIPAL STREET IN PONCE—HOTELS FRANCAIS AND INGLATERRA ON THE RIGHT

plies without interference from the ocean? What is the capacity of your road for carrying coal? What facilities could you furnish for transportation of men upon short notice? What are your wharf facilities, depth of water?" etc.

The reports which reached the United States of atrocities perpetrated in Cuba were so horrifying that many persons



SHIPPING AT HAVANA WHARVES.

were inclined to disbelieve them, some of the incredulous being members of Congress and others of great influence in the commercial world. It was important that these statements as to Spanish barbarity be verified, and Senator Proctor,



BODIES OF DEFENCELESS CUBAN NON-COMBATANTS BOUND AND MURDERED BY SPANISH GUERRILLAS.

The bodies were photographed by the murderers as soldiers killed in battle. The guerrillas neglected to remove the cords with which the men were bound before being killed



THE SPANISH GUERRILLA BAND OF CAPTAIN CARRERAR.

of Vermont, took it upon himself to conduct an impartial examination. He had also a sincere desire to become personally acquainted with the actual condition of affairs in the unhappy island, and to acquire such information he made a tour of Havana and the northern provinces of Cuba. The results of his visit he gave to the country in a speech which he delivered in the United States Senate, March 16.

The greatest artist in words and the most eloquent orator who ever spoke in the Senate, could have added nothing to the potency of Mr. Proctor's report of his observations in Cuba. It was the calm statement of a man of unemotional temperament and cautious habits of mind. Few senators or representatives could have told such a story with such moderation of expression and such exactness of praise. For that reason, among others, Mr. Proctor's speech influenced, in an uncommon degree, public opinion, not only in this country, but wherever in the world the story of atrocious inhumanity excites a thrill of horror. It was an indictment

*Pictures of
Terror.*



COLUMN OF SPANISH SOLDIERS IN PINAR DEL RIO FIRING FROM EVERY POINT AT THE INSURGENTS WHO SURROUND THEM.

of Weyler and of Spain before the high court of civilization.

"It is not peace, nor is it war," said the senator. "It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation." He saw the victims of Weyler's terrible order of concentration, who were summoned to the fortified towns under pain of death, and were then left to starve and die. He had gone to Cuba with the strong conviction that the pictures of this murder of 200,000 innocent men, women and children out of a population of 1,600,000—decimation does not express the full truth, for the dead are one in eight—were overdrawn; and he came away with an equally strong conviction that the only hope of these poor people suffering and dying under unspeakable conditions of misery was in the American nation. Until the restoration of peace was restored in the island, and the reconcentrados go back to the country to rebuild their houses and reclaim their abandoned farms free from danger of molestation, "the American people," said the senator, "must in the main care for them." As it was under Weyler, so it was practically under Blanco's rule:

"General Blanco's order of November 13 last somewhat modified the Weyler order, but it is of little or no practical benefit. Its application is limited to farms 'properly defended,' and their owners are obliged to build 'centres of

defence.' Its execution is completely in the discretion of the local military authorities, and they know the terrible military efficiency of Weyler's order in stripping the country of all possible shelter, food or source of information, for an insurgent, and were loth to surrender this advantage. In fact, though the order was issued four months ago, I saw no beneficent results worth mentioning."

Senator Proctor's statement of the conditions resulting from Spain's cruelty, to some extent, prepared the mind of the public for the more detailed and specific descriptions and narratives contained in the forthcoming consular reports. This cool-headed Yankee from Vermont, the last man in the country, perhaps, to be suspected of exaggeration or sensationalism, confessed that his vocabulary was inadequate to portray the horrors which he saw with his own eyes; and he deliberately charged Spain and the Spaniards with responsibility for "the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge."

"I inquired with regard to autonomy of men of wealth and

men as prominent in business as any in the cities of Havana, Matanzas and Sagua—bankers, merchants, lawyers and Autonomist officials, some of them Spanish born but Cuban bred, one prominent Englishman, several of them known as Autonomists, and several of them telling me that they were still believers in autonomy if practicable; but without exception they replied that it was 'too late' for that. Some favored a United States protectorate, some annexation, some free Cuba; not one had been counted as favoring the insurrection at first. They were business men and wanted peace, but said it was too late for peace under Spanish sovereignty." This was the whole burden of Mr. Proctor's dispassionate report. The crime is Spain's; the responsibility hereafter is with the American President and the American people.

*Autonomy an
Ignis-fatuus.*

It is impossible to describe the sensation this speech made throughout the country, coming as it did, at a time when the whole people held the Spaniard responsible for the destruction of the "Maine." Instinctively the country felt that war was inevitable, and that Spain must be driven from the Western Hemisphere.

Despite the admitted conviction of Spain's ministry, that war with the United States would eventually result in the loss not

only of Cuba, but possibly of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands also, there was no wavering in the determination to fight rather than to sell or surrender Cuba. Warlike preparations were pushed vigorously. Transports left almost weekly, conveying troops and munitions of war to Cuba. The arsenals at Ferrol, Carthagena and Cadiz were working night and day. Conscription and enlistment were active.

Senor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, showed no sign of abandoning his enthusiastic faith in autonomy as a means of restoring peace in Cuba, and, equally, he did not abandon hope that the United States would postpone any action until autonomy had had what he regarded as a fair trial. The supporters of Senor Moret contended that Spain had yielded to every demand made by the United States, thereby acknowledging the justness of her demands, and that there were no more discredited men in Spain than General Weyler and Senors de Lome and Robedo. In the meantime the condition in Havana grew constantly more critical.

before they left the Cuban capital. It was determined to withhold the important communication until definite information had been received that all Americans were out of the perturbed island.

According to several despatches from General Lee, the Havana volunteers, all uncompromising supporters of Weyler and opponents of the Blanco government, had taken possession of the streets and were attempting to incite a riot against Americans. Two thousand American refugees were in Havana, General Lee said, waiting for steamers to take them to the United States. Others were coming in from interior towns and the country districts. General Lee feared an outbreak, and appealed to the President not to take any action that would, perhaps cause a massacre of helpless citizens of this government. In view of the advice from General Lee, the President determined not to send in his message until all Americans could be taken away from

*Causes Which
Led the President
to Withhold
his Message.*



PERILS OF BLOCKADE-RUNNING—UNITED STATES MONITOR "TERROR" FIRING UPON AND CAPTURING SPANISH STEAMER "GUIDO."

On April 5, 1898, the greatest fear was felt in official circles that the severance of relations between Spain and the United States would cause attacks on Americans in Havana and elsewhere on the island. General Lee was straining every energy to secure steamers to carry his countrymen to Tampa and Key West. He also warned Americans all over the island to repair to Havana and Matanzas without delay prepared to leave Cuba immediately.

The chief difficulties presented were that enough vessels might not be secured to accommodate the exodus and that all the Americans in Cuba could not be collected in Havana and Matanzas for several days. General Lee telegraphed that he could not concentrate all citizens of the United States in the island at the principal ports under five days. He also sent the alarming news that the steamer "Olivette," which had been depended on to accommodate several hundred refugees, had become disabled.

On the following day, April 6, 1898, alarming information was received from Consul-General Lee that upset the President's plan to send in his message on the Cuban question at the date first proposed. General Lee represented a condition of affairs in Havana that caused the President grave concern, and on the direct statement of the Consul-General that the lives of many Americans were in jeopardy, and might be sacrificed by rabid Spanish partisans if the message was made public

Cuba. He so informed leaders of both houses of Congress, and warned them that if they did anything that would result in assaults on the lives of Americans in Cuba, the responsibility would be on their own heads.

The President was frankly told by the General Manager of the Plant Line, and again by Colonel Thompson, that the company could not send its vessels to Havana if the President's message was made public. The dangers were too great, they said. They expressed the fear that the publication of the message would be followed by the seizure of their steamers by the Spanish Government, and also gave the opinion that any American steamers which attempted to run out of Havana harbor after the contents of the message were known in the Capitol would be destroyed by the artillery of the forts. This, with the information from General Lee, compelled the President to the decision that the message should be withheld.



THE RAM "KATAHDIN."—Drawn by F. H. Schell.

the Spanish Government, and also gave the opinion that any American steamers which attempted to run out of Havana harbor after the contents of the message were known in the Capitol would be destroyed by the artillery of the forts. This, with the information from General Lee, compelled the President to the decision that the message should be withheld.

*American
Citizens in
Great Peril.*



ARRIVAL AT KEY WEST OF CONSUL-GENERAL LEE FROM HAVANA ON THE "FERN."



EXCITEMENT ON THE "MARBLEHEAD" OVER A RUMOR OF WAR.



THE "OLIVETTE" LEAVING FOR TAMPA CROWDED WITH REFUGEES.

States and Spain, but they were of a strained nature that threatened momentary rupture. The authorities at Havana were hostile, and the Spaniards, of the common class, were threatening, so that to avoid a riot the President advised General Lee to remove all American citizens, as far as practicable, from Cuba, and return to Washington to make his report. In pursuance of this suggestion, General Lee advised all American citizens on the island that transportation would be provided by the government, and that prevailing conditions rendered their return to the United States necessary. He waited, though subjected to all manner of Spanish insolence

and threatening, until every American who desired to do so, was taken away, after which, on April 9, he left the affairs of the Consul-Generalship in the charge of Mr. Gullon, British Consul at Havana, and took

passage on the "Fern" for Key West. The day of his departure General Lee called at the palace to take his leave of General Blanco, but that distinguished functionary refused to see him, thus manifesting by such discourtesy the honor and pride of which Spanish officers are so boastful.

CHAPTER VIII.

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

On the same day that General Lee left Havana, a cabinet meeting was called by Premier Sagasta at which certain telegrams from Washington were discussed, and Senor Aunon, war minister, announced that ambassadors of certain powers had requested the government of Spain to grant an armistice with the view to facilitating negotiations for peace. The question was referred to the Queen Regent who warmly endorsed the suggestion, whereupon it was agreed that an armistice of five days should be granted on the following conditions:

1. The United States to immediately cease giving moral and material support to the insurgents.
2. The American squadron in the vicinity of Cuba to be withdrawn.
3. The American squadron near the Philippines to be withdrawn.

The government cabled to Captain-General Blanco informing him of its decision and instructing him as to his future action,



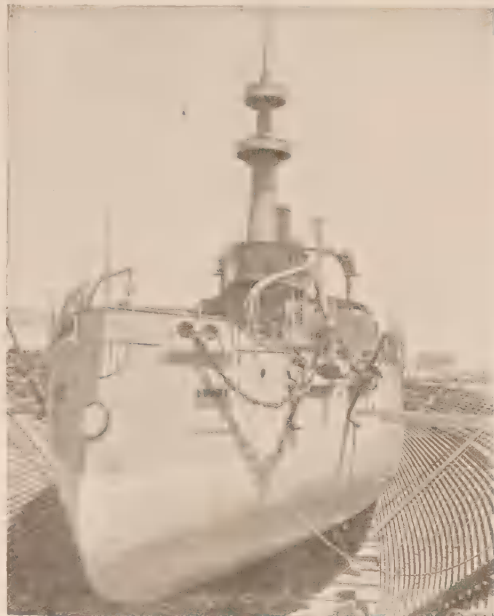
TRIPLE SCREW CRUISER "MINNEAPOLIS."





Army and Navy Building.

WASHINGTON.



THE BATTLESHIP "OREGON," SISTER TO THE "INDIANA."

It declared that if the United States declined to accept the conditions imposed by Spain the powers would openly lend their support to Spain.

A dispatch to the news agency from Madrid said that the representatives of Great Britain, Germany, Austria and Italy visited the Spanish Foreign Minister and said that their governments were prepared to intervene between Spain and the United States, if Spain would grant an armistice in return for a promise from the United States that she would cease giving support to the insurgents and withdraw her fleets from waters contiguous to Spanish territory.

Later the government communicated its acceptance to the Ambassadors, who acquainted Minister Woodford with the decision arrived at.

The armistice was promulgated, but it never amounted to anything, as the Cubans refused to accept it.

The long expected message of President McKinley upon the Cuban situation and our relations with Spain, was transmitted to Congress on the day following General

Lee's departure from Havana, and the proposal of a five days' armistice by Spain, April 9. The document is a peculiarly able one, dispassionate, conservative and peaceful, and yet behind this conciliatory diplomacy there lies the evidence of a determined mind, strong to do the right, and waiting only the call of unquestioned duty. Congress alone having the power to declare war, the President wisely refused to take the initiative, preferring that so serious an action should be left with the representatives of the people.

Following are the most important references, representations and recommendations contained in the message:



CADET TRAINING-CRUISER "BANCROFT,"

To the Congress of the United States:

Obedient to that precept of the Constitution which commands the President to give from time to time to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge



TRIPLE-SCREW CRUISER "COLUMBIA."

necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States with Spain by reason of the warfare that now, for more than three years, has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must need bear to the traditional policy of our government if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

* * * *

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous, and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

* * * *

We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the laws of nations command, to police our own waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans.

**Constrained
to Prevent
Filibustering.**

* * * *

In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed through the refusal of the Spanish government then in power to consider any form of mediation or indeed any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished.

* * * *

By the time the present administration took office, a year ago, reconcentration—so called—had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad, and

**Horrible
Condition of
Reconcentrados.**



THE ARMORED CRUISER "BROOKLYN"



UNIFORMS AND TYPES OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The two figures on the right are the United States regulars. They wear a blouse of dark blue cloth fastened with five buttons down the front and three small buttons on each sleeve. The trousers are a lighter shade of blue cloth and perfectly plain; leggings of brown canvas; gray felt campaign hat. A thimble or web belt contains cartridges for the Krag-Jørgensen rifle carried by these troops. Over the left shoulder is slung the blue woolen blanket. On the left side also is suspended the haversack to contain rations and eating utensils. The knife-bayonet may also be seen on this side, while on the right are the water bottle and tin cup. The bugler in this picture is easily recognized as a volunteer by his State uniform, having two white stripes on each leg of trousers, belt-plate with the letters N. Y., and Marion pack. In other respects his uniform is similar to that of the regulars.

exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados from starvation and the diseases thereto incident exceeded 50 per cent of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute.

* * * *

As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare, it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

* * * *

While these negotiations were progressing the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of the money appropriated



THE MONITOR "TERROR."

expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 4, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities. On the twenty-fourth of December last, I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the eighth of January, by a similar public announcement of the formation of a Central Cuban Relief Committee, with headquarters in New York City, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community.

The efforts of the committee have been untiring and have accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and



WAITING FOR VISITING OFFICERS.

representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba and co-operated with the Consul-General and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the Central Committee.

* * * *

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable.

Efforts to End the War.

The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both, a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the truce of San Juan. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and concerned as we are, deeply and intimately, by its very existence.

* * * *

In my annual message of December, I said: "Of the untried measures there remain only—Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of which by our code of morality would be criminal aggression." Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives, in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when after seven years of sanguinary, destructive, and cruel hostilities in Cuba he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible, and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to tests of public law.

* * * *

They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress,

December 21, 1836, on the subject of recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:

"In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles



MANNING THE ADMIRAL'S BOAT.

for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide. It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interferences in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interests and views or to the merits of the original controversy. But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle. In the contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stood aloof, and waited not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself."

* * * *

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the tests imposed by public law as to the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral State (to wit: that the revolted State shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of the stability," and forming, de facto, if left to itself, a State among the nations reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a State), has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent Statehood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of it being again subjugated by the parent State has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas.

The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser, while on the other hand the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing

State, which form important factors when the recognition of the belligerence is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable, factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure.

* * * *

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as on impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants or as the active ally of the one party or the other. As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each effort of itself being conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result, just and honorable to all interests concerned.



THE DYNAMITE CRUISER "VESUVIUS."

* * * *

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First. In the cause of humanity, and to put an end to the barbarities, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is

*Unwise to
Recognize Cuban
Republic.*

*Forcible Inter-
vention Now.*



SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES.



THE MOST TOUCHING FEATURE OF THE CEREMONY—LISTENING TO THE NATIONAL ANTHEM AFTER TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.



READY FOR DEPARTURE—IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER, WAITING THE WORD OF COMMAND.

SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG.

therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third. Right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth. (And which is of the most importance,) The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for



A LETTER FROM HOME.

years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger, and their property and themselves ruined—when our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace, and compel us to keep on a semi-war with a nation with which we are at peace.

The "Maine" Disaster.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry on the destruction of the battleship "Maine" in the harbor of Havana during the night of the fifteenth of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave soldiers and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, and grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

* * * *

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our Minister to Spain on the twenty-sixth ultimo, contained the statement that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs



WASHING UP.

assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the "Maine." The reply above referred to, on the thirty-first ultimo, also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish Minister at Washington of the tenth instant, as follows:

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the reports of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the facts be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, whose decision Spain accepts in advance."

To this I have made no reply.

In my annual message to Congress in December last, speaking to this question, I said:

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely



CLOSING THE PORT.

to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty."

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smother with varying season, but it has not been, and it is plain it cannot be, extinguished by present methods.

The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American



VOLUNTEERS COOKING.

interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes. And in the interest of humanity, and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

**Asks For
Authority From
Congress.**

The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. We have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

**That Belated
Armistice.**

Yesterday and since the preparation of the foregoing message official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me.

This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized.

If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

CHAPTER IX.

EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

American fighting ships are built on one fixed principle—every new ship is sought to be made the superior of any in its class in the world. That was the fundamental idea in the building of that famous old frigate, the "Constitution," the record of whose battles in the early



INSPECTION OF EQUIPMENT.

days of the Republic must ever be one of the nation's most treasured heritages. Ninety years later that was the principle that gave us the modern cruiser "Chicago," a ship far superior to any foreign cruiser of her day, and which, as the flagship of the "White Squadron," opened the eyes of Europe to the fact that we were still a nation of ship-builders. The "Chicago," though a fine and powerful cruiser, has been succeeded, both here and abroad, by ships which far outrank her; but, rapid as has been the progress of warship building since the "Chicago" first bore the national ensign, our young navy has kept pace with the powerful navies of Europe, and ship for ship we outrank the best of them. The country's history furnishes no more

striking illustration of the wonderful resources of American genius.

When, near the close of the last century, our flag failed to command the respect of Europe, our seamen were being impressed by England, our ships and cargoes were being captured by France, and we were paying tribute to the Barbary powers, the need of a navy to uphold the nation's honor was imperative. The building of six frigates, among them the "Constitution," was begun. We could not in a day



GOVERNOR HASTINGS, OF PENNSYLVANIA, DISTRIBUTING COMMISSIONS TO OFFICERS.

create a navy the equal of any of the European powers, nor could we have afforded the cost. Joshua Humphreys, of Philadelphia, the designer of the "Constitution," sagely and quaintly said, in a letter to Robert Morris: "The situation of our coast and depth of water in our harbors are different in some degree from those of Europe, and as our navy must be for a considerable time inferior in the number of vessels to theirs, we are to consider what size ships will be most formidable, and be an overmatch for those of an enemy. If we build our ships of the same size as the Europeans, they having so great a number of them, we shall always be behind them. I would build them of larger size than theirs, and take the lead of them, which is the only safe way of commencing a navy."

When we built our first cruisers we had to go to England to have forgings for the big guns made, for in all this broad land we did not have a plant capable of making forgings for guns of more than six-inch calibre. And that was not so long ago but that the schoolboys remember when the ships carrying these English guns were launched. Here was a great nation—which in the first years of its history had constructed the most formidable frigates ever on the seas, and which but thirty years before had revolutionized naval warfare by sending the first ironclads into action—about to re-engage in the building of fighting ships, but forced to go for guns to the nation which had simply developed American ideas. If our first new ships had been



THE ENCAMPMENT AT MT. GRETNA, PENNSYLVANIA.



BATTLESHIP "INDIANA."

battleships, as many naval men thought they should be, we should have been forced to go abroad for armor, too, for the heaviest armor we could make was only five inches thick. No wonder that the naval committee, whose report was the foundation of the new navy, asked that no battleships be laid down until the country could make every forging

needed in the modern sea-fighter, and until our naval officers could become familiar with "such developments as were not understood in this country."

Weak nations might go marketing for ships in foreign shipyards, and build up conglomerate navies, but America would have American ships, built in American shipyards,



ARMORED CRUISER "NEW YORK."

armed with American guns and protected by American armor. It was not that we wanted ships, but the power to independently build them when they were needed.

America makes her own guns now, and her own armor, too, and what is more, America makes the best guns and the best armor in the world. It is only eleven years ago that the Navy Department awarded the first contract for heavy guns and armor forgings to the Bethlehem Iron Company, the government having withheld its orders for two years, that enough work might accumulate to make it



PROTECTED CRUISER "COLUMBIA."

profitable for an American company to engage in the new work. The Bethlehem company, with characteristic Yankee energy, after buying up the secrets of the European gun and armor makers, so improved upon foreign methods that to-day all the big armor making plants of Europe are imitating American methods, and the foreign ordnance experts concede that we make the most impenetrable armor in the world.

Europe was debating the question whether compound or all-steel armor was the stronger protection for fighting ships when we made our first armor plates. American naval officers were not long in discovering that wrought iron had had its day for warship armor, and that steel was the protective metal of the future. Before the Old World had become awake to the fact that we were making armor in

this country, the inventor Harvey had developed a process of face-hardening, high-carbon, nickel-steel plate. The navy tests at the Indian Head Proving Grounds, near Washington, demonstrated that the new American armor was, to quote the then Secretary of the Navy, General Benjamin F. Tracy, "In advance of the best armor hitherto manufactured in Europe." Since the first armor plates were made by the Harvey process, the methods of manufacture have been constantly improved, so that American armor each year becomes more impenetrable. England's new battleships are protected by Harvey armor, her naval constructors frankly confessing that we have outstripped them in armor making.

No less wonderful has been the advance in American gun making during this decade. The forgings for the "Miantonomoh's" ten-inch guns and the eight-inch guns on the "A B C" cruisers—the "Atlanta," "Boston," and "Chicago"—were imported from England, but the guns were assembled here. *Rifles vs. Smooth Bores.*

The Gun Foundry Board, after looking over the gun shops of Europe, concluded that guns could be made in this country as well as abroad, and upon the board's report, we built two gun factories—one for the army at Watervliet,



GUNBOAT "HELENA."

N. Y., the other for the navy at Washington. Forgings were to be supplied by private industry, the government undertaking the machining and assembling. Modern gun construction is one of the most delicate arts, despite the fact that enormous masses of steel are handled. While the most ponderous hammer in the world forges the rough ingot the rifling of the bore of a heavy gun is gauged by thousandths of inches. Our only experience in gun-making before the



THE BIGGEST GUN USED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY—TEST OF A 13-INCH RIFLE AT INDIAN HEAD PROVING-GROUND.



THE NEW NAVY—FORGING ARMOR FOR A BATTLESHIP AT SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

building of the new navy had been in the construction of old muzzle-loaders, some of which we had patched up with rifled bores. The muzzle energy of these guns was but a few hundred tons; the energy of the new guns is measured by tens of thousands of tons.

Big naval guns have been building in the United States some ten years. While the government, by appropriations and otherwise, has encouraged the study of new methods of gun construction abroad, neither the army nor the navy had any reason for looking for a better method of making guns than the one learned fifteen years ago in foreign gun factories. The method of "building up" guns by shrinking steel cylinders or hoops over one another we learned from the Krupps, and in ten years we have so perfected the method that our heavy guns greatly excel the best Krupp guns. The naval factory at Washington turns out the finest "hooped" guns in the world, and this is one of the reasons why the United States build the most formidable fighting ships. That gunmaking has so rapidly developed in this country in the government's own workshops is cause for national pride—but it is not so important that the art of making guns has developed, as it is that what this country sets out to do it can do, and that better than any other.

The withdrawal of ships from the reserve and the hurrying forward of those under repair put in readiness for any call by far the most powerful modern navy ever under the American flag.

Our Available Navy.

To begin with, there were in North Atlantic and Gulf waters alone eleven armor-clads. The battleship "Iowa," of 11,410 tons, with 14 inches of armor on her sides and 15 on her turrets, and mounting four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and six 4-inch guns, with twenty-eight smaller pieces, heads the list in size. Next came the still more powerful battleships, "Indiana" and the "Massachusetts," of 10,288 tons, 18-inch armor on the sides and 17-inch on the barbettes, carrying four 13-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch guns with thirty secondary pieces. Then we had the "Texas," 6,315 tons, with 12-inch armor on sides and turrets, carrying two 12-inch and six 6-inch guns and twenty-four smaller pieces.

Our armored cruisers were the "Brooklyn," of 9,271 tons and a speed of 21.9 knots, with 5½-inch turret and 3-inch side armor, carrying eight 8-inch, twelve 5-inch and twenty smaller guns; and the "New York," of 8,200 tons, 21 knots, 5½-inch turret and 4-inch side armor, carrying six 8-inch,



MONITOR "TERROR."

twelve 4-inch and sixteen smaller guns. The monitors were the "Puritan," of 6,060 tons, with 14-inch armor, carrying four 12-inch, six 4-inch and twelve smaller guns; the "Amphitrite," the "Terror" and the "Miantonomoh," of 3,990 tons each, carrying 11½-inch barrette or turret armor and an average of 7-inch side armor, with four 10-inch and eight secondary guns; the "Amphitrite" carrying in addition two 4-inch guns. Finally, we had the ram "Katahdin," of 2,155 tons, carrying four 6-pounders, but relying on her formidable underwater beak as her aggressive weapon. The total was three battleships of the first class and one of the second class, four monitors, two armored cruisers and a ram.

The unarmored vessels in Atlantic waters included the "Columbia" and the "Minneapolis," of 7,375 tons, with nine main battery guns; the "Cincinnati," 3,213 tons, with eleven such guns; the "Detroit," "Marblehead" and "Montgomery," of 2,089 tons, the two former carrying nine guns and the "Montgomery" ten. The "Lancaster," 3,250 tons, was wooden, but has a good modern battery. The gunboats, including training ships, were the "Wilmington," 1,392 tons and eight guns, the "Nashville," 1,371 tons and



THE DOUBLE-TURRETED MONITOR "MIANTONOMOH," FOR COAST DEFENCE.



CRUISER "PHILADELPHIA."

eight guns, the "Annapolis," "Vicksburg" and "Newport," 1,000 tons and six guns, and their sister ship, the "Princeton," the "Castine," 1,117 tons and eight guns; the pneumatic gunboat "Vesuvius" and the dispatch boats "Dolphin," 1,486 tons, and "Fern." The "Machias," a sister of the "Castine," was on the way from Funchal to Norfolk. Work was hurrying on the "Chicago," 4,500 tons, and the "Atlanta," 3,000. The torpedo fleet was already noticeable, including the "Cushing," "Ericsson," "Porter," "Dupont," "Foote," "Rodgers," "Winslow," "Talbot," "Gwin," "Mackenzie," "McKee" and "Stiletto." In this list were some not yet in commission, but none the less certainly to be counted upon, while several others were not far from completion.

The foregoing were ships now in the North Atlantic and Gulf waters. But we had the use of the Pacific, the Asiatic and the European squadrons, either for reinforcing our main fleet or for attacking Spanish colonies or commerce elsewhere.

The Pacific squadron included three iron-clads, of which the "Oregon," a sister of the "Indiana," was a first-class battleship, while the monitor "Monterey," 4,084 tons, carried 13-inch barbette and side armor and two 12-inch, two 10-inch and

twelve smaller guns, and the "Monadnock," a sister of the "Amphitrite." The unarmored ships then in commission included the "Baltimore," of 4,413 tons, and four 8-inch and six 6-inch main battery guns, and the gunboats "Bennington," 1,710 tons and six 6-inch guns, and the "Wheeling" and the "Marietta," 1,000 tons and six 4-inch guns. There was also useful old-time ships like the "Adams," "Alert" and "Mohican," and there were more modern ones under repair. On the Asiatic station Commodore Dewey had the flagship "Olympia," of 5,870 tons, and four 8-inch, ten 5-inch and twenty-four smaller guns; the "Raleigh," a sister ship of the "Cincinnati"; the "Boston" of 3,000 tons and two 8-inch, six 6-inch and twelve smaller guns; the "Concord," a sister ship of the "Bennington" and the "Petrel," a little gunboat of 892 tons and four 6-inch and seven smaller guns, besides the old "Monocacy." On the European station were the "San Francisco," 4,098 tons and twelve 6-inch guns, the "Helena," a sister ship of the "Wilmington," and the "Bancroft," 976 tons and four 4-inch guns.

The array is not even yet complete. We must still add the

*The Pacific
Squadron.*

cruisers "Charleston," 3,730 tons and eight main battery guns; the "Newark," 4,098 tons and twelve guns; the "Philadelphia," 4,324 tons and twelve guns, and the "Yorktown," a sister ship of the "Bennington." There were also several old-style cruising vessels like the "Essex" and the "Alliance," with some powerful navy tugs to be made useful.

J. Kelley, who had been assigned since last May to the duty the board was now hastening and completing. Captain Frederick Rodgers was chosen president of the board, and Lieutenant Nathan Sargent, secretary.

The board visited the American liner "St. Louis" and began the final inspection and measurement of that vessel. The



THE SHIP'S CREW OF THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "MONTGOMERY," CHEERING THE "MANGROVE," LEAVING WITH THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INQUIRY.

In spite however of all this progress in the right direction, on the eve of a possible war, we found ourselves badly prepared to defend our extended coast line; not so much in the quality of our ships, as in their limited numbers, to do efficient patrol and scout duty, so it was determined to provide an annex fleet. The special board on auxiliary cruisers, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, to arrange for and equip merchant vessels as casual cruisers, began its work in New York, on March 13, 1898. The board held its first meeting in the office, at 26 Cortlandt street, of Lieutenant-Commander J. D.

An Auxiliary Fleet.

company had already offered not only the "St. Louis" and "St. Paul," but also the "New York" and "Paris" to the government. The law subsidizing the vessels provides that they shall be purchased outright if their services as auxiliary cruisers were needed by the government, but the company showed a disposition not to insist on a sale.

The navy yard at League Island was designated by the department as a desirable point for assembling the auxiliary fleet. The board also visited Philadelphia, Boston, and other Atlantic ports in its search for the vessels most fitted for immediate use in the event of war. Never was the law better



CAPTAIN HENRY TAYLOR, U. S. N.,
COMMANDER OF THE BATTLESHIP "INDIANA."



CAPTAIN CHARLES D. SIGSBEE, U. S. N.,
COMMANDER OF THE "MAINE."



COMMODORE JOHN A. HOWELL, U. S. N.,
COMMANDANT OF THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

appreciated at this juncture, which permits officers of the navy on the retired list to be called upon for active service in case of war.

Naval militia organizations, in accordance with instructions issued by the department, began to report on the number of merchant ships and steam craft of all kinds available for war purposes if manned with quick-fire guns. Pennsylvania and Maryland and some of the New England States reported

Merchant Ships for War Service.

a large number of vessels in readiness for impressment by the national government on receipt of orders from the President. These craft varied in tonnage from the large coastwise ships to the powerful seagoing tugs, and all, when properly equipped, could render most effective service, the officials believed in time of emergency. Militia organizations were unusually active in procuring the desired information and in investigating the condition and value of certain types of ships for government use. These organizations were depended on to man a great number of ships, except those which were to form an auxiliary fleet for operations in the open sea. Fast yachts were found innumerable, and owners of some of the fleetest and most sumptuous informed the officials that if required would be willing to deliver them to the government for war purposes. The big tugs and little yachts were considered with a view to forming a torpedo boat flotilla, each being manned with a torpedo tube and two or three six-pounders. It was proposed to utilize a large number of heavy ocean-going tugs as improvised rams, to be assigned exclusively for harbor defence purposes.

Information received by the department showed that 929 vessels of all types available for impressment were at the ser-

vice of the government, including a large number on the lakes, which would not under any circumstances be used unless it was developed that the Eastern ports failed to present the requisite number. Of these, *Divisions of the Navy*, forty-three were on the list of auxiliary cruisers, or ships which were engaged in the coastwise and foreign trade and capable of high speed and great steaming radius. These were to be the class manned with the guns manufactured at the Washington gun factory and sent to join flying squadrons or to harass the enemy's commerce.

An overshadowing feature was the formal announcement by Secretary Long that the United States had purchased, outright, for cash, the Brazilian warships "Amazonas" and "Admiral Breu," re-named "New Orleans" and "Albany." Ever since the possibility of a war with Spain became apparent the President and Secretary Long had felt that the one great necessity of the United States was the possession of more vessels of war, and the ways and means of procuring them were the subject of the most anxious discussion. It is now known that this anxiety of the Administration to augment its fleet by the purchase of options on vessels in course of construction abroad was directly responsible for the passage of the \$50,000,000 emergency bill.

Secretary Long was informed by the United States naval representatives abroad that Spain was endeavoring to buy ships. The information was official, and based not upon hearsay, but upon facts. The Secretary was not informed whether Spain had the money to pay for them or not, but that she had made an attempt to purchase vessels was certified to officially. This information afforded the very cause that the

Placing our Navy on a War Footing.



REAR-ADMIRAL F. M. BUNCE,
EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD,
SUCCEEDED BY PHILIPS.



REAR-ADMIRAL M. SICARD, U. S. N.,
FORMER COMMANDER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.



CAPTAIN ROBLEY D. EVANS, U. S. N.,
COMMANDER OF THE BATTLESHIP "IOWA."



THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "COLUMBIA," MAKING HER EXTRAORDINARY RUN OF 25.31 KNOTS AN HOUR ON HER OFFICIAL TRIAL OFF CAPE ANN.

Administration was waiting for. It made Spain the aggressor, and justified the United States in putting into active and unconcealed operation its plan of placing the army and navy upon a war footing. The leaders in Congress were therefore hastily summoned, and the situation pointed out to them in connection with the significance of Spain's action in endeavoring to buy ships.

Yankee shopkeeper, once he got a chance at him. It came later, but——!"

The Spanish rabble at Havana felt pretty confident that with the "Vizcaya," the "Almirante Oquendo," and the Spanish fleet of gunboats in Cuba, they were in a position to sweep from the sea the whole array of battleships, cruisers, and



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DECK VIEW OF THE BATTLESHIP "INDIANA," SHOWING HER MILITARY MAST AND FORWARD GUNS.

Neither Senator Hale nor Representative Boutelle could object to upholding the President and the Secretary of the Navy in the face of testimony showing that Spain was actively preparing for a possible conflict with the United States, and so the \$50,000,000 appropriation was agreed upon.

Specifications were prepared for coal sheds to cost from \$70,000 to \$100,000. The bureau of equipment of the Navy Department had already ordered 25,000 tons to be delivered at Key West at once.

torpedo boats under Admiral Sicard, and lay waste the coasts of the United States, both on the Atlantic and Pacific.

The quintet of swift cruisers which was put under command of Commodore Schley, was almost unique among squadrons. The "Brooklyn" has a trial record of 21.91 knots as the average of four hours under forced draught; the "Columbia" a record of 22.8 knots; the "Minneapolis" a record of 23.073; while the liners "St. Louis" and "St. Paul," of course, would not be out of place in such fast company.

The Flying Squadron.



THE CRUISER "NEW ORLEANS," PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES FROM BRAZIL.

A contract was signed for the delivery of 200,000 tons of coal at Tampa, Florida, to be distributed at Key West, Dry Tortugas, Port Royal, and other places. Our ships were not to run short of supplies under their boilers.

It was just about this time that the Spaniards began their "tall talking" as to what they would do with the "miserable

These racers were built with due regard for coal endurance, so that they would have the radius of action needed for their tasks, which might require them to keep the seas during long periods. All could show their heels to any Spanish armored ships, while the "Brooklyn," the only armored cruiser among them, would not need to keep away from anything of her



THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "NEW YORK." THE FASTEST ARMORED WAR-SHIP AFLOAT, MAKING 21.07 KNOTS AN HOUR ON THE OFFICIAL TRIAL TRIP.

class. She carries the powerful main battery of eight 8-inch and twelve rapid-fire 5-inch guns, for combat with fighting ships, while the other vessels of the flying squadron could engage unarmored craft.

This squadron, or part of it, would first be ready for going to the aid of any port suddenly attacked, and ultimately for

ness, for the "New York" is an armored cruiser, with a trial record of twenty-one knots, and carries six 8-inch and twelve rapid-fire 4-inch guns.

If Congress had not always been willing to appropriate money for new ships and armor plate, not to heed the too evident needs of the army, it now became apparent that the



THE FIRST-CLASS UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "ALABAMA."

raiding upon Spanish commerce and protecting our own, being perhaps specially efficient in capturing transports and supply vessels that might try to carry troops or provisions, coal and ammunition from Spanish ports to Cuba or to Spanish warships on this side of the Atlantic. An alternative suggestion for the squadron made it consist of the "New York," "Brooklyn," "Columbia," and "Minneapolis," leaving the auxiliary cruisers to operate in some other way. That, however, would only increase its all-around effective-

wisdom of preparing for war in time of peace was illustrated very strikingly by the stock of reserve batteries which the Navy Department had ready for arming the merchant vessels that were to be chartered as cruisers.

The movement really began when the *Arming Merchant Vessels*. "Paris" and "New York" were bought and the "St. Louis" and "St. Paul" built, in consequence of subsidies conditioned on their liability to perform war service for the government. When this had

been done Congress saw that they would be of no use unless armed, and accordingly made a large appropriation for the guns needed by both these vessels and for others that might be chartered. At the same time it provided reserve guns for the regular navy. As a consequence, scores of rapid-fire guns of the 6-inch, 5-inch or 4-inch calibre, at the Washington naval ordnance yard, were ready to be sent wherever they were needed, and over thirty of them were forwarded to the Brooklyn yard. Some of these were for the "Chicago" or the "Atlanta," taking the place of guns in their old batteries which did not have rapid-fire mounts, the discarded guns becoming available for the merchant cruisers.

In short, this is a most conspicuous example of the value of that preparation for possible needs which is so familiar in foreign armies or navies, and so rare here, where our isolation and the absence of powerful neighbors tempted us to neglect even ordinary precautions.

It was known, or rather estimated, that Spain was much stronger in torpedo



THE "PURITAN" STRIPPED FOR ACTION

boats than our navy. Let it be admitted at once that if Uncle Sam was afraid of anything in this war it was the Spanish torpedo flotilla.

The fate of the "Maine," recalling, as it did, other cases of the destruction of armored ships of the line, either by accident or in combat, started a cry in some quarters against the further construction by our navy of vessels of this class.

Battleships vs. Torpedo Boats

The matter was of importance to us just then because a pending naval bill was to carry on battleship construction. There was no need of decrying torpedo boats. Like monitors, they are of enormous value to our naval system. But no single appliance can be said to monopolize and include every form of aggressive and defensive naval warfare, or to make any other appliance obsolete. The submarine mine, for example, is a splendid element of harbor defence, yet an attacking fleet might, with favoring circumstances, counter mine and explode such defences and so get a safe channel.

The torpedo boat, too, is an admirable source of defence against ironclads, but these latter may be accompanied by

trast between torpedo craft and big battleships in facilities for giving the officers and men sound sleep at night and rest after fatigue is very great.



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FASTEST BOAT IN THE WORLD—"TORPEDO BOAT NO. 6." ACHIEVED A SPEED OF 30.08 KNOTS AN HOUR, FOR TWO HOURS. IN EIGHT TRIALS OF ABOUT TWO HOURS EACH THE AVERAGE WAS 28.76 KNOTS PER HOUR.

Up to March 15, 1898, President McKinley and Secretary Long were still uninformed as to the time when the report of the Naval Board of Inquiry in the Maine case would be received. Each day's delay added to the anxiety of the Administration and increased the eagerness of the United States generally to know what the verdict was to be.

Pushing Preparations.

The waiting served one good purpose, however, in giving the President additional time for bringing the army and the



POLISHING THE GUNS.

torpedo-boat catchers, or be more or less protected by steel nets, as well, of course, as by their rapid-fire batteries, with searchlights to aid, and by their patrol boats thrown out. When it comes to operating at sea against a fleet of hostile armor-clads the torpedo-boat flotilla is not to be in the contest at all. The fight may come in bright moonlight or broad day. The frail torpedo craft may be helpless in seas that are nothing to a battleship. One of the most familiar facts about them is the striking disparity between the short range of the torpedo and the great range of the high-power



AIRING HAMMOCKS.

navy one step nearer the stage of complete preparation for war. The closing of the bargain for the purchase of the two Brazilian cruisers, and the action of the Naval Committee in embodying in the Naval Appropriation Bill certain features of the Personnel Bill that gave the navy the much needed increase in the engineer force, did much toward bringing the navy up to the perfect state of efficiency that would be necessary if a war took place, and the President and all of the officials of the administration felt highly gratified at the harmony of feeling existing between Congress and the executive departments that had made it possible to accomplish so much in a short space of time. The work of completing the preparations for a possible conflict was carried on actively in all departments of the government service, and each day added to the myriad of important details to be attended to.

Three squadrons, instead of one, were organized on the Atlantic coast to furnish protection to the heretofore almost defenceless cities from Maine to Florida. The first steps in this new strategic movement were taken by Secretary Long in issuing directions to Rear

Three Naval Squadrons.

Admiral Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron at Key West, to send the battleships "Massachusetts" and "Texas" to Hampton Roads. When the plans of the naval administration were carried out here were three stations on the eastern coast, from which as many squadrons could operate when hostilities occurred. The three were Key West, Hampton Roads, and Port Royal, S. C. The main squadron, with headquarters at Key West, consisted of the armored cruiser "New York," the battleships "Iowa" and "Indiana," the protected cruisers "Montgomery," "Marblehead" and "Detroit," the gunboat "Nashville," the torpedo boat flotilla, and other vessels that were added from time to time. The first division, with headquarters at Hampton Roads, consisted of the armored cruiser "Brooklyn," the battleships "Massachusetts"



LOADING GUN FOR ACTION ABOARD SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR.

gun. But it has been demonstrated by experience during the movements of our own torpedo flotilla, namely, that their capabilities are limited by the physical condition of their men. For, apart from the question of keeping the sea in rough weather, and of coal supplies and provisions, the con-





REAR-ADMIRAL, WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, U. S. N.,
COMMANDER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, ON THE BRIDGE OF HIS FLAG-SHIP.

and "Texas," and the protected cruisers "Columbia" and "Minneapolis." The monitor division, with headquarters at Port Royal, consisted of several monitors.

It was pointed out that with squadrons at Key West, Port Royal and Hampton Roads, the whole Atlantic and Gulf coast was practically protected from attack by a hostile fleet. If

an engagement should occur in West Indian waters the "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts," "Texas," "Columbia" and "Minneapolis" could proceed south to assist the main squadron. If New York were threatened, these same ships could hurry north, meet the enemy and keep him busy until the other vessels arrived from Key West. The monitors were to remain at Port Royal unless they could be made better use of at another place, which was not likely, as they were poor in speed and could not cover distance fast enough to be of assistance at any re-



COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., COMMANDER OF THE FLYING SQUADRON.

mote point unless they had plenty of notice.

Secretary Long was of the opinion that no big warships could be purchased by the United States at that time, but the efforts of the naval attaches abroad and of Commander W. H. Brownson, the commissioner sent to Europe by this government to buy vessels and ammunition, was continued in the hope of securing any armorclads or torpedo craft which foreign governments might be willing to sell later on. The Navy Department purchased the steam yacht "Mayflower," built the year before by the late Ogden Goellet, and fitting her for service began at once. The "Mayflower" was converted into a torpedo boat destroyer, of which type the United States did not possess a single specimen. She was

Converting Yachts Into Torpedo Boats.

fiscal agents for the United States. The draft, which bore the date of March 16, 1898, was drawn upon the New York Sub-Treasury in favor of Seligman Brothers, for deposit with the Rothschilds of London on *First Draft on the account of Armstrong & Co., the English ship-builders, who had sold to the United States Government two cruisers originally intended for Brazil.* This particular payment, however, represented an order for twelve rapid-fire guns, including mounts and ammunition, for the use of the War Department. It was only a part payment, the purchase price, including mounts, etc., being \$252,000. The draft was signed by Secretary Gage and R. J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury, and was countersigned by J. F. Meline, Assistant Treasurer at Washington. It was deposited in a local bank by J. & W. Seligman & Co.



CAPTAIN CLARK, OF THE "OREGON," IN HIS CABIN.

On March 18, 1898, the Brazilian warship "Amazonas" was formally turned over to the United States. Lieutenant Colwell, naval attache to the United States Embassy, accompanied by a number of other naval officers, boarded the "Amazonas" at Gravesend and was received by Commander Corres, of the Brazilian navy. The Gravesend coast guard and customs officers, all in uniform, paid courtesy visits to the ship, and the scene in the bright sunshine was a brilliant one. Lieutenant Colwell and his aide went below, but soon returned to the poop of the "Amazonas" in full uniform. Commander Corres, through the medium of an interpreter, said:

"This action of our government is an action of friendship."

Lieutenant Colwell in reply added:

"For which my government thanks you very much."

All heads were then bared, the Brazilian flag was hauled down, and the Stars and Stripes run up. The American colors were then saluted, and the officers went below, where they were entertained at luncheon. The Orient line steam-



THE BATTLESHIP "OREGON," BROADSIDE VIEW.

fitted with torpedo tubes, and the small battery installed by Mr. Goellet, consisting of two Hotchkiss three-pounders, two Hotchkiss one-pounders, and two Colt automatic machine guns, was augmented by rapid-fire rifles of four-inch calibre.

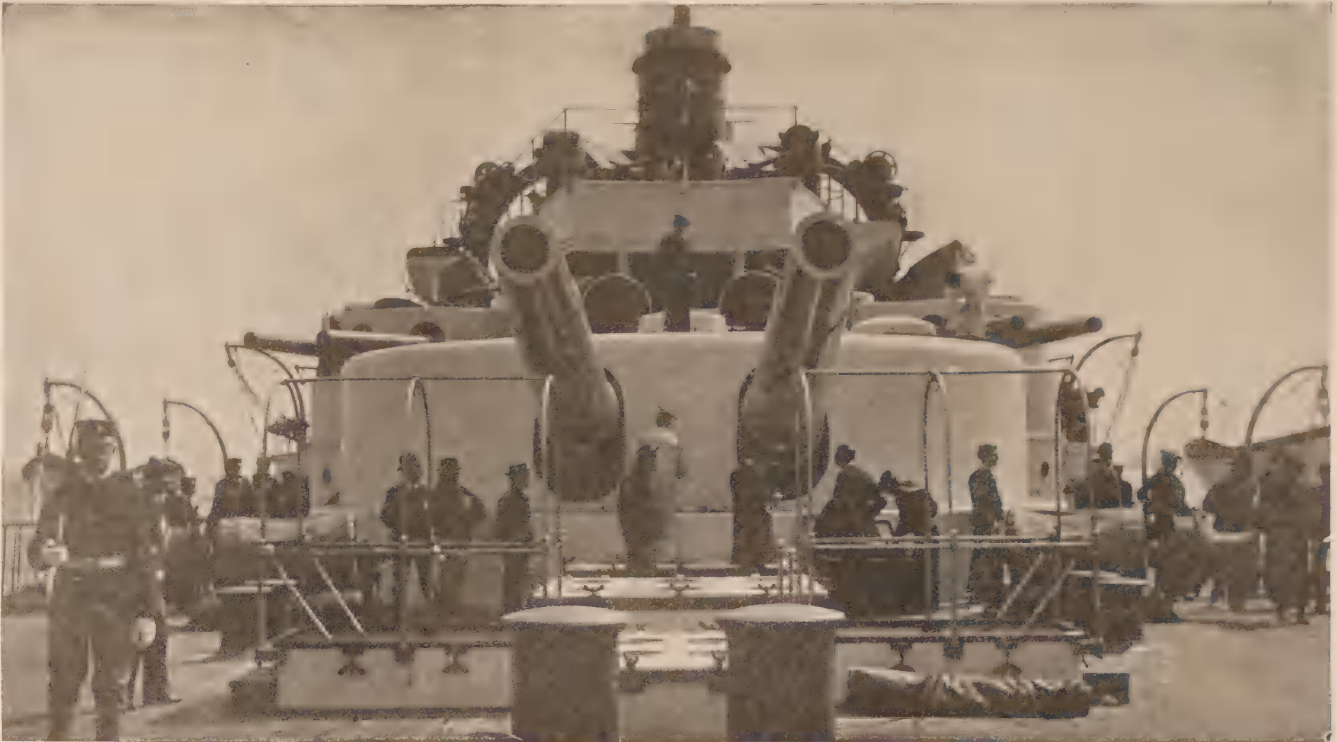
A draft for \$145,095 (£30,000), representing the first disbursement by the Treasury Department under the act of Congress appropriating \$50,000,000 for the national defence, was received by J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York. This firm is the local correspondent of Seligman Brothers of London,

ship "Orizaba" fired a salute and the boatmen on shore cheered heartily. Among those present at the transfer of the "Amazonas," was United States Consul-General Osborne.

The United States cruiser "San Francisco" arrived at Gravesend at four o'clock that afternoon with unusual ceremony. When just below the town the "San Francisco" fired a salute, and then, for the first time in two centuries, the guns of the old fort at Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, were heard in reply.

All hands gathered at the side of the "San Francisco" as she passed the "Amazonas," and the "San Francisco's" band played the Star Spangled Banner. The cruiser also

cruiser "New Orleans," which, under the name of "Amazonas," was purchased by the American Government from Brazil, sailed from Gravesend for New York, March 25, 1898.



THE FORMIDABLE GUNS OF THE FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP "OREGON."

dipped her ensign to the "Windward," which was lying just above the "Amazonas" and flying the American flag. Lieutenant Colwell boarded the "San Francisco," and soon

Captain William T. Sampson was ordered to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, vice Admiral Sicard relieved on account of ill health.



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CREW OF THE "TEXAS."

afterward several boatloads of the "San Francisco's" crew boarded the "Amazonas" and took possession of her. Many American flags were flying upon public and private buildings in Gravesend.

Great interest was manifested in diplomatic and naval circles over the transfer of the "Amazonas" to the American flag. The event, according to most authorities, was unprecedented in naval history. The "Amazonas" was temporarily under the command of Ensign Robinson. His distinction was a novel one, he being probably the first officer of his rank who has ever been, even temporarily, in command of a man-of-war.

The United States cruiser "San Francisco" and the

On March 28, 1898, Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, accompanied by Lieutenant Sears, his flag lieutenant, and Lieutenant Wells, his flag secretary, immediately proceeded to the cruiser "Brooklyn," lying in the harbor and which was the flagship of the flying squadron, when the ceremony of raising the Commodore's flag was carried out. A salute was given to the commander of the new squadron.

*Schley Raises
His Flag.*



NEW TYPE OF COAST-DEFENCE MONITORS.

After a personal consultation with Commodore Schley, the new commander of the flying squadron, and telegraphic correspondence with Captain Sampson, the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Station, the Navy Department adopted the opinion of both, that all the vessels of the navy, with the exception of torpedo boats, should be painted a deep gray or

lead color, instead of black. Commander Richardson Clover, Chief of the Naval Intelligence Office, also urged this on Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who issued an order to that effect. The Navy Department determined that all the big ships should be painted black. Commander Clover, whose opinion was subsequently supported by Captain Sampson and



THE MODERN RAPID-FIRING GUN.



NEWSPAPER ROW AT CAMP ALGER — PUTTING UP THE BULLETINS FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CAMP.



NEWSPAPER BULLETINS AT WASHINGTON — THE WIFE OF SECRETARY LONG READING THE LATEST WAR NEWS.



SECRETARY OF THE NAVY LONG GIVING OUT OFFICIAL INFORMATION TO THE EAGER REPORTERS WHO USED EACH OTHER'S BACKS FOR WRITING-DESKS.

Commodore Schley, maintained that black paint would make the vessels too hot. He also explained that while black was a very good color to make the vessels less prominent at night, it made better targets of them in the day time. A deep gray



HIS PET—THE SIX-INCH GUN.

hue is not only cooler, but it renders ships less conspicuous at night and in daylight.

There was significance in the orders telegraphed to Captain Sampson and Commodore Dewey to have the ships of their respective squadrons painted a gloomy gray. White was the customary dye of our war vessels, and had been so ever since its adoption soon after the first group of steel cruisers was built. It was chosen instead of the black previously in vogue, not solely because of its looks, although it is certainly agreeable to the eye, and had become dear as well as beautiful to Americans, but chiefly for sanitary reasons. White makes the ship cooler and healthier in tropical waters, and even its greater liability to discoloration on account of coaling did not counteract its comfort and healthfulness. Variety was furnished by making the funnels, ventilators, yards and various trimmings straw yellow.

But while sightliness, health, and comfort had kept the white coats on our vessels, even with the need of more frequent touching up, it had long been recognized

French coast-guard ships, the yellowish and reddish-brown that also found advocates, and the bluish-gray of German torpedo boats had been considered, but our ultimate choice for torpedo boats was dark green. The American fleet took the color chosen for the first time in its history.

The orders issued by President McKinley placing the revenue cutters under the temporary authority of the Navy Department had been expected by the men in the revenue service for some time. These *Revenue Cutters in War.* cutters carry on an average about sixty regularly enlisted men, and their officers rank

the same as those in the navy. Many of the officers were graduates of the Naval Academy. The revenue cutters, besides being well-manned vessels of considerable speed, were designed to carry armaments, and required but few alterations to receive their 4-inch and 6-inch rapid-fire guns.

The peculiar adaptability of the men of the revenue cutters to war service lay in their thorough knowledge of the coast and harbors. The cutters seldom employ pilots, and are taken through many channels that regular pilots would hesitate to use. Their officers are changed about frequently, so that each of them have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with a large part of the American seaboard.

Unlimited enlistments of seamen, ordinary seamen, machinists of all classes, firemen, coal passers, landsmen and men attendants were made by the naval recruiting officers. *Enlistments for the Navy.*

Up to this order only machinists and seamen were enlisted, but the purchase of more vessels and the general intention to be prepared for the most comprehensive naval operations, made it necessary for Secretary Long to issue orders for the enlistment of all classes of men. A number of additional recruiting stations were established by telegraphic directions. These were at Boston, Newport, New York, Erie, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Key



BATTLESHIP "TEXAS," ONCE THE "HOODOO," THEN THE HERO OF THE NAVY.

that they must be abandoned in war time. Hence years ago experiments were made to determine the color most suited for war, the requisite being what would be least easily seen by an enemy. The experiments were made with torpedo boats, the "Cushing" and "Stiletto" being chiefly used for this purpose. The lead color with a slight tinge of green of the

West, Galveston, Gloucester, Savannah, St. Paul, San Francisco, Annapolis, and Portsmouth, N. H., and all points where receiving ships were stationed.

The Ward liner "Creole" was selected for conversion into a floating hospital to serve with the North Atlantic squadron. She was 352 feet long, had an inside breadth of forty-four



THE OLD STYLE OF NAVAL WARFARE—LOADING A FIFTEEN-INCH GUN ON THE MONITOR "NAHANT."

feet, and was fourteen feet deep. The indicated horse power of her engines was 3,500, and her gross tonnage, 3,801. The Auxiliary Board, in New York, inspected the "Creole" and joined with Surgeon-General Van Reyphen in recom-

mending her purchase as an ambulance ship. This was afterwards the "Solace," the only hospital ship afloat in the world.

Although the departure of Spain's torpedo fleet from the Canaries to the West Indies created a profound sensation



ADMIRING THE FAMOUS AND DEADLY THIRTEEN-INCH GUNS OF OUR BIG WARSHIPS.

here, as being against the expressed wishes of our Government, it was what might have been expected.

We had made no formal protest against the sailing of the flotilla, still less had *Spain's Torpedo Flotilla.* treated it as a possible cause of hostilities.

The intimation, therefore, to Minister Polo y Bernabe that it would be wiser, at the present juncture, to keep the fleet at the Canaries, was, at the most, advice from our point of view, and it was overbalanced by Spanish knowledge that that fleet was necessary to protect Havana from our ships. The forts and the floating defences there were not sufficient to withstand the force we could bring against them, but twelve or thirteen torpedo boats, half of them first-class destroyers, formed a reinforcement that Spain could not deny herself.

Knowing perfectly the facts, Spain was justified in not holding this flotilla longer. It was defiance, as we looked at it, but for her it was defence. It was unquestionably menace, but only such menace as we had been making for a month, and most wisely, in getting our fleets, forts and army ready for war. The reported explanation of Senor Polo to Secretary Sherman that the Sagasta Ministry, in view of the current elections, thought it better to make this concession to popular demands, was all very well, but the military necessity seemed to us to have been a stronger force than politics. The truth was that both the Madrid Government and ours were far beyond the point of exchanging protests against preparations for war. However indifferent the Administration may have appeared to be to the coming of the Spanish torpedo-boat flotilla to waters in close proximity to the coast of the United States there was grave alarm felt among the higher officials of the executive government, and particularly among the officers on duty at the Navy Department. There was more cause for this alarm than the mere suspicion that the flotilla had a purpose hostile to the American squadrons on the Atlantic coast.

Information of the most trustworthy character was conveyed on the eighteenth of March, 1898, the day after the first section of the flotilla reached the Canaries from Cadiz, and President McKinley was warned by a person whose testimony was considered worthy of belief that he had positive

according to the plan arranged, before the war was actually declared, the Spanish Government presumably believing that hostilities could not be avoided. This warning might have seemed to be based on a ridiculous assumption, but it was certainly considered serious enough to warrant the issue of directions which caused Admiral Sicard and later Captain Sampson to place picket boats about his vessels and to use search-lights from sundown until sunrise every night.

The dispatch sent by Captain Sigsbee of the "Maine" to the Secretary of the Navy telling of the destruction of his



SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT.

ship demonstrated that the right man had been found in the right place. It does not in the least diminish the brilliancy of Captain Sigsbee's far-sighted appreciation of his



TYPES OF THE PRINCIPAL VESSELS IN THE SPANISH NAVY.

knowledge that the purpose of the flotilla was to strike the squadron then under Captain Sampson's command, in the hope of crippling the naval force of the United States so that Spain would be in a better condition for waging war. It was stated to the President that the blow was to be struck,



THE MODEL HOSPITAL SHIP "SOLACE."

responsibility to call attention to the fact that to be the right man in the right place is a prevailing trait in the United States Navy.

It was reassuring at that time to run through the list of officers in the Navy Register, and be reminded of what sort of service the names there stood for. Every man holding a commanding position had a record won by heroic action.



"FILIPINAS," TORPEDO VESSEL.



UNIFORMS AND TYPES OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY—OUR MARINES.

The first is a tropical uniform of white duck, cap to match. The central figure wears a dark blue cloth coat, trousers of a lighter shade of blue cloth; the cap to match is of the new regulation pattern. Figure three is similar to number two—red shoulder-straps and white tropical helmet. This latter is a full-dress uniform.

Beginning with Rear-Admiral Kirkland and running through the commodores down to Captain Goodrich, there was an unbroken list of fifty-seven of the highest officers in the navy who saw service in the Civil War.

Our Fighting Commanders.

They fought in ships that were never meant to fight in, and they fought in ships that were heaped together and set to fighting before it was altogether certain that they would float. Some of them ran the Mississippi and Mobile gauntlets with Farragut, and saw with their own eyes victory come to a commander who sailed his fleet up to a line of torpedoes, and then, seeing them, said, "Damn the torpedoes," and sailed on over them without slackening speed. Among these were Admirals

Kirkland and Sicard, Commodores McNair and Kautz (who was in command of the big guns on the "Hartford," Farragut's flagship, in the Mississippi), Captains Higginson, Sumner, Barker, Merrill, Miller, who was in charge of the mortar boats at the siege of Vicksburg; Read, Cooper, Wadleigh, Wildes, Harrington, Cook, Chester, Clark, Gridley, Sigsbee, Whiting, Dyer, who gave up a leave of absence to be with Farragut at Mobile Bay, and Commanders Forsyth and Mullan. Admiral Miller's list of battles numbered seven. For his conduct as executive officer of the "Passaic" in the attacks on Fort Sumter and Fort McAllister he was commended by *Examples of American Bravery.* name by his commanding officer. Admiral



REAR-ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON, U. S. N.,
COMMANDER OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.



REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLAG-SHIP "NEW YORK"—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WHILE MAYOR VAN
WYCK WAS DELIVERING NEW YORK'S WELCOME ABOARD THE SHIP.

Sicard went through a dozen bombardments. Admiral Matthews was at Annapolis as an instructor during a great part of the war. He was then the head of the Naval Retiring Board. Admiral Norton was afloat during the entire war. Admiral Bunce was repeatedly commended for his bravery in leading boat attacks during the war. Peace found him a lieutenant-commander, with the monitor "Monadnock" under him. She was his third command. He took the "Monadnock" from New York to San Francisco, a feat that compelled public recognition of his seamanship. To his recent drilling of the North Atlantic Squadron in its cruises of evolution much of the present efficiency of the squadron was due. He made the squadron work, and work hard, during all the time it was under him. Commodores Frederick McNair and Howell, who are next in line for promotion to be rear-admirals, have both of them seen hard fighting. Commodore Howell is the inventor of the Howell torpedo.

Commodore Albert Kautz was released from the county jail in Richmond, Va., where he was held as a prisoner of war, in 1861, and sent to Washington on parole to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with the Federal authorities. It was contrary to the plans of the Federal administration to do this. Secretary Stanton urged Kautz to disregard his parole. Kautz indignantly refused and made all his preparations to return to the Confederate lines and give himself up, when President Lincoln overruled Stanton's decision, and Kautz was the first prisoner exchanged. Under Captain Henry Bell, Kautz was in command of the land force that entered New Orleans

with howitzers. With two men he went to the roof of the City Hall, and despite the howls and threats of the mob in the streets, hauled down the "Lone Star" flag and replaced it with the Stars and Stripes. He was known as the possessor of a ready wit. He has a brother who is a general in the army. The commodore was once complimented on his fine horsemanship. He replied that his ability to ride a horse was altogether due to the fact that his brother was in the cavalry. Two days later, in the presence of the man who had complimented him, the commodore was thrown sprawling in the middle of the road. His friend made haste to withdraw anything he had said complimenting the commodore's horsemanship, and said:

"What's the matter with the cavalry brother of yours?"

"He was promoted to the infantry yesterday," said the commodore.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley has done so many things for his country that it is impossible to present in any short space a record of them. Although he was a native of a Southern state, he stuck to the Union when war was declared and fought all through the war; was with the "Benicia" at the time of the Korean friction in 1871 and 1872, and gained his greatest fame by his command of the Greely relief expedition in 1884. His judgment on whom the country could depend for capable and brave service. He again had the opportunity of proving what was in him at the time trouble occurred with Chili, owing to the attack on

sailors of the "Baltimore," of which Commodore Schley was in command. Commodore I. Crittenden Watson is known as one of the quietest officers in the navy, and it is his reputation among those who have served under him that the more exciting events by which he is surrounded the quieter he becomes. But when the crisis arrives he smiles. Navy people have a profound respect for quiet men who smile when there is danger at hand.

Captain Silas Casey at the head of the list of captains, comes of a fighting family. He is a son of General Silas Casey and brother of General T. L. Casey, chief of engineers of the army. There are half



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REAR-ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S FORMER FLAGSHIP "BROOKLYN," IN THE LOWER BAY OF NEW YORK WITH HER TATTERED COLORS FLYING.



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THE ROUGH AND READY "TEXAS" PLOWING HER WAY BACK FROM SANTIAGO.

a dozen others of the family who have worn or are now wearing the uniform of the United States. *Sampson's Good Record.* Captain William Sampson is now the captain of the "Iowa," the biggest fighting ship in the navy, and the men under him take comfort in having him as a commander.

Captain Sampson saw fighting, and lots of it, during the Civil War, and since then he has become one of the navy's most important experts in regard to ordnance. He was transferred from the head of the Ordnance Bureau to the "Iowa." Captain Frederick Rogers is another who comes of a family of fighters. Captain Albert S. Barker was the first man on this continent to fire shells filled with dynamite from 24-pound howitzers. The regard in which Captain Henry C. Taylor was held by the authorities at Washington was shown by his assignment to the presidency

of the Naval War College to succeed Captain Albert T. Mahan. He is one of the most progressive men in the navy, and is never afraid to take up any new idea that is presented to his notice and give it searching and careful trial. His disposition to keep up with the advance of naval affairs all over the world makes him a very valuable man in case of emergency. To Captain W. M. Folger, recently promoted, and formerly chief of the Ordnance Bureau, is due much of the credit for the use of the effective Harveyized armor plate.

On Captain A. S. Crowninshield as Chief of the Navigation Bureau comes, next to the Secretary of the Navy, the heaviest responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of the department. Crowninshield was put into his present place after the most severe comparisons of his qualifications with those of men who had, perhaps, rather more political influence. That he was



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THE BATTLESHIP "MASSACHUSETTS" OFF THE BATTERY—NEW YORK'S DOWN-TOWN "SKY-SCRAPERS" IN THE BACKGROUND.



REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES S. NORTON, U. S. N.,
COMMANDANT OF THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.



COMMODORE JOHN C. WATSON, U. S. N.,
COMMANDING DETACHMENT NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.



CAPTAIN JOHN W. PHILIP,
IN COMMAND OF U. S. BATTLESHIP "TEXAS."

chosen over them shows sufficiently well that he is amply capable of doing justice to his duty.

Captain Harrington Purnell has made himself most valuable to the department by his study of torpedoes. This is what Admiral Porter said about Captain Silas W. Terry in a despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, May 4, 1864:

I endeavor to do justice to all officers under my command, but have failed to mention the gallant conduct of Ensign S. W. Terry on the expedition up the Red River. He was placed on board of the transport "Benefit" to take dispatches to me at Springfield Landing. I had a field piece and a 24-pound howitzer placed on this vessel and a part of the crew of the flagship to go with her. About fifty miles from Grand Ecore Mr. Terry discovered a battery of four guns facing down the river on which he opened fire with his howitzers and steamed on. The battery opened a quick fire on him, striking the little vessel almost every time. The river captain of the "Benefit" was killed and several of the men, but the little transport fought her way through and brought me the dispatches, which were important. Such cool and brave conduct gives promise of a good officer: I commend him to the notice of the department.

Captain Merrill Miller, besides being in charge of Farragut's mortar boats at the siege of Vicksburg for twenty-three days, was one of the officers attached to the "Monadnock" on her perilous trip from New York to San Francisco in 1866, and shared in the credit of that feat of navigation. Since his promotion to be a captain in 1893 he has been in charge of the receiving ships "Franklin" and "Vermont." His ability to judge men is most valuable in enabling him to pick the best possible recruits out of the variegated material that presented itself.

The navy is full of stories about Captain Robley D. Evans. It is only fair to him and to the rest of the navy to say that his fame has gone abroad by no fault of his own and that the nickname "Fighting Bob," for which he is certainly not responsible, has been in a great measure the means of spreading his fame. Captain Evans was severely wounded while leading a part of the land attack on Fort Fisher. He walks with a limp to this day. Some of the incidents that have made him prominent as an alleged seeker of glory are his remark to Secretary Herbert toward the close of the last Administration, that it would please him



CAPTAIN PHILIP COOPER, U. S. N.,
SUPERINTENDENT OF U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

greatly "to make Spanish the prevailing language in hell for the next five years," and his announcement to the Chilean torpedo boat which made itself obnoxious by rushing around the "Yorktown," of which Captain Evans was in command, in Valparaiso harbor, if the torpedo boat so much as scratched half an inch of paint off the "Yorktown's" side that he would blow her out of the water. At another time a launch crew came aboard the "Yorktown" and reported to the captain that the natives had been throwing stones at them from the shore. The captain hurried a rapid-fire gun into the bow of the launch, filled her up with armed men and made for the shore. No more stones were thrown. Leaving a sufficient guard with the boat, he marched through the streets until he found the highest civil authority in the town, and then and there informed that functionary briefly and with much heat that if any more stones were thrown by anybody at his launch he would make life miserable for everybody within range of the "Yorktown's" guns so long as he could keep the ship afloat. That he knew exactly the sort of people he was dealing with is shown by the intense respect with which he and his men were regarded during the remainder of the time the "Yorktown" was in the harbor. Those who attribute wild recklessness to Captain Evans are ignorant of his record as a disciplinarian.

Once on the Mediterranean station he was temporarily in command of his ship when French gendarmes brought aboard a large number of American bluejackets who had deserted. It was the custom on such occasions for each bluejacket, as soon as he was released on the deck of the vessel, to turn and hammer the countenance of

Heroic Treatment.

the gendarme until he was pulled away. This sort of thing had a tendency to make the gendarmes afraid to bring in deserters, and Evans determined to stop it. In the presence of the gendarmes and their captives he announced his decision. The first bluejacket was released, and promptly knocked his gendarme flat. Evans picked up the gendarme's sword and struck down the sailor. Exactly the same performance was gone through with as each of the next six bluejackets was unshackled. The eighth permitted his gendarme to go in peace. The seven men who had been



ENSEIGN WORTH BAGLEY, U. S. N., FIRST
AMERICAN KILLED IN THE WAR.

cut down all escaped with their lives. Evans said that they owed their preservation to a merciful Lord who turned the edge of the French policeman's tin sword. The seven injured men were invited to make charges against Evans, but they said they didn't want to. As they put it themselves:

"They guessed they had run up against something they didn't know anything about."

Captain Evans is a civil engineer of wide reputation among

builders of bridges and steel frame works. Whenever he is on leave his services have been eagerly sought by the great steel companies. Andrew Carnegie has said publicly that he considered Captain Evans one of the most capable engineers in America. Taking him all in all, he is a typical naval officer of the day. The accident of his nickname has simply brought about public knowledge of qualities which have remained unremarked in other men above and below him in the service.



JACK AT THE GUN

TUNE: "Yankee Doodle."

A Yankee ship with Yankee tars
Can cruise the whole creation.
And proudly show the stripes and stars
To every other nation.

Jack can calmly smoke his pipe,
Waiting for the fun, sir;
But when the time for action's ripe,—
Well, Jack is at his gun, sir!



OLD MONITORS BROUGHT FROM RETIREMENT TO PROTECT OUR COAST CITIES.

Captain Richard P. Leary, during the time when he was the senior officer at Samoa in 1888, had one of those opportunities which every naval officer covets.

An Incident at Samoa. When the German warships threatened to bombard the town, Leary quietly ran his ship in between the German guns and the shore, and then sent over and asked the Germans what their intentions were. There was no bombardment.

Captain Nehemiah M. Dyer came into the navy from the volunteer army. Before enlisting in the army, he had served six years in the merchant service. He was kept on active duty all through the war, and had three commands before the war was over. In 1870, while in command of the "Ossipee," he jumped overboard in a hurricane and rescued one of his seamen.

Captain French E. Chadwick has a reputation in the navy much like that of Captain Taylor, his colleague in the Board

of Inquiry on the "Maine" disaster. He is constantly studying and working over plans for the improvement of the navy, even when such work is outside the strict requirements of his duty.

Commander Francis W. Dickins, although a patriotic American citizen, is the most finished Spanish scholar in the navy. Not very far below Commander Dickins on the list is Commander Edwin White, who, while temporarily in charge of the "Kansas" in 1872, found the Spanish man-of-war "Pizarro" blocking the American steamer "Virginus" in the harbor of Colon. The "Virginus" was accused of running the Spanish blockade of Cuban ports. White did then very much what Leary did at Samoa fifteen years later. He put his ship between the foreigner and the American merchantman, and told the captain of the "Virginus" to go where he pleased. The "Virginus" went out of the harbor, the "Kansas" followed, and the "Pizarro" dodged



STOPPING A PRIZE—GETTING READY FOR A SHOT ACROSS HER BOW.



COMMODORE DEWEY'S FLAG-SHIP, THE CRUISER "OLYMPIA," 5,800 TONS.



THIRD-CLASS CRUISER "CONCORD," 1,700 TONS, WITH SIX 6-INCH GUNS

along behind. When the "Virginus" was well out of reach, Commander White went about his business at Colon.

Then there is Commander Willard H. Brownson, whose appointment to special duty abroad in connection with the purchase of ships, has made familiar the story of his coolness in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, when he called the bluff of the insurgent Admiral who was fighting Dom Pedro. He is another of the men who smile when they see trouble coming, and he is respected as an officer who meets every difficulty with firm but cautious courage. Commander Charles Herbert Stockton commanded the "Thetis" on her famous trip into the Arctic Ocean, when she went nearer the North Pole than any other war ship has ever been.

One might run on through the list of lieutenant-commanders and lieutenants and find just as many more men who have done things that are every bit as creditable. Down at the foot of the list of lieutenant-commanders is the name of William P. Day, who entered the navy as an enlisted boy, an apprentice. There are perhaps three or four other naval apprentices in the list of lieutenants. The

American Born Sailors.

naval apprentices are growing to be the backbone of the rank and file of the navy. They are enlisted at the receiving ships between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, and are taught the trade of following the sea until they are twenty-one. In the meantime they receive a good common school education. When they are discharged they are invited to enter the service as seamen. A few years ago several of them accepted the invitation, but it is one of the many signs of re-establishment of the navy that almost all of them who are graduated in these days re-enlist at once, because the navy is attractive to them. They are rapidly promoted to be warrant officers. Out of more than 150 warrant officers now in the navy a majority were formerly naval apprentices. They are nearly all American born, and

the time will come before long when the navy will be officered, through and through, by Americans trained in national schools.

The line officers and the bluejackets are not the only men who go forth to war if war comes. The marines, as a matter of fact, are almost as much exposed to the enemy's fire, if not more. Officers and men, they are the same ready, well-drilled Americans as those whose records have been gone over. When the British bombarded Alexandria in July, 1812, it was an American captain of marines, Henry Clay Cochrane, who went ashore with his force and took possession of the city and maintained order until quiet was restored.

April 10, 1898, by the action of the President on the recom-

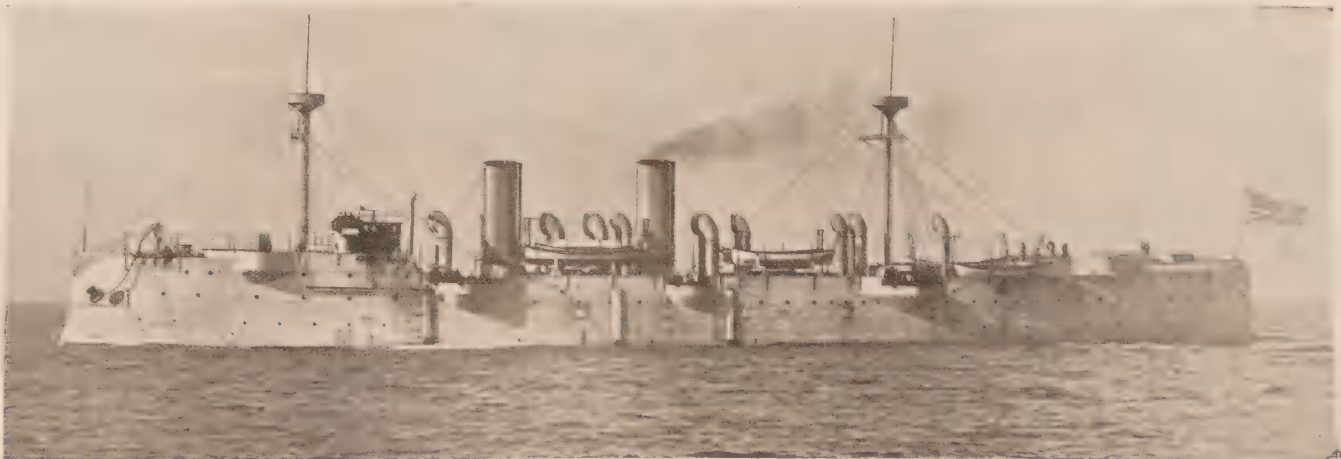
mendation of the Navy Department, the rapidly growing navy of the United States was increased by sixteen auxiliary vessels. Four of these were the crack American liners "St. Paul," "St. Louis," "New York" and "Paris." Two others were the steamships "Yumuri" and "Yorktown" of the Old Dominion line. The rest were light-draught tugs and yachts. The ten tugs and yachts were selected from vessels especially adapted for maintaining the blockade of Cuba. They will draw not more than twelve feet of water, so that they might go into coves and rivers to lie in wait for Spanish blockade runners or rout out small boats assigned to take supplies from ships which cannot find sufficient depth

to permit them to approach near the shore.

In addition to arranging for these important acquisitions, the Navy Department took definite steps to utilize the naval militia for purposes not heretofore considered in connection with those organizations. It was determined to use the naval militia in manning auxiliary cruisers, and the Governors of New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, and New Jersey were called on to direct the reserves of their respective States to hold themselves in readiness for this duty.



ADMIRAL SAMPSON WATCHING THE FIRST APPROACH OF HIS FAMILY ON A TUG, OFF STATEN ISLAND.



STEEL PROTECTED CRUISER "BALTIMORE," OF 4,600 TONS, WITH FOUR EIGHT-INCH AND SIX SIX-INCH GUNS.



SQUARING YARDS—MANNING DINGEY.

Two weeks before the Navy Department had sent out the following notice:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1898.*

SIR: The department requests that you will immediately proceed to put the naval militia of your State in thorough condition to meet any sudden call for their services by the President of the United States. The divisions should be recruited to their full strength and thoroughly drilled. A careful inspection should be made of all vessels in the ports of your State that can be utilized for a mosquito fleet in accordance with instructions, and blanks sent to the Adjutant-General.

Very respectfully,
T. ROOSEVELT, *Assistant Secretary.*

CHAPTER X.

SERVICE OF THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The first militia organization in the State of New York called into the service of the United States (April 12) since the Civil War, was the First Battalion of the New York Militia, Commander W. Butler Duncan, Jr., commanding. By direction of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Adjutant-General Tillinghast issued orders to Captain Jacob

W. Miller, commanding the New York Naval Militia, to send a detail of ninety-five seamen and seven officers to the League Island Navy Yard to bring the United States Monitor "Nahant" to the New York harbor. Pursuant to these orders, Captain Miller ordered Commander Duncan to make out the detail from his command and start for Philadelphia. As the orders had been anticipated for some time, the details were arranged with little difficulty. In half an hour after the orders were received a detail of officers and men had been posted on the ship "New Hampshire," headquarters of the battalion.

It was curious to note that in the crisis fast approaching little thought was given among the people to the Pacific Coast. All eyes seemed turned toward the Atlantic. And yet it was in the Pacific *Operations in the Pacific.* that the first great drama of the war was to be unfolded. The government of course, was not remiss in any way and therefore placed on guard on the Pacific an auxiliary fleet of ten vessels to do service there. The Navy Department feared privateering and had taken measures to protect our western coast towns and commerce. Five warships completed the force on that section.

The Naval Board of Strategy recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the entire Atlantic coast be divided



FURLING TOPSAIL AND MAINSAIL.



THE UNITED STATES TRIPLE-SCREW CRUISER "MINNEAPOLIS," SISTER OF THE "COLUMBIA," KNOWN AS COMMERCE DESTROYERS.

into districts, and that a fleet, composed of small, fast vessels, to be used as scout boats, be acquired to patrol each district. The idea of this was that, should a hostile warship steam up on the coast, she would surely be sighted by one of these scout boats, and her presence reported at once.

The Secretary of the Navy approved the plan, and Commander Horace Elmer was detailed to district the coast and recommend the vessels that should make up the patrol fleet.

The first district included the New England coast, as far south as Newport. The second district extended from Newport to Barnegat; the third district from Barnegat to Cape Henlopen; the fourth from Cape Henlopen to Cape Hatteras; the fifth from Cape Hatteras to Key West, and the sixth included the Gulf Coast. The commandants of the districts designated were the following: Lieutenant-Commander Wells L. Field, to the second district; Lieutenant-Commander Charles T. Forse, to the third district, and Lieutenant-Commander

Reeder to the fourth district. The naval militia of the different States manned the boats that guarded the coast.

We had to begin with, through purchase in Europe, Brazil's pair of cruisers, the "New Orleans" and the "Albany," the "Topeka," formerly the "Diogenes," the German torpedo boat "Somers," and the smaller one, called the "Manly," brought over from England. We also had the Morgan liners, "El Norte," "El Sud," "El Rio," and "El Sol," afterwards called the "Yankee," the "Dixie," the "Prairie," and the "Yosemite," respectively, besides "El Toro," *i. e.*, "Algonquin."

The Auxiliary Fleet.

The "Mayflower," one of our first purchases, and others that went early into commission were the "Nezinscot," formerly the "Ivins," and the "Samoset." Mr. Borden's yacht "Sovereign," renamed the "Scorpion," the "Creole," intended for a hospital ship, became the "Solace," while the coal transport "Saturn" retained her appropriate name. The yachts "Eagle" and

"Hawk" were fitted out at New York, and so were the "Hornet," formerly Mr. Flagler's "Alicia," and the "Wasp," the last two reminding us, by their names, of famous American victors of the war of 1812. The "Sioux," formerly the "Wise," the "Osceola," formerly the "Winthrop," the "Tecumseh" and the "Uncas," formerly the "E. F. and W. A. Luckenback," and the "Wompatuck," formerly the "Atlas," were all additions; so were the "Alice," the "Wilmot," the "Vixen," formerly Mr. Widener's "Josephine," the Red D

From the time the emergency preparations were begun by the government the navy expended in the purchase of new war vessels, torpedo boats, yachts and tugs a sum greater than that represented by the *The Cost of New War Vessels.* loss of the "Maine" at Havana, or nearly \$6,000,000. This was exclusive of the large cost that followed to fit out the auxiliary fleets and to man and arm them.

In the purchase of various kinds of craft the navy spent



THE CONVERTED CRUISER "ST. PAUL," COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

liner "Venezuela," and the "Irrawaddy." The revenue marine greatly reinforced the navy with such vessels as the "Algonquin," the "Accomac," the "Gresham," "Calumet," "Newcomb," "Morrill," "Windom," "Woodbury," "Manning" and "Hudson," on the Atlantic coast, various cutters on the Pacific, the "McCulloch" joining the Asiatic squadron, while even the great lakes were called upon. The light-house tenders "Suwanee," "Maple," "Mangrove" and "Armenia" were drawn in, and other enlistments were the "McArthur" and the "Gedney."

The placing in commission of new torpedo boats, the old single-turret monitors, and various ships that were in reserve or under repair further swelled the active

The Converted American Liners. We can cap the list with the largest of all, the four American liners, "New York," "Paris," "St. Louis," and "St. Paul."

Thus the auxiliary fleet, which, for years we had been discussing as a possibility, was before our eyes as an impressive actuality. It comprised transports, tugs, tenders, and dispatch

more money in three weeks than some congresses have appropriated for an increase of service in the two years of their existence. The cost of the tug-boats and two yachts purchased at New York was \$1,200,000, the tugs representing \$755,000 of this. The most expensive yacht purchased was the "Mayflower," which cost nearly \$500,000, with the two Brazilian cruisers bought in Great Britain represented over one-half the sum expended on adding to the available floating naval strength. By the time the tugs, yachts and other craft were ready for action the auxiliary fleet represented a cost of at least \$3,000,000, or nearly the value of a battleship as she leaves the ways of a ship-yard.

The new auxiliary fleet, with the vessels purchased abroad, constituted a fleet numerically greater than the total force of the navy afloat for five years, and represented more money than all the torpedo boats we had built or were building. The four Morgan liners cost the government about \$700,000 each. They cost originally something over \$1,000,000 each.



VIEW OF BATTLESHIP "PELAYO."

boats, as well as cruisers, and, as a whole, it was an absolutely necessary body. Its cost was millions, and of course the inquiry suggested itself, whether a good many vessels of inferior capabilities had not been bought.

It was necessary to provide for all the contingencies of a war. Colliers, improved torpedo boats, swift scouts, transports, blockading craft, commerce protectors and various subsidiary vessels had to be put on the list. The important work of the Board on Auxiliary Cruisers in selecting all these vessels was done with great care and skill.



GUN DRILL, ON A SPANISH GUNBOAT.

On Monday, April 11, 1898, the President, while submitting the issue to Congress for its decision and patriotically announcing his readiness to execute every obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution and the law, made certain recommendations and requests.

He asked authority "to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba."

He asked authority to take measures "to secure in the

The President Prefers Requests.

island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens as well as our own."

He asked authority "to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes."



"PELAYO," BATTLESHIP.

Two days later, on April 13, 1898, the House of Representatives, by the overwhelming majority of 322 to 19, gave the President what he asked, and even more than he asked. Instead of merely granting authority and power, the House resolution laid a command upon the Executive. It "authorized and directed" him to intervene to stop the war in Cuba. Instead of leaving the time of such intervention indefinite,



THE SPANISH CRUISER, "REINA REGENTE," RECENTLY SUNK WITH HER CREW OF FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY MEN.

it provided that the intervention should be "at once." Instead of authorizing intervention for the purpose of establishing "a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations," it directed him to establish "by a free action of the people of Cuba a stable and independent government of their own." And it "authorized and empowered" him to use our military and naval forces to execute these purposes.



"ALFONSO XII."

On Saturday, April 16, 1898, the Senate went still further in the direction of emphatic action. It passed, by a vote of 67 to 21, a joint resolution which, leaving out of consideration its recognition of the existing republican government of Cuba, advanced in several important particulars beyond the House resolution. It dropped the word intervention altogether. It declared that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. It demanded the immediate relinquishment by Spain of its

authority and government in the island, and the immediate withdrawal of its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. And it "directed and empowered," not merely "authorized and empowered," the President to use our military and naval forces to put Spain out.

On Monday, April 18, 1898, the House accepted the terms of the Senate resolution in place of its own, with the single exception of the clause relating to the immediate recognition of the Maso provisional government.

It will be seen by a comparison of the language of the President's message with that of the original House resolu-



SPANISH CRUISER "INFANTA ISABEL."

tion, and again with that of the Senate resolutions, that the progress from April 11 had been considerable. Instead of a program permitting of indefinite delay through further diplomatic negotiations and representations, and throwing upon the President himself the awful respon-



"INFANTA MARIA TERESA."

sibility of action which meant war, we come to a plain and emphatic declaration of Cuban independence, and an unequivocal and unconditional notice to Spain to quit at once, under penalty of ejection by the force of the armed power which the President was directed to employ to the extent necessary, even to the extent of our entire land and naval forces, and, in addition, the militia of the several States.



LAUNCHING THE "CARLOS V."

This was honorable alike to the President, to Congress, and to the national sentiment which was behind both the executive department and the Congress in their joint efforts to free Cuba by putting Spain out.

*Peremptory
Demands upon
Spain.*



Howard Chandler Christy

Illustration made at

San Juan, P.R.

THE DARING ROUGH RIDERS AT THE FRONT.

Although Spain by repairs, purchases and the completion of vessels under construction, had greatly increased her naval strength, she was still decidedly behind us in effective force available for the theatre of operations on this side of the Atlantic.

In first-class battleships we were far ahead, with our "Indiana," "Massachusetts" and "Iowa," pitted against her solitary "Pelayo," while her repaired old-timers, "Numancia" and "Vitoria," were for transport and training uses. On the other hand, with her fine and powerful cruisers "Carlos V," "Oquendo," "Viscaya," "Cisneros," "Maria



SPANISH TORPEDOES.

Teresa," "Princessa de Asturias," "Cataluna" and "Cristobal Colon," she was decidedly ahead in that type, which was represented by the "New York" and "Brooklyn." Besides the difference in numbers, their 12-inch water-line belts made them defensively superior to our cruisers, and really put them in the class of our "Texas" and "Maine," also carrying 12-inch side armor. Their 11-inch guns, too, were of a battleship calibre. We call the "Texas" and "Maine" battleships of the second class, taking together their size, armor and armament, but the Spanish ships, on account of their high speed, were preferably classed as armored cruisers.

Perhaps the best way to consider the question was to take all the armored craft together; and then, with our big battleships, superior in armor and armament, turning the scale, and our four double-turret monitors in Atlantic waters, not to reckon the small monitors and the "Katahdin," adapted to home ports, we were the better off for line-of-battle strength in a general engagement, for example, between Key West and Havana. The "Oregon" much increased our superiority.

In protected cruisers we were far ahead of Spain. We see in West Indian waters the "Alfonso XII," and "Reina Mercedes," 3,090 tonners; the "Reina Christina," 3,520 tons; the



"TEMERARIO."

gunboats "Conde de Venadito," 1,189 tons; "Isabel" and "Isabel II," 1,130 tons each; "Marques de la Ensanada," 1,030 or perhaps 1,064; nearly a score of small gunboats of 524 tons down to thirty-four, about a half a dozen torpedo boats, including the fast "Filipinas," and perhaps two dozen launches for patrol and similar duty.

We also knew that she had elsewhere the "Alfonso XIII," 5,000 tons; "Lepanto," 4,286 tons; "Aragon" and "Navarra," 3,324 each, and some smaller cruisers, while her Philippine's fleet, overmatched by Commodore Dewey's, embraced the "Castilla," 3,342 tons; the "Isla de Cuba," "Isla de Luzon," "Don Juan de Austria," and "Don Antonio Ulloa," 1,130 each, and the "Velasco," 1,152.

We need not go through the familiar list of our own armored cruisers and gunboats, headed by the "Columbia" and "Minneapolis," 7,375 tons each, and the "Olympia," 5,870 tons, to demonstrate in detail a superiority which was obvious

merely from this glance at Spain's array. In her small fry, indeed, showed greater numbers, but our additions of armed yachts, and tugs, besides large merchant liners, gave us a numerous mosquito to fleet to add to our strong force of cruisers.

Spain undoubtedly carried on her list a larger force of torpedo craft than ours, and some were fine fast boats of the first class.

The destruction of the "Maine" in Havana harbor aroused this country to the belief that war with Spain might be near. For the two months that intervened before the declaration of war, the energy with which preparations were pushed made it certain that if war came, it would find us comparatively ready.

In the forts, the foundries, the factories, the shipyards, and the docks, work was going on day and night, and with such results in the making and mounting of heavy guns, the turning out of rapid-fire rifles and small arms, the production of projectiles and powder, the planting of submarine mines, the repairing and commissioning of ships, the fitting up of torpedo craft, the storing of coal and equipments for vessels, and the preparation of batteries for auxiliary cruisers, as had not been seen here for a generation.

The first great result achieved was that the seaboard was safe against any force that Spain could bring against it. Next, as to commerce protection, our mercantile marine was mostly coastwise, and if Spain hoped to attack it the game was one that two could play at, and the ships she employed for the purpose would have had a good chance of being captured themselves.

When we turn to aggressive preparations, the mobilizing and drill of Admiral Sicard's squadron, dated back for months, with the summoning of ships from the South Atlantic and European stations, and the fitting up of others that were in reserve or under repair, we were stronger for offensive operations than at any previous time in the history of the navy. Whatever the results of the effort to buy foreign vessels we outclassed Spain on the seas.

*Condition
of the Country
for War.*



PROTECTED CRUISER "ISLA DE LUZON."

But there was a broader sense in which we had all the readiness we need. The difference between Spain's ultimate resources in men and money and ours was of course enormously in our favor, but in addition, a war would find the country, after years of depression and forebodings, once more full of cheer and on the high road to prosperity. The effect of the abundant crops of the season before still remained, the bitter struggle over the tariff and the currency no longer dominated everything else, disturbing and distressing the country; the unanimity of Congress, as expressed in its vote for defence, was an invaluable assurance of what we might expect from that body; while in the President's chair we had a man on whose calm judgment and sincere patriotism all his countrymen could rely.

Spain, no doubt, had her available forces mobilized, but she was also already near the end of her tether. She was well-nigh exhausted by her three years' war in Cuba and the revolt in the Philippines.

The hostilities in those islands alone required the attention of all her army and a good part of her navy, and they were fast bringing her to the bankruptcy which the war with us completed. The conclusion from this glance over the situation of the two countries was that the only thing we needed to concern ourselves about was what our duty was. We could not ask for a combination of advantages that would make that duty more practicable to perform.

*Spain's
Impoverishment.*

CHAPTER X.

THE ARMY AND NAVY PLACED UPON A WAR FOOTING.

As the signs of war grew darker over the Cuban horizon, public men of all shades of opinion became cooler and calmer, but not less determined. Every one understood that the country was face to face with the stern contingencies of war.

greatest possible degree of readiness with the means at hand. It cannot be affirmed with too great emphasis that no aspect of the pending Spanish situation, nor any that was likely to arise, up to a possible opening of hostilities, was overlooked by the President and his advisers. In a word, everything was done that could be done if it had been regarded as certain that war was to result from the "Maine" affair.

Those who had been the most impatient for radical action



MAJOR-GENERAL ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. A., COMMANDER OF THE SECOND DETACHMENT TO MANILA.



ADJUTANT-GENERAL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., CHIEF OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE U. S. ARMY.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, COMMANDER OF THE U. S. VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

While there was no shrinking from the responsibilities of the situation, the dominating feeling was that inflammatory speech and hasty action were altogether out of place. While fiery feeling permeated Congress, it was held in check awaiting executive action. The President having so large a share of the responsibility resting upon him it was deemed just to him that his plans should not be broken, by exciting

on the part of the President were beginning to comprehend the importance of every day's delay. Each one meant adequate protection of some hitherto exposed point. By the greatest possible good fortune it happened that guns, gun carriages, mortars and ammunition for them were just approaching completion, in order to be ready for the opening of spring work, when the "Maine" incident occurred. As a result, safety was rapidly secured for many important points. It was true that all of this work would have been done during the season, but it would, of course, have progressed more leisurely under ordinary conditions.

If military and naval preparations properly belonging to the situation had been the only points demanding consideration, the task of the President and those aiding him in those matters would have been sufficiently onerous. But when the immediate duties *Perplexities of the President.* necessary in treasury affairs were added to army and navy problems, a clearer idea will be obtained of the varied and perplexing duties which the situation imposed.



CLEARING SHIP FOR ACTION.

debate or resolution, and that war should not be forced if peace with honor could be maintained.

At the same time, ordinary prudence and the commonest regard for the interests of the country demanded that behind this veil of self-restraint and self-possession every possible preparation should go forward. Those who

Cool Heads and Steady Hearts. are questioning the accuracy of reports of apparent warlike preparations along our whole eastern coast and characterizing them as sensational, should have been able to understand, upon the slightest reflection, that under the grave surrounding circumstances the most sensational statement which could be made would be a declaration that the government was doing nothing. It would have been even sensational to insist that the authorities were content with anything less than the utmost efforts which could be put forth in the direction of preparation. Active efforts were everywhere in progress to bring about the



FORWARD DECK "CLEARED" FOR ACTION, ALL THINGS LAID DOWN OUT OF GUN-RANGE.

Not only had the Department of State to be prepared to address Spain, upon all questions, which the results might raise, but, in case of trouble, our ambassadors and ministers



to all courts must have full information and instructions. The questions of revenue and loans were, of necessity, intimately associated with every step in war preparations.

There were questions of land forces, of existing facilities for arming and equipping them; of transports, of the militia and of the naval reserves, of the manning of modern batteries, both of our new guns and monitors; of planning immediate campaigns, of landing forces in Cuba; in short, of the almost countless subjects which were inseparably connected with and which would demand immediate settlement in case a hostile demonstration was forced upon us by the calamity to the "Maine."

As to dealing effectively with the Spanish Navy, notwithstanding the loss of the "Maine," there was no want of



NINTH NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD LEAVING THEIR ARMORY IN NEW YORK CITY FOR CAMP.

absolute confidence on the part of our naval officers. The strength of the Spanish army in Cuba was reported to be about fifty thousand. This was a well-armed force having modern breech-loading rifles. It was not well disciplined, but was held to be a courageous body. The great weakness of the Spanish occupation was in the question of supplies. Our Consuls reported that it frequently happened that both officers and soldiers of the regular Spanish army begged food from our consulates.

As our regular army in case of actual war, could only be regarded as a handful of men for practical purposes, the con-



GOVERNOR HASTINGS AND STAFF COMMISSIONING THE OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD AT MOUNT GRETTA.

dition of the National Guard and the Naval Militia, became one of supreme importance.

For ninety-five years one of the fixed duties of the Secretary of War has been to lay before Congress *The Greater Army of the United States* every year, on or before the first Monday of February, an abstract of the returns of the adjutant-generals of the several States, showing the actual strength of the organized militia, and the estimated number of men unorganized but available for service.

From the War Department's report we compile two tables. The first shows the organized military strength of the different States of the Union.

STATE.	OFFICERS.	MEN.	TOTAL.
Alabama	252	2,236	2,488
Arkansas	224	1,796	2,020
California	299	3,610	3,909
Colorado	81	975	1,056
Connecticut	187	2,552	2,739
Delaware	47	411	458
Florida	94	1,040	1,134
Georgia	390	3,151	4,450
Idaho	40	468	508
Illinois	421	5,839	6,260
Indiana	205	3,670	2,875
Iowa	234	2,236	2,470
Kansas	110	1,353	1,463
Kentucky	120	1,251	1,371
Louisiana	197	2,496	3,693
Maine	98	1,247	1,345
Maryland	147	1,578	1,725
Massachusetts	339	4,815	5,154
Michigan	177	2,721	2,898
Minnesota	132	1,762	1,894
Mississippi	195	1,600	1,795
Missouri	158	2,191	2,349
Montana	52	580	632
Nebraska	95	1,063	1,158
Nevada	31	337	368
New Hampshire	115	1,190	1,305
New Jersey	343	3,954	4,297
New York	839	13,055	13,894
North Carolina	154	1,383	1,537
North Dakota	55	412	467
Ohio	415	5,589	6,004
Oregon	118	1,310	1,428
Pennsylvania	671	7,850	8,521
Rhode Island	155	1,160	1,315
South Carolina	164	2,663	3,127
South Dakota	63	633	696
Tennessee	104	1,592	1,696
Texas	284	2,739	3,023
Utah	75	505	580
Vermont	86	657	743
Virginia	216	2,523	2,739
Washington	82	655	737
West Virginia	100	865	965
Wisconsin	199	2,512	2,711
Wyoming	33	323	356

In the territories and the District of Columbia likewise there are organized forces:

TERRITORIES.	OFFICERS.	MEN.	TOTAL.
Arizona	50	489	539
New Mexico	63	559	622
Oklahoma	53	494	547
District of Columbia	134	1,137	1,271

Making the aggregate of the National Guard and organized militia as follows:

Commissioned officers	9,196
Enlisted men	105,166
Total	114,362

It will be observed that New York led the list with a National Guard numerically nearly as strong as the combined forces of the two States next in order, Pennsylvania and Illinois. After New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, came Ohio, Massachusetts, Georgia, New Jersey, California, South Carolina and Texas, in the order indicated. The military strength, as shown by the figures of the State organizations, is not strictly



RAW RECRUITS TAKING THEIR FIRST LESSON.

proportionate to population, nor was it sectional in its distribution.

Our second table shows the number of men unorganized but available for military duty, as estimated by the several State adjutant-generals in their returns to the adjutant-general's office at Washington. Here the census was based more or less on individual judgment and varying methods of computation. This was shown by the circumstances that New York returned 800,000 men, while Pennsylvania returned 875,000 men;

again, Massachusetts returned 433,975, and Indiana, with about the same population, returned 500,000, while Michigan, with nearly the same, returned only 260,000. Nevertheless,



COOKING HAM AND CABBAGE.

these figures are probably as accurate, taken altogether, as any that can be procured:

STATES.	MEN AVAILABLE.	STATES.	MEN AVAILABLE.
Alabama	165,000	North Carolina	245,000
Arkansas	250,000	North Dakota	19,937
California	214,029	Ohio	650,000
Colorado	85,000	Oregon	59,522
Connecticut	108,646	Pennsylvania	878,394
Delaware	28,080	Rhode Island	85,000
Florida	70,000	South Carolina	177,000
Georgia	264,021	South Dakota	55,000
Idaho	20,000	Tennessee	180,000
Illinois	750,000	Texas	300,000
Indiana	500,000	Utah	35,000
Iowa	294,874	Vermont	44,164
Kansas	100,000	Virginia	364,227
Kentucky	361,137	Washington	89,879
Louisiana	135,000	West Virginia	125,000
Maine	106,042	Wisconsin	372,152
Maryland	150,000	Wyoming	8,000
Massachusetts	433,975	Territories and Districts:—	
Michigan	260,000	Arizona	20,000
Minnesota	175,000	New Mexico	25,000
Mississippi	233,480	Oklahoma	50,000
Missouri	400,000	District of Columbia	47,000
Montana	31,381		
Nebraska	101,926	Total unorganized	10,301,339
Nevada	6,200	Total organized	114,362
New Hampshire	34,000		
New Jersey	385,273	Grand aggregate	10,415,701
New York	800,000		

This was the size of the greater army of the United States as reported by the Secretary of War to Congress in obedience to the venerable law of 1803, enacted when the total population of the country was less than six millions.

In the National Guard throughout the Union there were 114,362 officers and men, whose general training was such as to admit of their being at once put into the field—provided the State or National *Mobilization of the Army.* Government could furnish the necessary equipment. In some States the Guard, as far as arms and equipments were concerned, was totally unfit



COMPANY DETAIL, PREPARING MESS.

to take the field. The artillery force, as a whole was poorly provided for.

The authorized strength of the National Guard, that is, the strength the force would have had if every officer and enlisted man allowed by law were commissioned or enlisted, varied from 15,000 in New York to 585 in Montana. In

five States—Arkansas, Maryland, Nevada, Tennessee and Wyoming—there was no fixed limit to the strength. The largest organized strength was that of New York—13,407—the smallest that of Idaho—308. The highest percentage of attendance at camp was 99.3, in Pennsylvania; the smallest was 16, in Mississippi. Besides Pennsylvania, the following



1. Colonel Fred. D. Grant. 2. Governor Black. 3. Major-General Roe. 4. General McC. Butt.

GOVERNOR BLACK'S VISIT TO CAMP BLACK.

States had an attendance of over 90: North Dakota, 98; Vermont 97.8; Connecticut, 95.6; Massachusetts, 94; Nebraska, 93.8, and New Hampshire 91.8.

In thirteen States—Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island and in



FIELD TELEPHONING AT CAMP BLACK.

the District of Columbia—there were regularly organized hospital or ambulance corps; in six States—California, Colorado, Michigan, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin—more or



COMPANY H, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, PREPARING FOR DEPARTURE TO THE SOUTH.

less instruction was given to detailed men; in twenty States—Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New



TROOPS "A" AND "C," NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, LEAVING CAMP BLACK FOR THE SOUTH.



VISITORS AT CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK, BIDDING GOOD-BYE TO TROOPS "A" AND "C," NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.



EXPERT RIDING BY MEMBERS OF TROOP "C," NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS—PICKING UP A HANDKERCHIEF.



DR. LEALE AND AID MAKING A TOUR OF INSPECTION AT CAMP BLACK.



TROOP "C," NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AT CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK.



THE TENTH BATTALION MARCHING DOWN STATE STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK, TO TAKE TRAIN TO CAMP BLACK, AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
MAY 2, 1898.—STATE CAPITOL IN BACKGROUND.

Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming—and three territories, Arizona, New Mexico and Utah—no corps was organized, nor was any instruction reported. The equipment varied greatly, being best in those States that had organized corps. The efficiency varied much.

Officers of the United States Army were detailed on duty

with the troops of twenty-three States—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming, of one Territory—Utah—and of the District of Columbia. The officer on duty in the District of Columbia is by law the



COLONEL FRED. D. GRANT, SON OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT, AS HE APPEARED COMMANDING THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, AT CAMP BLACK.

Adjutant-General of its National Guard. The duties of the officers in this service vary greatly in the different States.

The time required for the mobilization of the troops, whether for service within the State or for service beyond its borders was in most cases merely an estimate, but in several cases, notably Illinois, Indiana, New

Bringing The Militia into Actual Service. New York and Pennsylvania, it was based on actual experience, when the whole or part of the National Guard had been called upon suddenly. The time required for concentrating the entire command ranged from three days in California and Oregon to twelve hours in Connecticut; and three hours in the District of Columbia for service in Washington, although twenty-four hours would be necessary if the guard were to be used outside of the District. The percentage of the entire force that could be counted upon to turn out for sixty days' active service varied from ninety-five in New York, North Dakota and Pennsylvania, ninety-one in

Illinois and Massachusetts, to fifty in Minnesota and South Dakota. Except in States that had had practical experience in mobilizing their troops, these estimates were merely the consensus of the opinions of commanding officers. Alabama, Illinois, North Carolina, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia were reported as having well developed plans for the concentration of their troops; several States had incomplete plans, but the majority had none.

New York's infantry was armed with Springfield rifles, calibre .30. In Florida and Wyoming some Springfield rifles, calibre .50, were in use. With these exceptions the infantry of all the States were armed with the Springfield rifle, calibre .45, of all models, from that of 1873 to the latest. The condition of the arms ranged from excellent in Illinois and the District of Columbia to very bad. As a rule, the condition was fair to good, but many arms were unserviceable from neglect. The arms were frequently not

Arms and Munitions.



BAREBACK DRILL AT CAMP BLACK—MOVING IN COLUMNS OF FOUR.



SIGNAL CORPS.



REGIMENT PASSING IN REVIEW.

well cared for, and not enough attention was given to keeping them clean and in repair. In Alabama, Arkansas, California, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and Utah, the cavalry was armed with the sabre, carbine and revolver, Colorado, North Dakota, and New

cer carbine; in Pennsylvania one troop had the Winchester carbine, calibre .44, and in New Mexico one troop had the Sharp carbine, calibre .50. The condition of the cavalry arms was reported as ranging from excellent in Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia, to very bad.

The armament of most of the artillery consisted of Gatling guns and obsolete field guns. In New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Utah, the artillery was wholly or partly supplied with 3.2-inch breech loading steel-rifled guns; all of which were in good condition. The Gatling guns were generally in good condition but most of the field guns were old and obsolete, and their carriages were



REGIMENT MARCHING IN BATTALION FRONT.



A BATTERY SKIRMISH.

mostly old and rotten and unfit for any hard work. The men generally had sabres, some revolvers, and in a small number of batteries they were armed with rifles or carbines.

The equipment of the troops varied very much in the different States, both as to completeness and condition. Some States, notably Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Utah, had their troops of all arms of the service completely equipped, and their equipments were kept in good condition. New York and Pennsylvania had completed the re-equipment of the Guards, and Utah had procured a complete new outfit for her recently-organized Guard. The equipments used were generally those of the

*Army Equip-
ment for Camp
and Field.*



AT THE BREASTWORKS.

Mexico had only the carbine, and New Hampshire had only the sabre. The arms of the cavalry were of the same kind as those used in the United States Army, except that in Georgia one troop had the Marlin carbine. In New York the Springfield carbine, calibre .45, was used; in Oregon, the Spen-

United States Army, but most of the States had knapsacks of all patterns. The cavalry equipments were generally in good condition, but were not very complete except in Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Utah. The artillery equipment, excepting that of the men, was practically worthless, except in those States that had drawn the new guns and equipments. The harness was generally old and rotten and would not stand any hard work. The artillery equipments, although old and worn out, was generally well cared for. In most States the equipment of all branches of the service was not complete enough for actual needs, and was insufficient in case of field service.

Tentage sufficient for the present force was owned by nineteen States—Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska,



MAKING HIS MORNING TOILET.



THE ENTERPRISING NEWS AGENT AT CAMP BLACK.



CHANGING GUARD AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.



MARCHING IN COLUMN OF COMPANIES.



TROOP RETURNING TO CAMP AFTER A HARD DRILL.



TROOP POLISHING UP THEIR KITS PREVIOUS TO MOVING SOUTH.



THE FLYING SQUADRON PERFORMING "SHIPS LEFT"—TAKEN FROM THE QUARTER-DECK OF THE FLAGSHIP "BROOKLYN."

New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia, and in the District of Columbia. Some tentage, but not sufficient for the present force, was owned by the following nineteen States: California, Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Virginia and Wisconsin, and by one Territory, New Mexico. Two Territories, Arizona and Utah, own no tentage. Most of the States used the

hospital and wall tents almost exclusively. Very few States had field mess outfits.

The personnel of both officers and enlisted men was reported as being generally very good, and it was said that nothing but practical experience was needed to give excellent results. The officers were generally well selected, but very largely lacked experience, and did not in some States sufficiently control their men. In some States many of the men were not well developed physically. The discipline

Difficulties to Overcome.



SEWING MATERIAL FOR TENTS.

was ranged from excellent to poor, and while good in many instances, was generally rather lax. There was often too much familiarity between the officers and enlisted men, much carelessness about saluting, and an absence of outward forms of discipline. On the other hand, the men were generally

ignorance and lack of experience rather than to design. Orders received were generally carried out in a faithful manner.

In thirty-seven States—Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio,



A TYPICAL INSURGENT—"IT IS THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN."

prompt and cheerful in obeying orders, and were very eager to learn everything connected with their military duties, and to profit by what they learned. Drunkenness in camp was a rare offence, and breaches of discipline and failure to observe the niceties of military etiquette were due to



INSPECTING MOSQUITO-BARS BEFORE FILLING REQUISITIONS.

Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming—two Territories—Arizona and Utah—and in the District of Columbia, some form of theoretical instruction was given non-commissioned officers. The most thorough information seems to have been given in Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.



HAPPY CUBAN INSURGENTS RETURNING WITH THEIR BOOTY FROM A FORAGING TRIP.

The cavalry had target practice in fourteen States—California, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, and Washington—and in the District of Columbia. In New Hampshire the cavalry used the infantry rule. In Virginia there was very little practice and no system. The artillery had practice in nine States—Alabama,

The Artillery Force.



SHIPPING UNIFORMS, TENTS, AND OTHER SUPPLIES TO THE CAMPS.

Colorado, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin, and in the District of Columbia. In four States—Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota and Texas—practice was had with Gatling guns only.



WORKING WOMEN RECEIVING MATERIALS FOR UNIFORMS.

Only one battery had practice in Montana and in Tennessee. The infantry had range practice in thirty-four States—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota,

Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin—and two Territories—Arizona and New Mexico—and in the District of Columbia.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia the amount of practice was small, and in some of those States was limited to a few companies. None was reported in Indiana, Nebraska, and Utah. Gallery practice was held in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia, and in some commands in Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island and Arizona. Very little skirmish or volley firing was done and known distance firing was seldom done at ranges greater than 500 yards. Great and growing interest was taken in target practice, but there was in many States a lack of system, and only very few furnished enough ammunition to teach more than the elements.

The different arms of the service were divided as follows: Engineers, 84; cavalry, 4,896; heavy artillery, 1,054; light artillery, 5,019; machine gun batteries, 216; infantry, 100,211; signal corps, 718; hospital *Different Arms of the Service.* bad showing on paper, but as events proved, and which we shall see later, the organization melted into thin air, when confronted with actual mobilization for field duty.

The United States Army was as fine a body of men as was ever sent forth to battle under any flag. Probably none of the standing armies of Europe equals it in physical



COLOR GUARDS.



CUTTING MATERIAL FOR TENTS.

perfection; certainly this country never before raised an army where the physical and mental standard was held as high. The 125,000 volunteers under the first call were National Guardsmen, who had been selected from their regiments



A GLIMPSE OF CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK.



MAJOR-GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.



GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A., IN COMMAND AT CHICKAMAUGA.



MAJOR-GENERAL W. R. SHAFTER, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH CORPS, TAMPA, FLA.

by their own surgeons, after most rigid examinations. But every volunteer, before he was mustered into the service, was examined by a regular army surgeon. Many of the volunteer surgeons were rejected by the army surgeons, although their physical defects were trifles. The recruits under the second call were examined just as carefully. The standing army of the United States has been so small in peace times, that the government found it a very simple matter to increase the stringency of the physical requirements.

During the Civil War, the need of troops was so great that the physical standard was low. The surgeons gave the first recruits a cursory examination, and saw that they had the requisite height. But soon the height requirement was laid aside and the recruits were examined with their clothes on. When it came to drafting men they were not examined at all—anybody who could shoulder a musket was sent to the front.

The War Department's preparations for defence were most complete, involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars, but the work went along so quietly and was so obscured by the spectacle of any mobilization that few persons had any adequate conception of its scope. The

Atlantic and Pacific coasts except chief cities, were practically defenceless at the beginning of the war. A hostile fleet could have laid waste any of our coast towns. Even the harbor of New York was ill-protected. The

Endicott Board some years ago pointed out the defenceless condition of our seaboard and recommended the expenditure of \$100,000,000 for coast defence, and since then small appropriations have been made yearly by Congress to carry out the plans laid down. But at the beginning of this year, while many modern heavy guns had been constructed at the Watervliet Arsenal, few of them had been mounted, and carriages were lacking for many; the guns mounted were not supplied with either projectiles or powder; and along the entire coast line not a mine had been planted in a single harbor.

All this was changed. The army gun factory began working night and day on the big guns; the great steel companies hurried along the carriages; projectiles were manufactured by the tens of thousands; powder mills tripled their output; guns were mounted all along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; mine fields were established, and engineers, infantrymen and artillerymen were



GENERAL RUSSEL A. ALGER, SECRETARY OF WAR.



MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, COMMANDER OF THE U. S. ARMY.



BRIG.-GEN. G. M. STERNBERG, SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.



COLONEL JOHN JACOB ASTOR, U. S. A., INSPECTOR-GENERAL, WITH GEN. SHAFTER IN CUBA.

detailed to all the forts. The Engineer Corps completed seventy-five emplacements for modern eight, ten and twelve-inch guns; forty-seven emplacements for rapid-fire guns purchased in Europe. Fifty-two emplacements for old guns and modern siege guns were constructed at fifteen localities. Four

Canary Islands and North Africa, 56 second and 56 third battalions and 10 rifle regiments of infantry, in all 124,000 men; 28 regiments of cavalry, 19,600; 14 field and 3 mountain regiments of artillery, with 9 fortress battalions, 41,035. Add 6 engineer regiments, of which 4 were sappers and



THE FLAG-SHIP AND HER ESCORT—THE "DETROIT" AND "INDIANA" IN THE DISTANCE.

hundred miles of cable was delivered and about 1500 submarine mines placed in harbors.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars was expended in the purchase of delicate instruments for the operation of the great guns. Our coast was thus rendered impregnable to attack from any fleet Spain could send across the Atlantic or to the Pacific. Mines were laid in the harbors of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, Newport, R. I., at the mouth of the Mississippi, Galveston, Tex., Newport News, Washington, Portland, Me., and other important points.

CHAPTER XII.

THE SPANISH ARMY CONTRASTED WITH THE AMERICAN.

On the first of October, 1897, Spain had in Cuba and Porto Rico 201,000 troops and 37,000 in the Philippines. Since then reinforcements, a few thousand strong, were sent to Cuba, but these have doubtless been more than counterbalanced by the losses in General Blanco's campaigns. For the home strength, or that which is not employed in the colonies, the statistics furnished us go back to the preceding year, being those of Von Lobell's report on military progress and changes in various countries. This shows available for mobilization in the Iberian peninsula, with the Balearic and

miners, with the pontoon and the railway and the signal corps, and we have 13,754 more men, making the combatant force 198,389, supplemented by 4,845 men in the administrative and sanitary forces.

There were also, it was said, in March, 1896, available reserves 141,968 strong, of which 112,000 were infantry. But it is to be remembered that Spain looked to her reserves largely for home protection, with hundreds of thousands of her active troops out of the country, and, further, that the campaigns of the years 1897-98 must have drawn largely upon the forces which Von Lobell estimated in the Iberian Peninsula.

The enlisted strength of the Regular United States army was 25,725 men. Of this number there were in the cavalry, 6,170; in the artillery, 4,025; in the infantry, 13,125; detailed to the several staff departments, 2,405. Adding to this force the two new regiments of artillery, to be stationed at Fort Slocum, David's Island, and at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, the enlisted men of the army numbered nearly 28,000. This force could be increased under the law, should the President think it necessary, to about 54,000 men. Then, as an auxiliary to the army, a force always ready and always to be depended upon in an emergency, was the National Guard of the several States. This, in all branches, amounted to about 114,000 men.

The question was raised as to the method the President would pursue in calling out the National Guard. To settle this point the War Department addressed to Lieutenant-



FLEET OF TRANSPORTS AT NIGHT OFF THE COAST OF CUBA.



THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON" AND A THREE-MASTED SCHOONER LOADED WITH WATER, BOUND FOR CUBA, ESCORTED BY THE "BANCROFT."

Colonel George B. Davis, deputy judge advocate-general, and instructor in international law at West Point, the following questions:

First. If the President of the United States should call out the militia of one State for duty in another, would it be necessary that it be mustered

upon the President "to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, as he may deem necessary to repel invasion or to suppress rebellion, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officer of the militia as he may think proper."

The manner of calling out the militia by the President, under the Act



MESS HOUR—FROM LABOR TO REFRESHMENT.

into the general service by any oath other than that administered to the men as militiamen of their own State?

Second. Does the call of the President necessarily have to be through the governor of the State?

Third. In calling out the militia would it be within the powers of the President to designate certain organizations, or would he have to limit himself merely to making a requisition for a certain number of men?

To the first question Lieutenant-Colonel Davis sent the following reply:

Under the practice established by the War Department, a practice, however neither required nor expressly sanctioned by law, an oath of allegiance is necessary to the muster-in of militia troops under the Act of July 17, 1862. Being a condition imposed by order or regulation merely, and not a statutory requirement, it is subject to change or modification by the same authority. It is proper to observe, however, that one of the chief reasons for the imposition of the oath of allegiance, to test the loyalty of the individual members of the militia, upon their being mustered into the service of the United States, still exists, and would serve the same useful purpose in the future that it has served in the past.



SERGEANT OF THE GUARD EXAMINING THE PASSES OF SOLDIERS WHO SEEK PERMISSION TO VISIT THE CITY.

To the second question this was the reply:

The only statutory restriction upon the authority of the President in respect to calling forth the militia is that contained in the Act of July 17, 1862, which requires that, "when the militia of more than one State is called into actual service of the United States by the President, he shall apportion them among such States according to the representative population."

On the other hand, the Act of February 28, 1795, conferred authority

of February 28, 1795 (Section 1642, Revised Statutes), is indicated by the Supreme Court in the leading case of *Houston vs. Moore*, 5 Wheaton, 15, where it is observed that "the President's orders may be given to the chief executive magistrate of the State or to any militia officer he may think proper."

How the Call for Troops is Made

The call would ordinarily be addressed to the governor, who, in most States, is made the commander-in-chief of the active militia of the State. Such, indeed, has been the practice of the Executive since the formation of the government under the Constitution.

The reply to the third question was as follows:

Under the authority conferred by the Act of February 28, 1795, it would be entirely within the discretion of the President to designate certain organizations for service under the call. If there be no organized militia in the State pointed out by the Act of July 17, 1862, as the one from which the militia should be drawn, the power to designate becomes impossible of execution, and the call must, in consequence, be addressed to the governor of the State. It is proper to say that the latter course is one properly to be pursued under ordinary circumstances. It is only when an emergency of time exists, or the loyalty of the militia of a particular locality is doubted, or where there is reason to believe that the Executive will not honor the President's request, that the call should be addressed directly to the commander of the militia organizations whose services are believed by him to be necessary to meet the existing emergency.

The character of the men who made up the rank and file of the National Guard was well known. One rubbed up against them every day. You met them at the opera, or at dinner, or at a reception to-night, and to-morrow you met them in the counting-room and the office, or heard them arguing in the courts. They were representative young men in their respective communities seven days and six nights in the week, and on the seventh night they were at their armories in uniform, perfecting themselves for a soldier's work on the field.

Personnel of Our Army.

Of the men in the regular army, the men who are real soldiers year in and year out, the general public knew less. Upon the authority of a high officer in the army the statement was made that in the standing army of no other country in the world is the personnel of the rank and file so fine as in the United States. In no country in the world are the requirements for enlistment so high. Not only must a man be above the average, mentally and physically, but furthermore he must not be younger than twenty-one or older than thirty. Then, too, he must meet the following tests:

HEIGHT.		WEIGHT. Pounds.	CHEST MEASUREMENT.	
Feet.	Inches.		At expiration. Inches.	Mobility. Inches.
5	4-12	128	32½	2
5	5-12	130	33	2
5	6-12	132	33½	2
5	7-12	134	34	2
5	8-12	141	34	2½
5	9-12	148	34½	2½
5	10-12	155	35	2½
5	11-12	162	35¼	2½
6		169	35¾	2½
6	1-12	176	36¼	2½

Then, too, there are certain height and weight limits for each branch of the service. For the infantry and artillery the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches and the weight not less than 128 pounds or more than 190 pounds. For the cavalry the height must not be less than 5 feet 4 inches nor more than 5 feet 10 inches. A cavalryman must not weigh more than 165 pounds. Besides meeting all these requirements, the applicant for enlistment must produce a certificate of good moral character and he must be a citizen. If he fails to meet these last requirements, even though he has been more than equal to the others, which, by the way, include ability to



THIRD REGULAR INFANTRY AT MOBILE, JUST RETURNED FROM DRILL—BARBER'S TENT ON LEFT.

read, write, and speak the English language, he will not be accepted.

The result is that the private in the regular army is a citizen on whom the nation can depend. He is well treated, as he deserves to be. Besides receiving fair pay and allowances for clothing and rations, he has the privilege of attending a school, taught by competent instructors among the officers, at which he may pursue a course as nearly like that at the United States Military Academy at West Point as possible. Now that it is possible for a private to rise to the rank of a commissioned officer, these post schools have

Pay of our Soldiers.



FIELD BARBER-SHOP IN THE LAST CAMP OF THE REGULARS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

helped many a bright man to win a sword, belt and epaulets. The officers that commanded this army were worthy of the commissions they held.

The responsibility of the campaign fell upon nine men. These were: Major-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army; Major-General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island; Major-General John R. Brooke, commanding the new Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago; Brigadier-General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the Department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver; Brigadier-General John J. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha; Brigadier-General



THIRD AND TENTH REGULAR INFANTRY CAMPING IN WOODS AT MOBILE.

William R. Shafer, commanding the Department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco; Brigadier-General William M. Graham, commanding the new Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta; Brigadier-General James F. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul; and Brigadier-General Henry C. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, State of Washington.

Now then, let's have a look at some of these men. It is a fact of some interest to note that among all the chief officers General Merritt is the only West Pointer. All the others entered the service as volunteers from civil life. All are native Americans, with the exception of General Coppinger, who was born in Ireland. He entered the volunteer service with the highest rank of any of the present general officers, having enlisted as a colonel of the Fifteenth New York Cavalry on January 27, 1865. He was honorably mustered out June 17, 1865. He married a daughter of the late James G. Blaine.

Miles, who commanded all the forces, was born in the town of Westminster, Worcester County, Mass., on August

8, 1839. He will, therefore, reach the retiring age of 64, on August 8, 1903. If you inquire among officers in the army you will find some who are inclined to belittle his achievements. You may depend upon it that those men have a private opinion that their own achievements have not been properly appreciated and they are jealous.

There is no man in the army to-day who has a more wonderfully brilliant record. There was no man in the Civil War who, for his age, had such a brilliant record as he, with the possible exception of Custer.

Miles was not quite twenty-one when he went to the front as first lieutenant of a company which he had raised himself. He was a clerk in a crockery store in Boston when the war broke out. He had laid by \$1,000, which he had in the bank. With that money, and with \$2,500 which he borrowed on his personal note, he raised and equipped a company. The Governor of the State mustered

The General Commanding.

Something About General Miles.

in the company and commissioned Miles as the captain. Then a political friend wanted the commission. The Governor then said that Miles was too young to command a company, and demanded back the commission, offering in exchange the commission of a first lieutenant. As such he entered the

being a dress parade soldier. Let me tell you a story. It was the first day of the battle of Fair Oaks. The fight was on and the bullets came so fast that they would have split raindrops. Every move made by McClellan was met and matched by Johnston. Longstreet and Hill were pounding



FUN IN CAMP—TOSSED IN THE BLANKET

war, his company forming part of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry.

He had been in the service but a short time when General O. O. Howard happened to be attracted to him and took him upon his staff. Miles was one of Howard's aides-de-camp at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31 and June 1, 1862. A good deal has been said of recent years about Miles,

Casey unmercifully, and the great gaps in the lines of Fitzjohn Porter, Howard and Franklin showed that the repartee of the "Johnnies" was of the kind which made reply in many places impossible. Howard had some orders which had to be delivered at once. The chances were that the man who carried the orders would never live to bring back his report to headquarters, and Howard knew it. He also



CAMP ALGER NEAR WASHINGTON.

knew that the messenger, if even he was to deliver the orders, must be fearless and, above all, level-headed. Miles was the man he chose for the work, but the great-hearted Howard told his young aide of the danger, and made the commission more a request than an order. Some time after

Miles started out Howard, standing in front of his tent, saw a stretcher approaching with a wounded man upon it. As it came closer Howard and the officers with him saw by the uniform that the man on the stretcher was a young officer, and they saw also a great, ragged wound in his



THE SECOND BATTERY - GUN FIRING.



RETURNING CAPTURED COLORS OF TROOP A.



CAVALRY—THIRD SQUADRON.



DETROIT'S OVATION TO THE FOURTH REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS, AS THEY MARCHED AT INTERSECTION OF FORT AND WOODWARD AVENUES.

neck, the flow of blood from which he was vainly trying to staunch by gripping the torn flesh in his fingers. When just in front of the tent the young fellow saluted with his free hand, and, in as steady a voice as he could command, he said:

"General, I had myself brought here before being patched up, to tell you (pointing with that free arm) that your lines are weak right over yonder and you must send reinforcements at once or there'll be trouble there."

Anecdotes of General Miles.

The man who made that report was Nelson A. Miles. As the stretcher-bearers were carrying him away, Howard asked one of them where Miles had been picked up.

"Down there near the far end of the line, about a mile and a half, I would say, sir."



THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT IN AMBUSH.

Hearing this, Howard, turning to the officers about him, said:

"Holding that wound for a mile and a half to bring that report! If that boy lives, he'll be heard from again."

That one courageous act shows the kind of man Miles is. That incident repeated itself, under different conditions, at Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Old Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Ream's Station. He took part in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, except when wounds kept him from fighting, from the beginning to the end of the war. A lieutenant at twenty-one, when the war opened, and a major-general at twenty-six, when it closed. That was Miles' record as a volunteer.

General Merritt will reach the age limit and retire with halfpay June 16, 1900. According to the statements of officers who know him well, and according to the record of history, General Merritt was as a Soldier.

Sheridan always wanted Merritt with him when an important engagement with hard fighting was on. If he lacked a little of Sheridan's dash, he is admitted to

have been a better planner. And, above all, his reputation for personal courage and absolute fairness was something that made men willing to risk their lives in obeying orders. It is said of Merritt that he never went into battle behind his men. It was the flash of his sword that told them



FIRING OVER NATURAL BREASTWORKS.

where the hardest fighting was, and to that point the men rallied. The Army Register bears silent testimony to General Merritt's worth as a soldier. He received more mention for brave deeds than almost any other officer during the war. At Gettysburg, Yellow Tavern, Hawes Shop, Five Forks, in all the campaign of Northern Virginia, with Sheridan at Winchester, at Fisher's Hill, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, Merritt was present with his troops.



A CORPORAL'S GUARD.

Chickamauga Park, where the first camp of regulars was established, presents every element of topography likely to be met with in actual campaigning. Every part of it has a thrilling and inspiring history. The government found itself fortunate, as it suddenly faced war, in the ownership of such a ground for the assembling, instruction and manœuvring of troops as the Chickamauga Park reservation proved to be. Under the act of Congress making the park a national manœuvring ground and authorizing the Secretary

Chickamauga Park Camp.

of War to assemble there such a portion of the regular army as he might choose, and also to allow and arrange for the concentration and instruction of the National Guard, it was the intention to inaugurate such use of the reservation. The adjutant-general of the army was considering what should be done in this direction, and the troops of several States were looking forward to summer or autumn camping at the park. Suddenly the practical uses of war set these plans aside, and replaced them by others which involved the concentration of armies and their preparation for battle.

No other nation owns such a field for manœuvres. Eleven square miles of the tract are fitted for regulation camps. Eight of these are



MAJOR-GENERAL ROE AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.

in open forest, carefully cleared of underbrush, and three square miles are in fields. There are four square miles within the legal limits of the tract not yet purchased. This section is largely forest, and is available for manœuvres by which



FAREWELL TO THE FOURTH MICHIGAN AT DETROIT.

it might be desired to instruct troops in movements through virgin forest.

The War Department which had been engaged largely in carrying out policies of defence arranged before the prospect of war was considered seriously, took action and made preparations of a character the significance of which could not be misunderstood. The preparations of the military branch of the government had proceeded on the basis that it was well to have every feature under its control in perfect order for whatever might occur.

With the addition of the 1,610 men recruited for the two new artillery regiments, the regular forces of the United States numbered nearly 27,000 men. The seven regiments of artillery were distributed or in course of

Distribution of the Army. distribution at the modern fortifications on the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Great Lakes, and the Gulf. Both the new regiments were assigned to duty along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, where



FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE GOVERNOR WOLCOTT IN BOSTON, ON ITS WAY TO FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR.

most of the cavalry and infantry congregated, so that at least 25,000 regulars, wearing the white, yellow and the red stripes were garrisoned in the Eastern and Southern coast States in preparation for any emergency which might arise. The cost of transporting this great body of men, some of them coming more than 3,000 miles, was too great to be borne by the scanty annual appropriation for the heretofore unimportant movements of army organizations, and it was necessary to resort to the emergency fund of \$50,000,000 to meet the expenses of their changes in station.

In line with this general movement was an important order issued by Secretary Alger by direction of the President, and telegraphed to all military posts and divisional headquarters concerned by the commanding general of the army. The text of the order follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 11, 1898.

By direction of the President, the following changes are made in the territorial limits, designation and headquarters of geographical departments to take effect March 12, 1898:

1. The Department of the East will embrace the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York.
2. A department is hereby established, to be known as the Department of the Lakes, to consist of the States of Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois.
3. The Department of Dakota will embrace the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and so much of Wyoming and Idaho as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.
4. The Department of the Columbia will embrace the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho (except so much of the latter as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park) and the Territory of Alaska, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.
5. The Department of California will embrace the States of California and Nevada, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.
6. The Department of the Colorado will embrace the States of Wyoming (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Yellowstone National Park), Colorado and Utah, and the Territories of Alaska and New Mexico; with headquarters at Denver, Col.
7. The Department of the Platte will embrace the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb.
8. A department is hereby established to be known as the Department of the Gulf, to consist of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,



EIGHTH SEPARATE COMPANY OF ROCHESTER LEAVING ARSENAL AT 6.15 P. M., MAY 1, 1898.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

The Departments of the Missouri and of Texas are hereby abolished.

The records of the Department of the Missouri will be transferred to the Department of the Lakes, and those of the Department of Texas to the Department of the Gulf.

Major-General John R. Brooke is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, and Brigadier-General William H. Graham to the command of the Department of the Gulf. The officers of the several staff departments now on duty in the Departments of the Missouri and of Texas are assigned to like duties in the Departments of the Lakes and of the Gulf respectively.

The travel required under these orders is necessary for the public service.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

By command, etc., H. C. Corbin, Adjutant-General.



PRESENTATION OF FLAGS TO FIFTH REGIMENT OF OHIO NATIONAL GUARD AT CLEVELAND BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The greatest significance of this order existed, of course, in the necessity for military departments of smaller geographical limits at a time of greater activity.



TYPES OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

CHAPTER XIII.

PLAN OF NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

In order to make more effective the naval campaign entrusted to Admiral Sampson for execution the fleet under his command was formed into two divisions. The commander of the first division and the fleet was Admiral Sampson and the second division was in charge of Commodore John C. Watson. This important arrangement was made necessary for strategical reasons. For some time past the intention of the Naval Administration had been to withdraw from the blockading force the six armorclads, "New York," "Iowa," "Indiana," "Puritan," "Terror," and "Amphitrite," or some of them, for station at a central point on the Atlantic coast, if it became known that the Spanish fleet which left St. Vincent contemplated an assault on coast cities, or if there was absolute uncertainty as to the intentions of the enemy. From this station

the big armored craft could move north or south as circumstances would determine, either to rejoin the blockading force or to prevent the Spanish ships from bombarding forts on the New England or middle Atlantic coast. This withdrawal would leave the enforcement of the blockade to the numerous cruisers, gunboats, and torpedo boats under Admiral Sampson, and they would all be in command of Commodore Watson.

The initiation of this plan, held in abeyance while the Spanish fleet remained at St. Vincent, was forced into execution by the receipt of the news that the enemy's powerful naval force had sailed West from the Portuguese port, and the first step taken was the detail of Commodore Watson as the commander of the Second Division. Orders directing him to proceed immediately to the flagship "New York," then off the northern coast of Cuba, and report to Admiral Sampson, were sent to Commodore Watson. He was the governor of the Naval Home in Philadelphia. It took him several days to reach Key West, whence he proceeded in a dispatch boat to the flagship. The duty to be entrusted to

Commodore Watson had already been mapped out by the Navy Department and was fully explained to him when he reported to the superior officer.



MORSE CODE OF SIGNALING—SIGNAL BOYS.

The aggregation of vessels under the command of Admiral Sampson was officially known as the North Atlantic Squadron. There is a distinct difference between a squadron and a fleet, but both terms were applied indiscriminately to the ships engaged in carrying out the provisions of the President's proclamation establishing the blockade of the Cuban ports. The distinction was applied, however, when Commodore Watson was assigned to command the Second Division. Properly used, the term fleet means thirteen vessels, consisting of one flagship for the commander-in-chief, and two divisions of six ships, each under a flag officer. Any aggregation of fewer vessels is called a squadron. Admiral Sampson was therefore in command of a fleet and its first squadron, and Commodore Watson commanded its second squadron.

Under the division contemplated by the Navy Department the first squadron consisted of the armorclads and some other vessels, and the second squadron of protected and other armored ships. The six armorclads mentioned were augmented by the monitor "Miantonomah," then on her way to Key West. The unarmed vessels were the cruisers "Detroit," "Marblehead," "Cincinnati," and "Montgomery;" the gunboats "Wilmington," "Machias," "Newport," "Castine," "Helena," "Nashville," and "Indianapolis;" the revenue cutter "McLane," the torpedo-boat destroyer "Mayflower," five torpedo boats, and several dispatch boats, including the "Dolphin," supply vessels, and converted tugs and yachts.

Another important order issued by the Navy Department placed Commodore George C. Remey in charge of the base of naval supplies at Key West. He proceeded there im-

mediately from Portsmouth, N. H., where he had been commandant of the Navy Yard. Commodore Remey arranged for the storage, care and transportation of all provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition, and other things needed by United States vessels.

Admiral Sampson spent some days patrolling the coast of Cuba, west of Havana, paying particular attention to the northern coast of Pinar del Rio. The initial objective point of the trip was Mariel, a town of considerable size, twenty-eight miles west of the capital. **Spanish Cavalry Killed.**

When the blockade was established a week previous, the gunboat "Castine" was dispatched to keep Mariel harbor clear of shipping. She found two Spanish gunboats, small and of light draught, in the bay, which is an inlet penetrating the land about five miles. Neither of the Spanish vessels carried arms sufficient to lead its commander to risk an encounter with the "Castine," but they were bottled up in the harbor. Admiral Sampson thought the "New York" might be able to capture one of them.

The flagship started off Havana at 1 p. m., and by 3 o'clock she was abreast of Mariel. There was a small round stone fort on the low cape on the east side of the bay and a wooden blockhouse on a hill to the west. Men were seen at the stone fort. The desire was expressed by some of the men on the "New York" to demolish the wooden fort, to show the power of the "New York's" guns, but the officers disapproved. No shots were fired. The "New York" remained off the harbor for some time, but the gunboats were not seen.

Then the "New York" proceeded slowly along the coast to Cabanas, about twelve miles further west, arriving at 6 o'clock. On a low, wooded ridge to the east of Cabanas harbor, the lookout discovered puffs of smoke and distinguished a company of 100 cavalry concealed in the undergrowth peppering away at the ship. Captain Chadwick asked permission to throw shells into the wood to teach the cavalry that it was not safe to fire at the ship. Admiral Sampson gave permission and the "New York's" 4-pound guns fired twelve shots into the undergrowth. The cavalry firing ceased the first shot, and lively scurrying was observed among the soldiers, who mounted and galloped off to the east. A small gunboat in the harbor dragged her anchor in her haste to get away.



GROUP OF INSURGENT OFFICERS AT EL GUAYABAL, NEAR HAVANA.

Then the "New York" put around to return to Havana. Just as she was getting under way the cavalry was seen in a bunch on a side hill, two miles away, clearly outlined against



UNCLE SAM'S WAR-SHIPS BEFORE HAVANA.

THE FORMIDABLE AMERICAN FLEET RECENTLY DISPATCHED TO THE HARBOR OF HAVANA IN THE INTERESTS OF TRANQUILITY.

the buildings. The ship stopped and an 8-inch rifle was trained on the spot. One shot was fired. The frightened cavalry were gathered in a bunch when Captain Chadwick



CAMP WILMER, NEAR BALTIMORE, WHERE THE MARYLAND BOYS WERE CARED FOR.

sighted the rifle. The shot struck among the huddle of men, who scattered in every direction. Several of them were killed or wounded. Captain Chadwick then sighted the gun again

They have all been examined by surgeons, and are splendid specimens of physical manhood. They are well drilled, too, and ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

I shall disband the regiment now, but will keep in touch with the men, so that if they are wanted I can get them all together again. I have been put to some expense in getting up my regiment, but I don't mind that. I'd willingly spend a hundred times as much to do my country a service. For everything to go up in smoke at the last moment, though, is humiliating, and I don't mind saying that I'm a very much disappointed man.

Mr. Chanler showed the disgust he evidently felt as he talked. He was the first man in the field with a volunteer regiment project and was the first to fill his ranks and start drilling his men.

The Old Guard went right on enrolling men for its regiments at the Bowling Green, City Hall Park, Union Square, and Madison Square tents. About five hundred recruits were secured, but the members of the Old Guard shared the opinion that their efforts were to come to nothing.

The descent on Cuba from Camp Thomas continued. Just as the last of the forces of artillery had gotten away, the Ninth Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, entered into Chattanooga from the camp and was soon speeding away to the Florida coast. The Twenty-fourth Infantry, a negro regiment, also left for the South, according to orders received.

*Camp Thomas
Still Lively.*

With all the departures, Camp Thomas by no means pre-



MARYLAND'S HANDSOME FIFTH REGIMENT ON REVIEW.

for another shot at the same place, but the cavalymen were all gone. Then the "New York" steamed back to her anchorage off Havana.

Many of the individuals and organizations that had been raising volunteer regiments in New York for several weeks decided to quit enrolling men, and a number of the recruiting stations were accordingly closed. This move was not alone due to the fact that ranks were almost

full, but also because of the attitude of the President on the subject of volunteer regiments. It began with the announcement by William Astor Chanler that the regiment he had recruited and drilled and was all ready to equip for immediate service would have to be disbanded. Mr. Chanler went to Washington, and when he returned, said:

When I offered my regiment to the President, he informed me that he was grateful for the help that was being offered to him on all sides, but that there would be very little likelihood of any of the volunteer regiments being called upon. I am greatly disappointed over the failure of my plans, for it is plain that even a second call for volunteers will hardly change the situation. When I started the work of raising a regiment, I was told by men very close to the President that its services would undoubtedly be needed, and I am informed on good authority that the decision to have the National Guard fill this State's quota was a comparatively recent one.

I have a regiment of men anxious and willing to go to Cuba and fight. In many ways I regard them as superior to the men of the National Guard.

sented a deserted appearance. There were still about six thousand men in the field, and new recruits were being added every day. The failure of more men to offer

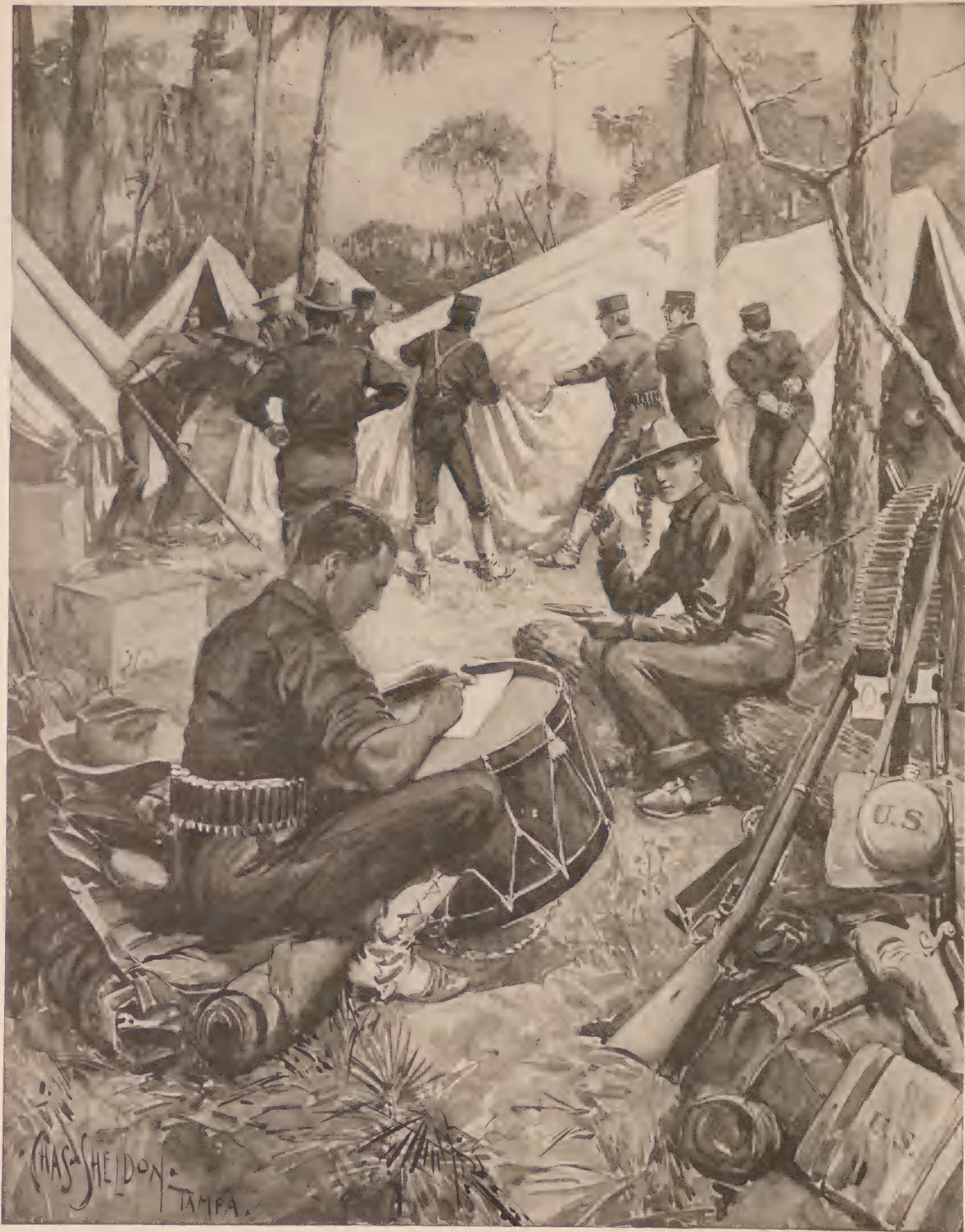


IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER.

their services in the regular army was disappointing to General Brooke and his staff. It was believed that under the present enlistment laws it would be no easy task to



IMPOSING SPECTACLE PRESENTED BY THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON AS IT APPEARED JUST BEFORE ITS DEPARTURE TO BLOCKADE HAVANA.



WRITING HOME FROM THE FRONT.

raise the army to a war footing. One of the sights at the recruiting station was a great mountaineer, who had come to "jine" the army.

"What is your height?" asked the recruiting officer sternly.

"Six feet four, sir."

"Your weight?"

"Three hundred and eight."

"Pass on to the room at your right," said the officer, motioning to the room where the troops were examined. The recruit was accepted.

A four-acre army corral for horses and mules, purchased by the government during the encampment, was completed a little north of Battlefield Station, and convenient to the railroad.

Miss Clara Barton was at Key West with the staff of officers of the Red Cross and a corps of nurses, awaiting Navy Department orders or for the next step towards landing the cargo of the relief ship "State of Texas" in Cuba. Miss Barton telegraphed to Stephen E. Barton, of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, that she had presented her credentials to Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, through Captain Harrington, of the "Puritan," by special boat to the flagship "New York." The admiral sent a cordial greeting to Miss Barton, and requested her to hold the "State of Texas" at Key West until further orders.

*Miss Barton
at Key West.*

The Red Cross officers were anxious to begin the distribution of supplies in Cuba as soon as possible, but they appreciated that the development of government plans must

be awaited. Meanwhile the contributions kept pouring in from all parts of the country, and when the way was opened these supplies were hurried to Cuba with all speed.

The peculiar difficulties attending the gathering and transmission of news concerning the war from Key West had never before been encountered by this generation of newspaper men. However satisfactory Key West might be to the United States Government

Getting News of the War.

as a base of supplies for its fleet in the operations against Havana, it was far from satisfactory as a base of operations for the correspondents. In the first place, it was tucked away off from the mainland, with but two cables connecting it with the telegraphic systems of the country. This rendered it impossible to handle all the correspondence dumped daily into the cable office without the most vexatious delays, to say nothing of the added expense which the use of the cable necessitated. Were it on the mainland additional telegraph wires would be strung to accommodate the business, but there was no disposition on the part of the cable company to go to any increased expense just at that time.

By reason of its location the mail facilities were likewise very poor. There were only three mails a week each way, and the steamship that ran to Tampa and Miami occupied so much time that any news consigned to Uncle Sam was almost stale before reaching the mainland. Still all this was just as hard for one fellow as another, so that the rival seekers for the truth about the war started out just even.

When the principal squadron of the navy began rendezvousing at Key West, and it became evident that war was in sight, newspaper correspondents began flocking in there to be ready for the harvest. The destruction of the "Maine" increased its importance as a news centre, and upon the day the fleet sailed away to blockade the Cuban coast there were on duty there more than fifty reporters of the American press. As a matter of fact it had been very dull in Key West up to that event. The newspaper men, the naval officers and the army officers had hobnobbed in the hotel corridors and become

track of, but that was all. Time hung heavily, and Key West, hot, dusty, mosquito infested and flea plagued, was one big yawn.

There were certain things which ought to have been said about the American blockading squadron off the north coast of Cuba which the army officer serving the United States as press censor refused to wire, although the naval officers afloat were not only willing but anxious to have them said.



BARBER SHOP OF COMPANY F, AT NORFOLK, VA.

A fleet stretched from the eastward of Cardenas to the westward of Mariel, in shore and out shore. They ranged in size and power from the mighty "Iowa" to a tug with one 6-pounder on the bow. As blockaders their crews must be continually alert and ready to drive the ships at the utmost whenever any vessel should appear which was not instantly recognized. There had not been a day when the fleet sailed from this point, that any of the ships have not gone in chase of strangers, while at least half the ships have had fires burning and steam at full pressure several times in the course of twenty-four hours.

News of Our Warships.

Now, the importance of this fact lay in this, that every spurt of speed makes an enormous draught on the coal bunkers. For instance, on the first night out, and before private signals had been supplied to the newspaper dispatch boats, one of the torpedo boats in the course of its duty saw the "Kanapha" looming up through the night. The "Kanapha" had an outline that suggested that of a swift gunboat, and any way she was a stranger to the crew of the torpedo boat. Instantly the torpedo boat made a dash for the supposed stranger. It lasted but five minutes, for the distance to be covered was trifling, and yet half a ton of coal above what would have been needed had no chase been made was consumed. For the instant full speed was ordered in her engine room, the firemen began to spray coal over the fires.

People read about the coal capacity of the various ships; they see that one ship has a steaming radius of 5,000 miles, and another of 25,000 at ten knots per hour, and they assume that these might lie off Havana idle or with

engines running dead slow indefinitely. It is even suspected that the Navy Department was permeated with this false idea, for no move was made to send colliers to the blockading squadron.

To people in the States this complaint may seem uncalled



THE COMFORT OF A SHAVE AT CAMP CUBA LIBRE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

acquainted, but as for putting "stuff on the wire" there was little to be done. Occasionally there were arrivals and departures of vessels to be recorded, accidents to the machinery on shipboard to be investigated, the fortifications at Fort Taylor to be watched, and a few other routine matters to be kept



GREEN HORSES AND GREEN MEN.



THEY LIKE TO HAVE THEIR BEST GIRLS CALL, BUT DON'T LIKE THEM TO COME UNANNOUNCED.



MOTHER'S PIE—HE LIKES IT.



WASHING DISHES.

THE DINNER TABLE.

Dana Beard

for when coaling stations have been established at both Key West and the Dry Tortugas, which are only ninety miles away from the Cuban coast. They probably think—those

Tampa for the use of the war fleet. The expense was great and the delay in taking it aboard of still more importance. A condensing plant was in course of construction at



THE NEGLECTED GRAVES OF HEROES OF THE "MAINE."

in authority may think—that ninety miles is an inconsiderable distance to go for coal, but at cruising speed (ten knots) the time consumed in going and coming is eighteen hours, and, in short, every vessel coming here for coal was likely to be a day and a half away from her station.

If coal ships had been provided it would have been possible on many days to coal any of the blockaders without leaving

Key West to avoid in part the expense, but the delay in coming to port for water could have been avoided in part if barges with suitable tanks and pumps had been provided for watering ships on station. Of course some of the ships carried condensers, but they were not all so provided.

Next to coal and water in importance was the matter of engineering supplies. Naval officers had been hearing that



FORTY YEARS A SOLDIER—SECOND INFANTRY.



GLAD TO SEE OLD COMRADES.



CAVALRY AT DRILL.

the station at all, and it could have been done so that the ship would be able at any minute to cast off the collier's lines and chase a stranger.

The matter of providing fresh water for the boilers of the fleet was quite as important as the coal. As the reader will remember, barges full of fresh water were brought from

Chief Engineer Melville was fitting up a floating machine shop and engineering supply ship. A day did not pass that something in the way of nuts, bolts, steel and brass rods, sheet metal, packing, was not wanted. The swift torpedo boats were especially ravenous consumers of engineering supplies.



SECOND INFANTRY WAITING FOR ORDERS TO GO INTO CAMP.



TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, COMPANY C, COLORED.



LOADING THE GUNS ON TRAINS EN ROUTE FOR TAMPA.



INFANTRY PRIVATE—SUMMER
UNIFORM.



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.



LINE OFFICERS, INFANTRY, WITH NEW CAP



MOUNTED INFANTRY—PRIVATE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.



TENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY PASSING DOWN ROSSVILLE GAP, NEAR DAYTON, OHIO.



COMPANY "G," SECOND REGIMENT, MAINE NATIONAL GUARD, OF
BANGOR, STARTING FOR THE FRONT.

Last of all, but of importance, nevertheless, was the matter of supplies for the mess tables. The blockading squadron lay in the torrid zone. There was an abundance of cured

capture of a fishing smack or fruit vessel by the torpedo boats. On April 28, a more important event occurred, when the small lighthouse tender captured the steamer "Panama" by an exhibition of remarkable bluff. The "Mangrove" is little more than a ship's yawl, but she was provided with two 6-pound guns, mounted fore and aft, of which her small crew and Captain Everett were very proud. On the evening of April 27, while cruising some distance from the flagship, the "Mangrove" officers discovered smoke eastward, which indicated the approach of a vessel, and anticipating that it was a Spaniard, Everett bore down upon her as a bantam upon a



A COMPANY ON THE WAY TO DRESS-PARADE.



SECOND INFANTRY DISEMBARKING FROM TRAIN.

and canned provisions on board all the ships, but the comfort of the crews demanded something more. They could live in health on corned beef, canned goods, and hard tack, perhaps, but they should have had plenty of fresh meats, fruits, and ice.

While the fleet was doggedly standing before the water way to Havana, colliers and tenders were kept plying between the station and Key West, carrying supplies to the blockading fleet and incidentally bringing news, as cable communication had been broken on the day following the appearance of Samp-

shanghai. The weather was hazy, so that it was not possible to make out a ship's figure on the water line more than two miles away, and when the vessels drew near the fog increased, until every object two hundred yards distant was but dimly visible, much to the advantage of the "Mangrove." When the "Mangrove" drew sufficiently near, a shot from one of her



CHARGE!



VOLLEY FIRING BY COMPANY.

son's vessels before Havana. There was an interval of monotony, relieved on the thirtieth, by the "New York" throwing a few shells into Mariel, and occasionally by the

6-pounders was sent across the bow of the "Panama," followed by a hail and threat to fire a broadside if she did not surrender. The "Panama" was a large auxiliary vessel carrying



DETENTION CAMP AND HOSPITAL.



1. Cruiser "Detroit." 2. Cruiser "Montgomery." 3. Cruiser "Marblehead." 4. Barbette turret coast-defence monitor "Puritan." 5. Practice cruiser "Pancroft." 6. Gun-boat "Machias." 7. Gun-boat "Castine." 8. Cruiser "New York." 9. Cruiser "No. 13." 10. Cruiser "Columbia." 11. Battle-ship "Oregon." 12. Battle-ship "Indiana." 13. Battle-ship "Massachusetts." 14. Harbor-defence ram "Katahdin." 15. Second-class battle-ship "Texas." 16. Double-turret monitor "Monterey." 17. Cruiser "Raleigh." 18. Cruiser "Cincinnati."

TYPES OF WAR VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.



SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF THE EXPEDITION WHICH LEFT NEW YORK MARCH 15TH, ON THE STEAMSHIP "BERMUDA," WITH MEN, ARMS, AND AMMUNITION FOR THE INSURGENTS.

two 14-pounders on each side, but her captain had so little suspicion of the insignificance of his plucky adversary, and was so poorly prepared to make resistance, that he promptly capitulated his vessel, which was sent to Key West with a prize crew from the "Indiana."

"Whoo-ee!" The crew of the "Indiana" forgot for a moment, in the absurdity of the contrast between captor and prize, their discipline, and yelled at the top of their voices. It is but fair to say that the officers were no less amused if they were less demonstrative. The "Indiana," of course, supplied a proper prize crew, and sent both "Mangrove" and "Panama" to the flagship, whence they were ordered to Key West.

While the naval officers laughed at the contrast between captor and prize and talked jokingly about the "luck of some men," they also spoke in hearty praise of the spirit and courage of the entire crew of the converted lighthouse

ship. It was, in fact, an instance of the cool courage of whichever man afloat was proud.

Three days after the capture of the "Panama," the gunboat "Nashville," that fired the first shot of the war when she captured the "Buena Ventura," came into Key West to report the capture of a valuable Spanish mail steamer and a brief encounter between three American warships and three Spanish gunboats.

Another Large Prize.

The story of the adventures of the blockading division on the south shore of Cuba, is that at 2 o'clock on the twenty-sixth of April the cruiser "Marblehead," gunboat "Nashville" and converted yacht "Eagle," formerly the "Alma," were cruising to and fro off of the mouth of the harbor of Cienfuegos on the south coast. They were lying rather close in shore, partially concealed, because of gunboats being seen inside, which they hoped might be nagged into coming out and making a fight, although fruitless efforts to induce

them do so had been steadily maintained. However, a few minutes past 2 o'clock the strange steamer was seen westward and all hands on the three Yankees went running to quarters. The "Nashville," being nearest, was started



OFFICERS OF THE "NASHVILLE" BOARDING THE PRIZE BOAT "BUENA VENTURA," APRIL 22D.

on a tour of investigation. A little later the stranger was seen to turn and run, but she was already within range, and a solid shot following a blank one brought her to at 2.30 p. m.

On boarding the prize the "Nashville" found that she was the "Argonauta," a mail steamer from Havana, bound



THE "BUENA VENTURA," THE SPANISH FREIGHTER CAPTURED BY THE "NASHVILLE," APRIL 22D.

for Cienfuegos with mails, dispatches, etc. Among the passengers were General Vincente de Cortejo and his staff, in all ten officers, with 100 soldiers and ordinary passengers to the number of two boatloads. The passengers were put



CAPTURE OF THE SPANISH STEAMER "PEDRO" BY THE FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK," APRIL 22D.

ashore, but the general and his staff were detained as prisoners of war.

As they were transferring the mails to the "Nashville," a torpedo gunboat was seen coming out of Cienfuegos harbor, accompanied by two smaller torpedo gunboats, while half a dozen other small affairs were seen inside. The three opened fire on the "Eagle," which still guarded the harbor. When the "Marblehead" went to aid the "Eagle," the "Nashville" also opened fire and sent a dozen shots, but the Spanish fled as soon as the "Marblehead" started to help the



FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK" PURSUING A STEAMER ON THE CUBAN COAST.

"Eagle," and the effects of the shots were not seen from the "Nashville."

Cienfuegos is a sugar and coffee port; regular mail lines connect the port with Jamaica, Porto Rico and Cadiz. The population was over 40,000 before the war, and of such importance that it was made the headquarters for the Spanish gunboats that patrolled the southern coast before the blockade.

The government prepared to effect a swift change in the plan of army and navy campaign, if the change should be



A GERMAN STEAMER INTERCEPTED AND RELEASED BY THE "NEW YORK," APRIL 22D.

made necessary by the movements of the Spanish war vessels then supposed to be approaching these waters. Major-General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, arrived in Washington, *Another Council of War.* having been summoned to the army headquarters to confer with General Miles and the Secretary of War in reference to the defence of that part of the northern coast included in his department. General Merritt met the commanding general by appointment, and shortly afterward a conference was held at the White House between the President, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, General Miles and General Merritt. The conference formed one of the most important councils of war which

had been held since hostilities began. The details of the discussion were guarded with great secrecy, but the general statement was made that the government was endeavoring to arrange the plan of campaign that the danger of surprise by the Spanish fleet might be averted. The intention of the government to send a detachment of the strongest vessels in the North Atlantic Squadron into northern waters was discussed, and the distribution of the warships was considered. The views of General Merritt in regard to the defence of the coast were also considered.

After the consultation at the White House an important conference was held at the War Department, at which Secretary Alger, General Miles, General Merritt and General Wilson, chief of engineers of the army, were present. General Merritt made a complete report in regard to the condition of the defences in his department, and arrangements were made, under the direction of General Wilson, for the completion as rapidly as possible of all work now in progress.

It was practically decided to hold in abeyance the plans for landing a military force in Cuba until the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet which left the Cape Verde Islands became known. Great reluc-

tance in postponing the plans was manifested. Secretary Alger insisted that the undertaking should be carried out without delay, but General Miles and the President were



CRUISER "NEWPORT" CAPTURING THE SPANISH SCHOONER "PAQUETA," AT SUNRISE, APRIL 26TH.

inclined to pursue a waiting policy, in view of the threatened arrival of the Spanish war vessels in western waters.



THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "MONTGOMERY" CAPTURING THE SPANISH BARK "LORENZO," OF BARCELONA, OFF PANDARO GRANDE, 9 A. M. MAY 5TH, 1898.



TORPEDO BOAT "PORTER," UNDER LIEUTENANT FREMONT, TOWING THE CAPTURED SPANISH SCHOONER "MATILDE," LOADED WITH RUM, TO THE FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK" FOR ORDERS.

There was no fear that the troops and their equipage could not be landed before the arrival of the Spanish vessels, allowing time for the American ships to return to their present stations, but the government was reluctant to land the men and leave them without strong naval protection, and yet it was possible to afford this protection in view of the necessity of sending ships northward to look out for the defence of the coast cities.

While the blockade of Havana was devoid of stirring incident, and really monotonous in its every-day sameness, affairs in the far east were assuming decidedly interesting proportions, whither Commodore Dewey had proceeded long before, and was now in a position to strike the enemy's fleet in Philippine waters, an opportunity which he promptly embraced, as will be described in the next chapter.

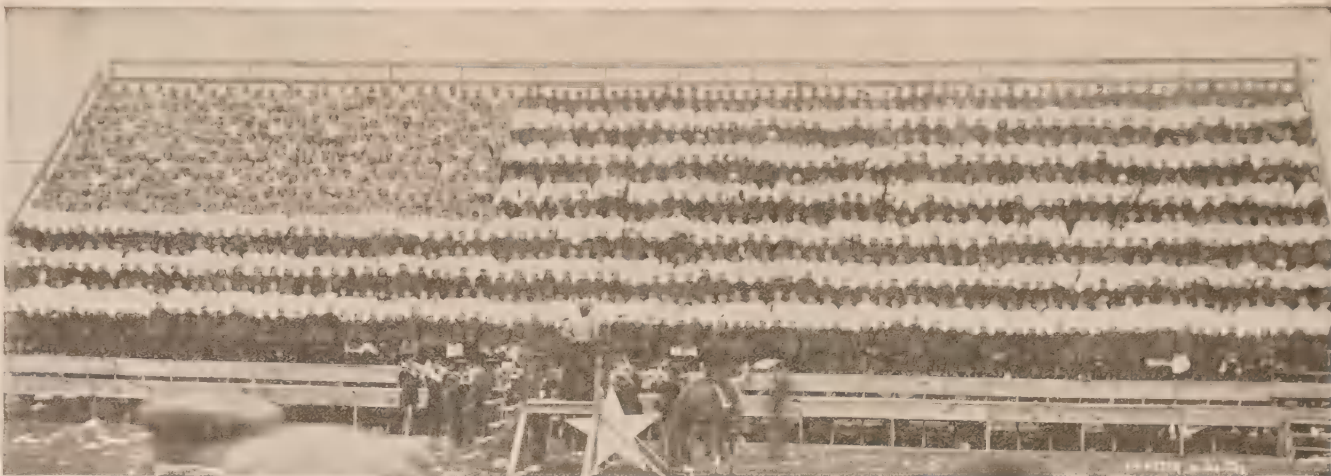


Flagship "Olympia."

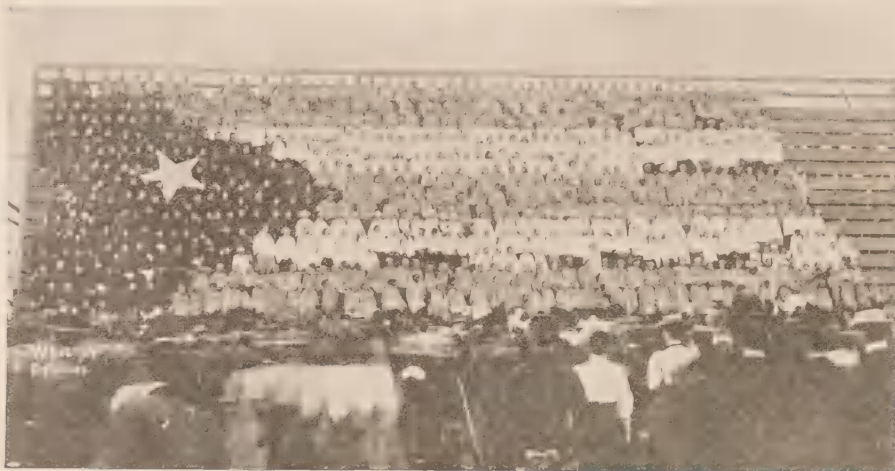
Burning of the Spanish flagship "Reina Cristina."

THE ANNIHILATION OF THE SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA BY BRAVE COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY AND HIS ASIATIC SQUADRON.

ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.



AMERICAN FLAG.



CUBAN FLAG.

Unique Representation of the American and Cuban Flags.

The pictures of the American and Cuban flags herewith represented were delineated by 1,300 school children, and the flags were displayed recently on a stand erected for the purpose at Camp McKinley, Des Moines, Iowa. Many patriotic songs were sung by the children, and they gave exhibition drills with hands and arms, cleverly giving imitations of the flags in motion. A procession of soldiers passed in review while these interesting exercises were taking place. Mrs. Reynolds, one of the ablest school teachers of Des Moines, is given credit for the perfect drill of the children and her admirable management of the entire affair. The representation of the Cuban flag was given after that of the American flag, and the number of the children who appeared in the Cuban colors was smaller than the number who made up the American flag, because of the lateness of the hour. The children wore red, white, and blue sashes or draperies.



COMPANY K, TOLEDO, FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEERS, AT CAMP MCKINLEY, ROCK ISLAND, BEFORE LEAVING FOR JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.



MAJ.-GEN. FITZHUGH LEE, COMMANDING SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, IN FRONT OF HIS TENT AT CAMP CUBA LIBRE, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.



MAJOR-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, COMMANDING SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, AND COLONEL WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, COMMANDING THIRD NEBRASKA UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS, WITH HIS "WAR SMILE," IN FRONT OF GENERAL LEE'S TENT, CAMP CUBA LIBRE.

CHAPTER XIV.

DEWEY'S GREAT NAVAL VICTORY IN MANILA BAY.

Commodore Dewey's final instructions from the Navy Department were brief. He was advised that "hostilities had

April 25." Commodore Dewey, whose preparations had been completed, sailed on Sunday afternoon without waiting for the expiration of the time fixed by the British Government.

During the six-hundred-mile voyage to Manila the squadron changed its formation several times to prove the ability of the ships to manœuvre to the satisfaction of Commodore



BRAVE COMMANDER GEORGE DEWEY AS HE APPEARED ON THE BRIDGE OF THE FLAGSHIP "OLYMPIA," AMID A RAIN OF SHOT AND SHELL DURING THE FIGHT WITH THE SPANISH FLEET IN MANILA BAY, MAY 1ST, 1898.

commenced between Spain and the United States," and he was directed to "proceed to the Philippine Islands, find the Spanish fleet and capture or destroy it."

At five o'clock p. m. on Saturday, April 23, the acting Governor of the British colony at Hong Kong, Wilsone Block, notified Commodore Dewey that as "a state of war existed between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain" he had been "instructed by Her Majesty's Government to order the United States squadron to leave the harbor of Hong Kong and the waters of the colony by four o'clock p. m. Monday,

Dewey. On Saturday afternoon, April 30, the headland of Cape Bolinao, in the Philippine Islands, was sighted.

Only half the boilers of the squadron had been in use since the squadron sailed from Hong Kong. Fires were now kindled under every boiler. Black smoke poured from every funnel. Splinter nettings were spread, fire hose was run between decks ready instantly to drown any fire caused by bursting shells, ammunition hoists were tried, magazines opened and every strip of bunting, except the

Careful Preparations Made for Battle.

signal flags used in navy codes, was taken in. Stanchions, rails, davits and other movable stuff were unshipped and stowed below, where no shot could reach them to create dangerous splinters. The few lifeboats left on board were gotten into shape for lowering, to be towed behind a steam launch away from the ships in action. All spars and ladders which



THE NEW CATHEDRAL AT MANILA, WITH THE RUINED TOWER OF THE OLD STRUCTURE, DESTROYED BY THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1880.

could not be stowed below decks were swung over the sides of the ships. Rigging that could be dispensed with was taken down, and the wire stays which stiffen the masts were so lashed with ropes that if shot away they could not fall on deck to interfere with the working of the guns.



SCENE IN THE CAPTURED YARD AT CAVITE.

Commodore Dewey's officers made no efforts to create a belief among the men that the battle would be easily won. On the contrary, they were told that the Spanish fleet was twice as numerous as the American, carried twice as many men, almost as many guns, and, with the forts, the mines and the torpedoes, which were of inestimable advantage in defensive operations, the Spaniards were known to have some advantage over us.

Anticipations of a Great Battle.



IN THE ARSENAL AT CAVITE.

It was now 7 p. m., Saturday, April 30. As darkness fell and the crews went to their battle-eve supper, the spirit of excitement rose to exultation. Electric lights still flamed in every porthole and cabin and at every masthead, and with the red and white answering signal lights our fleet looked like a squadron of excursion boats returning to New York from a day's pleasure trip down the bay. By 9 o'clock, however, the battle ports were closed, and while lights were burning brightly in the cabins, not a ray showed from the outside. The side lights required by law on all vessels at sea were not displayed. The mast lights were put out.

When the entrance to Manila Bay was twenty miles away the only ray of light that gleamed from any ship was the stern signal inclosed in a box so that it could be seen only by ships directly in the wake of the vessels.

The flagship led the way. The "Baltimore," about four hundred yards astern, followed the sternlight of the flagship; the "Boston," third in line, followed the sternlight of the "Baltimore," and so on down to the supply ships, more than a mile astern. Every man in the fleet then knew that Commodore Dewey was going to run the gauntlet of the forts at Corregidor, and, if possible, do it without being discovered. The speed was six knots an hour. The sky was overcast, but the moon showed behind fleecy clouds. The sea was just heavy enough to give the ships a gentle undulation. Commodore Dewey timed his arrival with such wonderful precision that it was within a few minutes of midnight when the Corregidor Island light flashed ahead. The entire fleet, with neither increased nor diminished speed, steamed tranquilly on into the darkness of Manila Bay.

Formation of the Battle Line.



DON BASILIO AUGUSTIN, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The entrance is through either one of two passes lying on either side of Corregidor Island. The north pass is called Boca Chico and it is one mile wide. Both on the island and the mainland there are heavy forts with Krupp guns of high power. Commodore Dewey had received information at Hong Kong, which afterward proved to be correct, that there were mines guarding this approach. The south pass is called Boca Grande and is five miles wide. But the water is not so deep as in the narrow passage, and there are many rocks. Commodore Dewey chose Boca Grande, however.

The flagship steamed steadily on and at midnight was directly in the line of fire between the two forts. Not a sound was heard. I stood on the forecastle deck of the McCulloch watching with breathless suspense the dark lines of Corregidor and of the mainland which guarded the narrows. While the flagship was close to the narrows the smokestack of the McCulloch suddenly belched tongues of flame. The soot of the soft coal had taken fire under the intense heat of the furnaces, which were storing up energy for the coming battle.

Stealing By Corregidor at Night.



CERVANTES SQUARE, MANILA.

Suddenly there was a bright flash of light from the mainland. A shot sped across the water just forward of us. Then the "Raleigh," the next ship in line ahead of us, instantly answered the challenge with a shot from one of

her heavy guns. The "McCulloch" followed with three six-pounders whizzing toward the flash of light ashore. Concealment we now thought useless. The forts answered twice, and the "Boston" closed the short, sharp duel with a long shot from her heavy eight-inch after gun, which it was afterwards ascertained actually hit the fort.

The commodore's orders were so well understood that there was no interchange of signals. Dewey himself stood on the forward bridge of the "Olympia," at the most exposed place, toward the forts and the Spanish fleet.

When the flagship was within 4,500 yards of Cavite, the fort opened fire. Dewey paid no attention, but waited to see



STEEL-PROTECTED CRUISER "RALEIGH," 3,200 TONS, ONE SIX-INCH GUN AND TEN FIVE-INCH.

The ships were soon out of range. There is no telegraphic communication between the entrance to the bay and the fort at Cavite and the City of Manila.

No Spanish Communication with Manila. It seems incredible, but it is proof of the utter inefficiency of the Spanish preparations for defence, that no provision was made to notify the sleeping city and the Spanish fleet of the arrival of the American fleet. They did not expect our fleet for a week. From Corregidor to Manila is nearly seventeen miles, and as Commodore Dewey did not want to begin battle until it was light enough for his gunners to see the enemy, he signaled with the red and white lights to proceed in double column formation at a speed of four knots an hour.

The commodore next signaled orders for the men to rest. The gunners lay down on the decks—anywhere they could find room. As there was a possibility of the battle opening at any moment everything was in readiness, every gun loaded, every furnace blazing at full power, every watertight compartment closed below deck, magazines opened, ammunition hoists filled, gun crews stripped naked to the waist—and then the men were told to lie down at their posts and get some sleep so that their nerves might be steady for the great battle in the morning.

how quickly the Spanish gunners would get his range. His intention was to destroy the Spanish fleet first, then the forts at and near Cavite, and finally the forts at Manila, further up the bay.

The Spanish flagship "Reina Cristina," lying nearly a mile up the bay, beyond Cavite, opened fire on the "Olympia" at 4,000 yards range. Still Commodore Dewey did not reply. The fleet moved steadily on, the "Olympia" far in the lead, the sole target for both the Spanish ships and the forts. The flagship had proceeded unscathed more than half a mile further and shots were falling all about her, when Commodore Dewey turned to Captain Grigsby and said:

"Now, Grigsby, you can begin firing."

The "Olympia" slowly swung round, presenting her port side to the enemy's guns. As she did so, her two 8-inch guns were fired almost simultaneously. Before the echoes of the "Olympia's" guns ceased to reverberate the "Baltimore," following in her wake, joined the attack with her 8 and 6-inch guns. Each ship maneuvered like the "Olympia," with slow deliberation, absolute precision and in perfect order.

The Battle Begins.

The "McCulloch" stood in behind the line of battleships, but close at hand with heavy hawsers stretched across her quarter deck, ready to dart in and tow out of range



HOW DEWEY'S GUNS LEFT THEIR FATAL MARKS ON THE FORT AT MALATE.

Officers moved about inspecting every point on the ships, over and over again and conversing in low tones, so as not to disturb the sleepers over whose legs they climbed.

A few moments before 5 a. m., as the sky was lighting with the dawn, the spires of Manila appeared dimly outlined on the horizon and below them the round domes of the public buildings.

any of our vessels which became disabled. Four Spanish land forts and six warships lying in the harbor of Cavite were belching incessant torrents of flame.

After the squadron had passed in line before the enemy, using all the port guns, it turned slowly and repassed the forts and the fleet, this time using the starboard guns. And so while there was no diminution of the broadsides, the



"Baltimore."

"Raleigh."

"Monocacy," "Olympia,"
"Monadnock," "McCulloch."

"Monterey."

"Boston."

"Zafiro."

"Oregon."

"Iowa."

"Concord."

DEWEY'S FORMIDABLE FLEET.

AS IT WILL APPEAR AFTER ITS REINFORCEMENT BY THE "OREGON" AND "IOWA."



UNIFORMS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.—TYPICAL GUN-CREW OF DEWEY'S FLEET.

The central standing figure wears a suit of indigo-blue cheviot; the blouse has a yoke effect back and front, pocket on the right side, a full sailor collar trimmed with three rows of narrow white soutache braid and a white star at each corner, leaving the neck fully exposed, finished with a flowing silk tie, and a white pleated lanyard. The trousers are cut full at the bottom, and worn over the blouse, having a broadfall or regulation drop front. A soft-top sailor cap to match completes the costume. The other men wear a suit of white duck, consisting of jumper without yoke, and trousers to match. A knitted toboggan cap is worn with this suit.

gunners who worked the starboard batteries had ten minutes of rest while the port batteries were in action, and then when the ships turned again the starboard batteries were again brought into action and the port batteries were at rest. Five times our squadron paraded thus before the enemy's fleet and forts, within a range of 2,000 yards.

During the third passage the Spanish Admiral, Patritio Particio Montijo y Pasaron, on his flagship, "Reina Cristina," a modern steel cruiser of high power, quick-firing guns, steamed slowly out to meet the "Olympia." Commodore Dewey leaned over the bridge to tell one of his aides who

was on the deck below to go through the ship and tell personally the captain of each gun crew to concentrate his fire upon the "Reina Cristina."

Admiral Montijo, like Commodore Dewey, stood on the bridge of his flagship unprotected, with his two sons as aides. The next time our fleet passed the line the Spanish admiral again steamed out toward *A Duel Between the "Olympia."* Again all the guns of our the Flagships. flagship were concentrated on her. It was a duel between two flagships. A shot from one of the "Olympia's" 5-inch guns tore away one end of the bridge

on which Admiral Montijo stood. He stepped to the other end and continued to direct the fire of his gun crews.

This time the two flagships approached to within less than 2,000 yards of each other before the "Reina Cristina" tried to turn back. As she swung round to get back under the protection of the guns of Cavite an 8-inch shell from one of the "Olympia's" forward guns struck the "Reina Cristina"



HAVOC WROUGHT IN THE FORT AT MALATE BY A SHELL FROM THE AMERICAN FLEET.

squarely on the stern, under the protective deck, and plowed through until it almost reached the ship's bow, blowing up the main forward magazine in its course. The flagship was wrecked by this one shot. Her sides were riddled and her crew practically annihilated by the flying missiles from the exploded shell. Admiral Dewey learned from the British Consul the next day that 130 people were killed in the "Reina Cristina," including the captain commanding, and ninety were wounded. This represented 75 per cent of the ship's complement.

Admiral Dewey then, at 7.50, after three hours of incessant battle, signaled the fleet to withdraw and report casualties.

Again the flagship halyards blossomed with fluttering signals. Small boats were lowered from our ships and we saw the commanding officer of each being rowed toward the "Olympia." Captain Hodgdon was away not more than thirty minutes, but it seemed an age to us. Finally we saw his gig returning, with a smile on his face. But we were not prepared for the almost unbelievable statement he gave as he ascended the companionway. Captain Hodgdon said:



THE FAMOUS WALL AROUND CAVITE, SHOWING HANDSOME GATE IN BACKGROUND.

"There was not a single man killed in our entire fleet, nor one seriously wounded. Our ships have suffered no damage worth reporting. The battle will go on as soon as the men have had breakfast."

Stop Firing Until Breakfast is Served.

At 10.30 o'clock, after two hours and forty minutes' rest, the fleet again formed in line of battle, this time the "Baltimore" leading toward Cavite. The dispatch boat "McCulloch" was lying about three miles from the town of Manila, which presented a scene of perfect quiet and almost matchless beauty. Before the "Baltimore" reopened the cannonading we could hear the sound of church bells in Manila

softly floating across the water. The peaceful quiet of the scene seemed real and the battle a dream.

The "Baltimore" is not a beautiful ship. She is not even armored, but she has the lines of a battle-ship and she looked magnificent as she went straight at the enemy, with every gun trained forward. She had been ordered to silence the most active of the forts on the mainland—that at Canacao Point.

The second engagement continued two hours and ten minutes, the Spaniards fighting with unabated courage, but only one of their shells penetrated an American ship. The last Spanish fort at Canacao Point signaled at 12.30 by international code flags, "We surrender."

The havoc done by the guns of the American fleet had been even more terrible than was first reported. Spanish officials were reticent as to the total number of killed and wounded, but there was evidence that the number of killed was at least 321, and that more than 700 were wounded. This is the most accurate estimate of casualties which could be obtained by Admiral Dewey, two weeks after the

Results of the Engagement.



DESTRUCTION OF THE INTERIOR OF THE FORT AT MALATE—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN THE DAY AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

battle, nor have the losses been accurately ascertained since the conclusion of the war.

As to the ships destroyed, the wrecks are lying in the shallow water about Cavite, silent witnesses to the terrible bombardment.

The "Reina Cristina," the one which suffered so great a loss of life, was a first-class cruiser of 3,520 tons displacement. She carried six 16-centimetre breech-loading rifles, three 6-pounder rapid-fire, two 3-inch rapid-fire, two 9-pounder rapid-fire and six 37-millimetre Hotchkiss revolving cannon. She had five torpedo tubes on board, and was a first-rate fighting ship of her class. She is still lying in four fathoms of water, with only her upper works showing. She was completely gutted by fire before she sank, and masts and spars were charred to cinders. Her guns are above water, but they were ruined by the intense heat. All of her plates were bent and twisted and there were three holes in her two funnels, made by the shells from 6-pounders.

The "Castilla" was a first-class unprotected cruiser of 3,260 tons, built of wood. She was not in good trim, and all her fighting was done from the bay west of Cavite, where she was moored fore and aft with her starboard battery exposed to the fire of our guns. The "Castilla" had a battery of four 15-centimetre and two 12-centimetre Krupp breech-loading guns and two torpedo tubes. She is lying sunken and burned near the "Reina Cristina," and only her upper works now show above water.

In the same bay with the "Castilla" and "Cristina" is the wreck of the "Don Antonio de Ulloa," an iron ship of 1,160 tons, which was equipped with four 12-centimetre, four 42-millimetre Nordenfeldt, four Hotchkiss revolving cannon and two torpedo tubes. She is one of the few ships that was not burned by our shells. She was hit by an 8-inch shell which seemed to break her in two, and she sank of her own weight.

Behind Cavite, in a sheltered bay, there are the wrecks of six other Spanish ships which were either burned or sunk by the American fleet.

Graduates of the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, during

the last twenty years know personally or by reputation Commander Woods, who was known familiarly as "Tanglefoot" Woods, because of his peculiar way of walking. If he did not deserve an appellation because of his peculiar movements before he is certainly entitled to it now. He had been assigned to the command of the "Petrel," the little gunboat, which had hitherto been looked upon as a joke. People of the fleet were not looking for anything from the "Petrel." They thought she was so



SPANISH FORTIFICATIONS NEAR MANILA.

small that she would be practically useless in any general engagement, though she might do to run down small gunboats or to explore rivers.

During the opening engagement she had proven so effective that she was assigned important work when our

heavy fire from the forts, she laid up close to the shore and sent in shots as fast as her guns could be served, until the fort was silenced and she had achieved a victory which



VOLCANO OF ALBAY.

placed her commander among the heroes of the war, not only so far as bravery is concerned, but for execution and skill of handling his craft.

The day of the battle the "Petrel" was given another important commission. Behind the breakwater and the arsenal at Cavite were the remaining ships of the Spanish flotilla. These ships had done some service during the battle, running out from their place of shelter to fire a few shots and then returning to a place of safety. They were not quick enough, however, to escape American shells, and all of them had been riddled and some of them set on fire by shots from our guns. To the "Petrel" was assigned the



NEGRITOS OF PAMPANGO.



NATIVE ARCHITECTURE IN A PHILIPPINE VILLAGE.



SPANISH CONVENT AND SHRINE OF ANTIPOLO.

ships went into action the second time. She was given a fort to silence and she silenced it. Her draught is small, and she was able, therefore, to run up close to the fort, which she promptly did. If she had been a battleship, with eighteen inches of Harveyized steel armor, instead of being a little gunboat, without even a protective deck, she could not have behaved with greater bravery. Notwithstanding a

task of destroying these ships, as well as some of the torpedo boats which it was reported still remained capable of service. The commodore was fearful of Spanish treachery, and of the possibility of some of these torpedo boats coming out during the night and attacking our vessels. The "Petrel" was sent to look after the vessels in the inner harbor and she did her work well.



TOWN OF CAVITE, WHERE THE REVOLUTION STARTED.



THEY ARE NOW AMERICAN GUN-BOATS, BUT THEY FORMERLY FLEW THE SPANISH FLAG.

THE SPANISH GUN-BOATS "ISLA DE LUZON," "ISLA DE CUBA," AND "DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA," THAT WERE SUNK AND RAISED BY DEWEY AT MANILA; THE "ALVARADO," "SANDOVAL," AND "LEYTE," CAPTURED BY SAMPSON AND SCHLEY AT SANTIAGO—NOW ALL UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.



DRYING SUGAR, AT A FACTORY ON THE ISLAND OF LUZON.

Everything that was afloat, except the "Manila," a storeship, and some small steamers, were absolutely destroyed by the "Petrel." When she came out of the harbor at 5 o'clock there was not enough left of the Spanish fighting fleet to oppose an Erie Canal boat. We could hear the sound of explosions and see clouds of white smoke rising in the air and we knew the "Petrel" was busy, but she had shown an ability during the morning to get busy and we were therefore not surprised. But she was gone so long that we finally became anxious for her safety.

About 5 o'clock we saw the little "Petrel" come steaming slowly out, with six boats in tow, ranging in size from a 100-ton steam tug to a little steam launch. As she passed by the fleet all of the ships gave her a rousing cheer.

Early Monday morning a small tug flying the Spanish flag, but with a flag of truce at the bow, came up the bay from the direction of Corregidor. She went alongside the flagship and a Spanish officer boarded her. She came to propose a surrender of the forts at Corregidor.

Commodore Dewey sent his men ashore Monday, and in a few hours they had absolutely annihilated every vestige of fortification belonging to Spain in Cavite harbor. To accomplish the destruction of the big high-power guns of the forts, bands of gun cotton were wound around them and then fired, producing terrific explosions and crushing the guns so they could not again be used.

*Completion of
the Victory.*

Commodore Dewey did not want the surrender of Manila.



COMMODORE SCHLEY, WITH FLAG-LIEUTENANT SEARS AND FLAG-SECRETARY WELLS, ANNOUNCING DEWEY'S GREAT VICTORY.

He knew he could have it any minute, but preferred to wait until a land force was at hand, which decision was a wise one, as subsequent events have proved.



"ISLA DE LUZON AND ISLA DE CUBA."

Secretary Long's cable dispatch announcing the promotion of Commodore Dewey to be a Rear-Admiral was well



"MARQUES DE LA ENSENADA."

received in the fleet. It was expected, of course, and every officer would have been disappointed if it had not come.

The first notice of his promotion that was issued was a slip from the flagship's printing office, giving the cable received, and this was sent to every officer and was read at morning muster. Promptly at 8 o'clock the flag of a rear-admiral, blue ground with two stars, was hoisted at the main and was promptly saluted by the foreign men-of-war in the harbor. Each salute was returned by the "Olympia."

Spain had more guns, more ships, more men and could throw a greater weight of metal than the ships in the Asiatic fleet of the United States Navy. The Spanish officers



PISTOL DRILL ON SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR.

expected victory, and each ship was manned with two crews, one of which it was intended should be put aboard a captured vessel when our fleet surrendered. There was no lack of ammunition either, and, but for the superiority of marksmanship on the part of our gunners and the superior generalship of our commander-in-chief, there might have been a different sort of story to tell; but a brave commander, and as gallant crews as ever served guns, won the victory, which must henceforth be regarded as one of the greatest ever achieved on the high seas, and for which the world will never cease its applause.



BRINGING A GERMAN MEDDLER TO TIME.

THE "HUGH M'CULLOCH," OF DEWEY'S FLEET, FIRING A SOLID SHOT ACROSS THE BOW OF THE GERMAN CRUISER "IRENE."

CHAPTER XV.

PREPARATIONS TO DESTROY CERVERA'S SQUADRON.

Three days after the forever famous naval battle in Manila Bay the President sent the following nominations to the Senate, where they were promptly confirmed:

To be major-generals.—Brigadier-generals Joseph C. Breckinridge, Elwell S. Otis, John J. Graham, James F. Wade, John J. Coppinger, William R. Shafter, William M. Graham, Henry C. Merriam, and civilians James H. Wilson, of Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Joseph H. Wheeler, of Alabama.

To be brigadier-generals.—Colonels Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry; Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry; Abraham K. Arnold, First Cavalry; John S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry; John C. Bates, Second Infantry; Andrew S. Burt, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Simon Snyder, Nineteenth Infantry; Hamilton S. Hawkins, Twentieth Infantry; Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Jacob F. Kent, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry; Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery; Alexander C. H. Pennington, Second Artillery; Guy V. Henry, Tenth Cavalry; John I. Rodgers, First Artillery; Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry; Samuel B. M. Young, Third Cavalry; John M. Bacon, Eighth Cavalry; Edward B. Williston, Sixth Artillery. Lieutenant-colonels Henry W. Lawton, inspector-general; George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry; Theodore Schwan, assistant adjutant-general; William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers; Adna R. Chaffee, Third Cavalry; George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry; Alfred E. Bates, deputy paymaster-general.

Major-General Fitzhugh Lee was graduated from West Point at the head of his class and was made a brevet second lieutenant of cavalry on graduation, July 1, 1856, and a second lieutenant of the Second Cavalry, January 1, 1858. He became a first lieutenant of the same regiment March 31, 1861, resigning to enter the Confederate service in which he rose to the rank of major-general. He has since been a Congressman, Governor of Virginia and consul-general.

Major-general Joseph Wheeler was graduated from West Point July 1, 1859, being assigned to the dragoons and was transferred to the mounted riflemen September 1, 1860, as a second lieutenant. He resigned at the outbreak of the rebellion, joining the Confederates, in whose army he became, next to Stuart, perhaps, the most dashing cavalry leader and receiving the rank of major-general. He is now a Congressman from the Eighth Alabama District, and had served in six previous Congresses.

Major-general James H. Wilson of Delaware was graduated from West Point July 1, 1860, at the outbreak of the

Ireland in 1835 and came to America when only eleven years old. When the civil war broke out he was mustered into the United States service as a captain of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers. In the battle of Chancellorsville



FIVE CAPTURED SPANISH VESSELS TOWED INTO KEY WEST IN THREE DAYS.

General Mott was disabled by a severe wound and Sewell took charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it, and achieved one of the successes of the war. He was made brevet brigadier-general of volunteers and major-general at the close of the war for meritorious services. General Sewell was elected a United States Senator in 1880 and again in 1895. His term would not expire until 1901. He has been in command of the New Jersey National Guard for some time, having been connected with it since 1873.

Brigadier-general Joseph G. Breckinridge, the Inspector-General of the Army, was appointed to the army April 24, 1862, from Kentucky, and rose to the rank of captain, Second Artillery, June 17, 1874. He was transferred to the Inspector-General's Department as a major, January 19, 1889, and became brigadier-general and inspector-general January 30, 1889.

Brigadier-general Elwell S. Otis of New York was appointed to the army from the New York volunteers in July, 1866, became colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, July 1880, and brigadier-general in 1893.

General John Coppinger is an Irishman by birth, and came to this country, at the outbreak of the war, from Rome, where he had been serving in the Papal Guards. His service in the army has been continuous ever since, and he became a brigadier-general in April, 1895. He is a son-in-law of the late James G. Blaine.

Brigadier-generals William R. Shafter, William M. Graham, James F. Wade, and Henry C. Merriam are all in the active list of the army, but none of them are graduates of West Point. They all reached the present rank in May and June of 1897.

The contemplated landing of armed forces in the Philippine Islands and in Cuba was not carried into effect until the government received advices in regard to the exact situation in the Orient and the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet which left Cape Verde Islands. The army administration, however, did not delay the preparations which were begun for sending an expedition to Cuba to establish a base of supplies, and there was no cessation of the preliminary steps for starting an expedition from San Francisco across the Pacific to co-operate in the naval operations at Manila. It was explained at the War Office that the postponement of the expedition was intended to set out from Tampa was not necessarily for a long time. At the moment the government heard that the Cape Verde fleet was at a point sufficiently remote from the island to preclude the possibility of its reaching Cuban waters very soon, the transports chartered for carrying the troops with their equipment from Tampa would leave at once on their mission. For instance, if it should be learned that, contrary to general belief, the Spanish vessels had sailed for the Canary Islands, not a day would be lost in embarking on the proposed military enterprise.



RUSSELL B. HARRISON, MAJOR AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND PROVOST-MARSHAL, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, CAMP CUBA LIBRE, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Civil War. His career throughout was one of brilliancy and daring. He was brevetted no less than six times for gallant and meritorious service, and became a major-general of volunteers April 20, 1865. In a campaign of twenty-eight days in Georgia his troops captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of colors, 288 guns, and 6,820 prisoners. Jefferson Davis was captured by part of his force May 10, 1865.

Major-general William J. Sewell of Camden was born in



ON TO CUBA!

If it should be ascertained that the Spanish fleet had sailed into South American waters, or into the southern part of the Caribbean Sea, with the evident purpose of intercepting the "Oregon" and the "Marietta," orders would instantly be issued for the troops to embark at Tampa, and to firmly establish themselves on Cuban soil within a few days. If the enemy's vessels should be found to have sailed for the South, it would at once be evident to the army administration that they could not reach Cuba before the United States military forces would have had ample time to establish themselves in Cuba.

There was a strong belief among some members of the army administration that steps should be taken to occupy Porto Rico at once with a military force, and it was probable that this step would be taken soon after the expedition to Cuba, were it not for the uncertainty in regard to the whereabouts of the Cape Verde fleet. There was some probability that a move would be made in Porto Rico soon after the military force was landed in Cuba, if it should be learned that

the Spanish warships had gone to waters far south of the island. Some members of the Naval Strategy Board believed that Porto Rico should be occupied without much delay, for they were of the opinion that the Spanish warships would appear at that point before going to Havana or any other Cuban port. In their opinion the chances were that the first encounter between the Spanish and American fleets would occur in the vicinity of Porto Rico, and they believed that that important base of supplies should be taken before any use could be made of it by the enemy. In order to seize the port and maintain it, the argument was made that the military should co-operate with the naval forces in the enterprise.

On April 30 a division was made in the fleet before Havana, by which Commodore Watson was left in command of a part of the blockading squadron while Sampson, with the heaviest battleships, departed upon a cruise to the east. His purpose was primarily to search for the Spanish fleet



UNIFORMS AND TYPES OF THE ARMY—UNMOUNTED COLORED CAVALRY.

Figure 1. Tropical uniform of buff linen drill; blouse has five buttons, four pockets, yellow cloth facings; trousers to match, brown gaiters and campaign hat. Figure 2 wears waterproof overcoat. Figure 3. Regulation uniform of blue; blouse of dark-blue cloth; trousers of lighter shade cloth, campaign hat.

which was expected to put in at Porto Rico, and incidentally to capture Spanish vessels and make demonstrations before fortified places along the coast of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Up to May 6, 1898, nothing had been received by the administration to indicate the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet which left St. Vincent Cape Verde Islands, on April

Sampson's Ships at Sea. 29, 1898, and proceeded in a westerly direction. The belief of the naval strategists that the enemy's force had in view the interception of the "Oregon" and "Marietta" had not been changed, but it was intimated that the government would not be surprised if the attempt to overcome the American ships occurred in the eastern extremity of the West Indies instead of off the Brazilian coast, which was considered the place of greatest danger to the battleship and gunboat. While the officials of the government who knew the plans of the naval campaign

would not give any direct information on the subject, there was every reason to believe that Admiral Sampson, with a division of his fleet, was proceeding to Porto Rico in the hope of meeting the Cape Verde formation in that vicinity. No importance was attached in naval circles to the report that the Cape Verde fleet was seen somewhere off Barbados, less than a two days' run from Porto Rico. It was said at the Navy Department that these vessels were probably Spanish cruisers and gunboats which ran away from Cuba to escape Sampson's ships.

But Admiral Sampson did not take his most powerful vessels to rout out a covey of unarmored craft of the enemy. He was looking for bigger game. If anybody in official life knew where he would find it, they were keeping such views or information to themselves. Under the strict censorship exercised at Key West and the stringent orders issued by



UNIFORMS AND TYPES OF THE NAVY—NAVAL OFFICERS.

The costume consists of a dark blue blouse, fastened in front with fly effect. It is trimmed with broad military braid to match. The trousers are of white duck or drill, with the cap to match. Two rows of gold braid are worn on the sleeves, and gold insignia on the collar. Figure 1 is an ensign. Figure 2 is a lieutenant (junior grade).

Secretary Long about giving information to the press, there were no means of ascertaining just what vessels were included in Admiral Sampson's fighting segment of his fleet. Reports that he was accompanied by some monitors were taken to mean that he would place the vessels of this class off San Juan, Porto Rico, and proceed further east to meet the enemy with faster ships, such as the "New York," "Iowa" and "Indiana," armorclads, and a few cruisers and dispatch boats. The monitors are not good vessels for deep sea cruising, but well-fitted to guard the entrance to San Juan harbor.

Nothing came to light to make it appear that Admiral Sampson would attack San Juan. The same reason which deferred the administration from allowing the United States

fleet to engage the forts guarding Havana applied with almost equal force to the Porto Rico forts. Admiral Sampson had instructions not to risk the efficiency of his force by drawing the fire of Morro and other Cuban fortifications. These orders were not permanent. They were to stand only until the Spanish fleet had been defeated or returned to Spain or the Canaries, and the United States military forces were ready to make an assault on the Cuban capital.

Private letters from naval officers with the blockading fleet spoke of the extraordinary efforts made by the Spanish to strengthen the defences at Morro Castle and the fortifications on the opposite side of the harbor, in full view of the patrol vessels, and conducted apparently without any fear of interference by the American ships. At night the searchlights of

Morro Castle played across the waters and danced over the decks of the vessels near shore. In the day two small Spanish gunboats were seen actively engaged laying submarine mines in the narrow entrance between Morro and the

you to make this magnificent gift to the government. Certificates of deposit will follow in due course.

Respectfully yours,
ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
Treasurer of the United States.

Rapid progress was made in the plans for the military occupation of the island of Cuba. Orders were issued early in May contemplating the mobilization of about 60,000 volunteer troops in Chickamauga National Park. The intention of the government was to use these troops, with about 16,000 regulars, for the immediate invasion of Cuba, provided favorable advices should be received from Admiral

*Plans to
Invade Cuba.*



TAKING IT EASY IN CAMP.

Havana side, and making wire connections with the protected emplacements on the shore.

"If we are really at war with Spain," wrote one of the officers, "why do we permit them to continue the work of strengthening the defences and of planting torpedoes after the vessels were sent to Matanzas for the purpose of preventing further work on the fortifications being carried on?"

Another letter said that the Spanish evidently knew that the orders of Admiral Sampson were not to provoke the fire of the Havana forts. The little gunboats of the enemy came dangerously close sometimes to the American vessels off Havana harbor, but no attempt was made to fire on them



MOTHERS AND SWEETHEARTS BIDDING GOOD-BYE TO THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Sampson's squadron. The War Department had been officially informed by the naval administration that news of a meet-



MAKING REPAIRS.



ARTILLERY AWAITING ORDERS TO GO INTO CAMP.



SIEGE-GUN DRILL.

for fear the batteries of Morro should respond, in which case, officers said in their letters, Admiral Sampson would begin the bombardment at once.

The following correspondence explains itself:

597 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Some days ago I wrote President McKinley offering the government the sum of \$100,000 for use in the present difficulty with Spain. He writes me that he has no official authority to receive moneys in behalf of the United States, and he suggests that my purpose can best be served by making a deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at New York to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, or by remitting my check direct to you at Washington.

I, therefore, enclose my check for the above amount, drawn payable to your order on the Lincoln National Bank. Will you kindly acknowledge the receipt of the same?

Very truly,

HELEN MILLER GOULD.

May 6, 1898.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

OFFICE OF THE TREASURY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1898.

MISS HELEN MILLER GOULD, 579 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MADAM: It gives me especial pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date of May 6, 1898, enclosing your check for \$100,000 according to your previous offer to President McKinley, for the government. This sum has been placed in the general fund of the Treasury of the United States as a donation from you, for use in the present difficulty with Spain. Permit me to recognize the superb patriotism which prompts



HOW THE REGULARS GOT THEIR FRESH BREAD WHILE IN CAMP.



Copyrighted, 1868, by W. R. Hearst.

LOADING A PACK MULE WITH HARD-TACK.



THE DINNER-HOUR AT CAMP ALGER—THE HAPPY LINE OF HUNGRY MEN.



ENTHUSIASTIC FAREWELL TO DEPARTING VOLUNTEERS.

conclusive victory was won, however, the army administration would not hesitate to carry out its plans for prosecuting a vigorous campaign against the Spanish troops in Cuba.

Cuba, which was expected not to begin until the early fall. When the news of Admiral Dewey's signal victory was received by the government, however, it was resolved not



CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE AT GUANTANAMO.



COLOR-GUARD OF SECOND INFANTRY.



THE FIRST RIDE INLAND.

The extraordinary haste of the government, manifested by councils of the war leaders, was due to two facts: One of them was the encouragement which the government felt on account of the success of the American navy in the Philippines, and the other was the approach of the time when Admiral Sampson's ironclads might be expected to "clear the sea" for the safe landing and maintenance of a large force of troops in the island of

*Troops Being
Hurried
Forward.*

to be content with the transportation of a small preliminary garrison to Cuba for the purpose of establishing a base of supplies, but to land a large force immediately for a general campaign.

The army administration had two plans for landing the invading force, either of which might have been adopted and the other abandoned according to the developments.

Information was received by the adjutant-general, indicating that the enlistment of men in the several States,



SOLDIERS OF THE TWELFTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY GETTING WATER FROM CAVE SPRING AT CHICKAMAUGA CAMP.



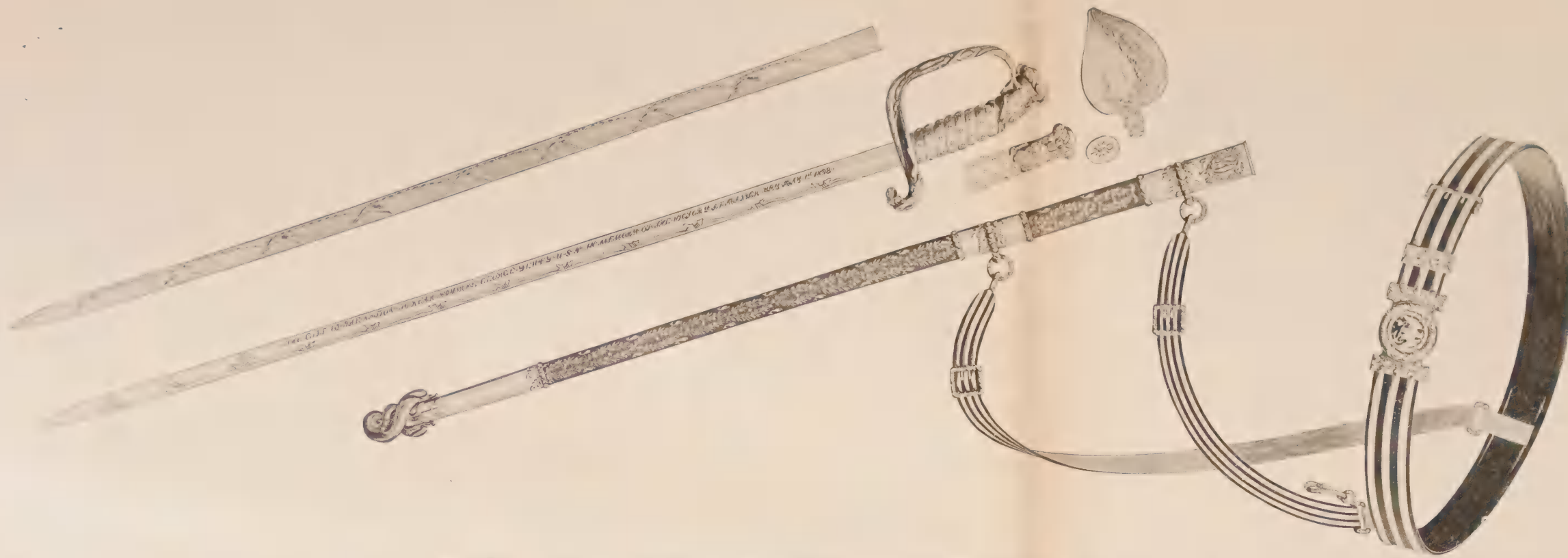
THE MORNING INSPECTION.

Cuba. The government did not realize until the unexpected necessity of prompt action arose how quickly the volunteer troops could be mobilized in the South preparatory to transportation to Cuba. It was planned that the troops should be allowed to remain in their State camps for thorough equipment and drill before entering on a campaign in

under the hurry orders issued, had gone forward rapidly. In some of the States the quotas were almost filled. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, it was expected, were prepared to land full complements of troops in Chickamauga National Park, and news was received from several other States reporting almost as good results. The



CAMP OF FIRST ARTILLERY AT CHICKAMAUGA.



THE GOLD SWORD PRESENTED TO ADMIRAL DEWEY, AS THE NATION'S GIFT, FOR WHICH CONGRESS APPROPRIATED \$3,000.



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, THE HERO OF MANILA.



THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

THE FAMOUS BATTLE THAT DEWEY FOUGHT AND THE COSTLY GOLD SWORD OF HONOR PRESENTED TO HIM, AS THE GIFT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

chief commands of the army of invasion, officially announced, made it certain that Major-General Brooke, Major-General Shafter, Major-General Wade, and Major-General Coppinger, of the regular army officers, and Major-General Wilson, Major-General Lee, and Major-General Wheeler, of the volunteers, would be in command of various forces in the island.

Orders were sent by telegraph from the office of the adjutant-general of the army directing three major-generals and eight brigadier-generals to report to General Brooke at



PRESIDENT AND MRS. MCKINLEY REVIEWING THE VOLUNTEERS AT CAMP ALGER, NEAR WASHINGTON.

Camp George Thomas, Chickamauga. These were Major-Generals James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler, and Brigadier-Generals Compton, Burt, Sumner, Snyder, Henry, Lawton, Chaffee and Davis. The forces to be mobilized in the park were organized as rapidly as possible into corps, divisions and brigades. Major-Generals Wilson, Lee and Wheeler were assigned to division commands, and Brigadier-Generals Compton, Burt, Sumner, Snyder, Henry, Lawton, Chaffee and Davis to brigade commands.

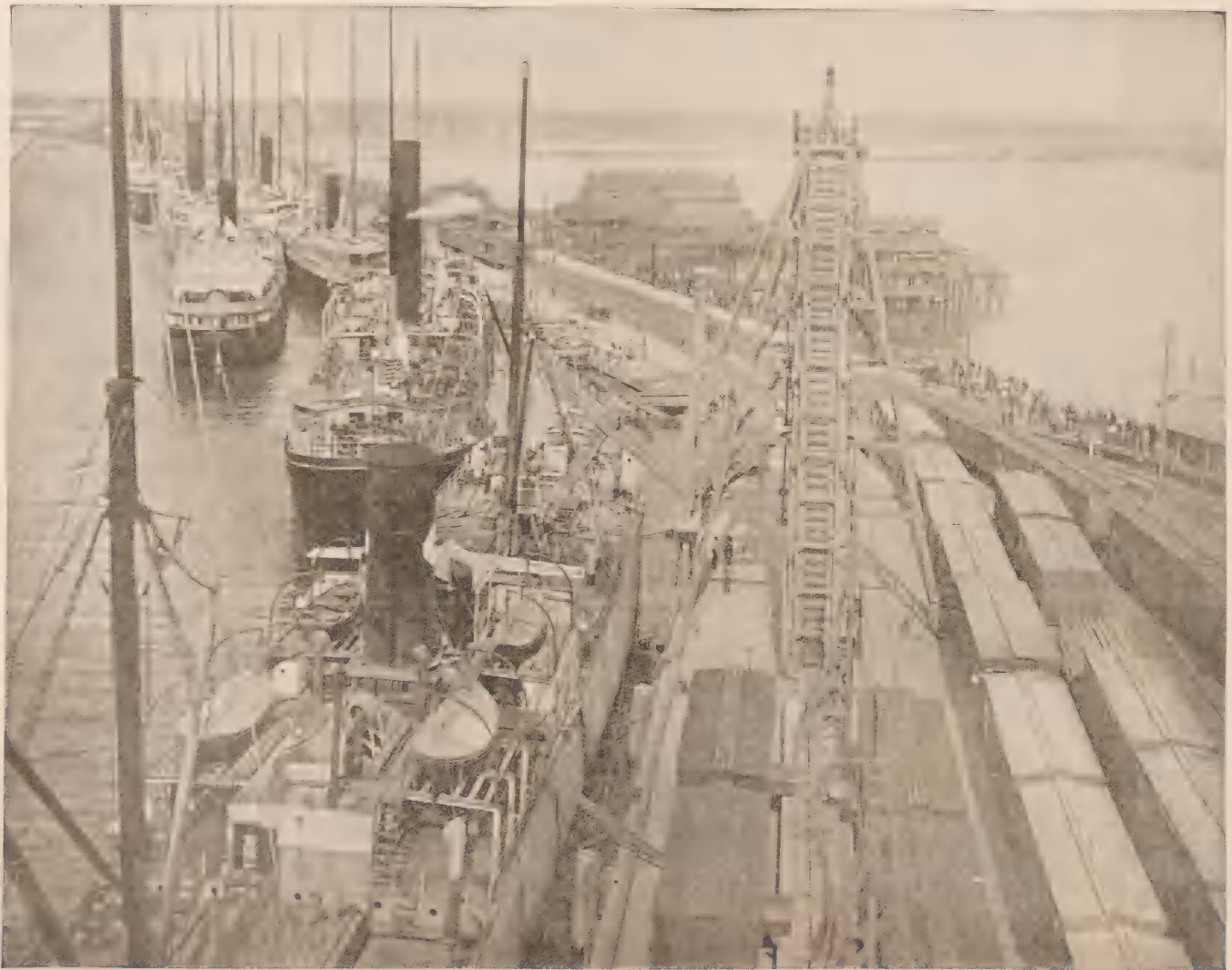


SCENE AT A BATTLE-FIELD STATION—INFANTRY AWAITING ORDERS TO GO TO CHICKAMAUGA.

While the volunteer forces were being mobilized in the Chickamauga Park with all haste for the proposed invasion of Cuba, other regiments of volunteers, to the number of 25,000 or 30,000, went into camp at Munson's Hill, near Fort Myer, Virginia, opposite Washington. These troops had more time for equipment and drill, but were prepared



PHILADELPHIA CITY TROOP CLEANING STREETS OF THE CAMP AT MT. GRETTA, PA.



THE LONG LINE OF TRANSPORTS AT TAMPA IMPATIENTLY AWAITING ORDERS TO SAIL.



UNIFORMS AND TYPES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

for transportation to Cuba at a moment's notice if they were needed. Still others were held in State camps, only a little more remote from the scene of military operations in Cuba, and would likewise be prepared to start promptly for the island when their services were required.

While these plans for placing the army upon a war footing for a quick and effective invasion of Cuba were being made, the administration was strengthening the Cuban soldiery by supplying arms and ammunition. On May 9 the United States began the work of arming and equipping the patriots in Cuba. An expedition left Port Tampa on board the transport "Gussie." It was in command of Captain James H. Dorst, of the Fourth Cavalry, and it carried 7,000 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition to the Cubans, besides rations that were badly needed. Two companies of the First Infantry went along as guards.

Captain Dorst was the man who successfully landed in

Cuba, on the western end, near the city of Havana, and delivered to Colonel Delgado, of the insurgent force, rifles and a large amount of ammunition. While on the island he witnessed a battle between the Cuban and the Spanish cavalry, in which, though outnumbered by the Spaniards three to one, the Cubans beat them and put them to flight. While on the expedition the Captain's ship, the "Leyden," was fired on several times by the Spaniards, and it was the fire on the boat that led to the reduction of Spanish batteries by the "Wilmington."

The "Gussie" was one of the transports that arrived with a cargo of mules that had been seized by the government at New Orleans as they were about leaving that port for Cuba, where they were to be used by the Spanish army. She was a small boat that had been in the gulf business, running out of Galveston.

The experience of the "Leyden" with the former expedition suggested the advisability of putting guns on the

vessel, so that she could make a fight should she be attacked, and five Maxim rapid-firing 1-pounders were procured. Only two of these were mounted on the boat, however, as a stronger armament was not needful for the service to which she was put.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH C. BRECKINRIDGE,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

Seven days after the blockade began the Havana wharves and warehouses were almost empty. There remained flour for forty-five days, rice for thirty, lard for twenty and meat for fifteen days. The source of the water supply became also a matter of great annoyance to the Spanish, as the only available supply was the Albear Canal, which brought water from the Vento Springs, some six miles from Havana city. These water works, although not in the hands of the insurgents, would soon be

seized by them and the supply cut off. Of course, not only Havana would be left short of water, but the Morro and other batteries would likewise be deprived of this necessity.

The Lee Hospital for Children soon disappeared, once General Lee and Miss Clara Barton had left Havana. God only knows where the children went. Probably some Weyerite may account for them. The noble works of General Lee and Clara Barton came to naught. The reconcentrados had been thrown into the gutter. Their abiding places, cleaned and attended to by American charity, were occupied by soldiers and volunteers. The tons of food sent by the Cuban Relief Committee were seized by the government and used to feed the soldiers.

Major Smith, who was officially reported to have been killed by the Spaniards while on an errand to General Gomez's camp, with important dispatches from General Miles, arrived at Tampa May 10, 1898, much to the surprise of General Castillo and the Cubans. His story as told by himself was an interesting tale of adventure.

He landed near Caibaren and with four men proceeded

to the camp of General Gomez. On his way he met a force of 200 Spaniards and narrowly escaped death. From that incident the story of his capture by the Spaniards and his execution as a spy originated.

Smith arrived safely at the camp of General Gomez and delivered his dispatches. He remained six days at Gomez's headquarters, half a mile from La Reforma, the famous place in Santa Clara Province where Gomez for nearly two years held out successfully against the many Spanish columns sent against him. While Smith was there a Spanish column 2,000 strong attacked General Gomez, and was repulsed, leaving fifty-three killed on the field. The losses of Gomez were only four men.



G. T. PETTINGILL, WHO DIRECTED THE FIRING OF
THE OPENING SHOT OF THE WAR AT THE
BOMBARDMENT OF MATANZAS.

Smith reported that Gomez was stronger than ever and full of enthusiasm for co-operating with the American army. He expected that arms and ammunition would soon be delivered to him by the United States, and expressed his deep gratitude to President McKinley, Congress and the people of the United States for their attitude toward Cuba. Gomez knew exactly the forces that the Spaniards had concentrated in the seaport towns which they believed would be first attacked by the Americans.

At Sancti Spiritus, in the interior island, they had massed 12,000 men because they thought that it would be attacked by Gomez himself, and at Cienfuegos on the south coast 20,000 soldiers were gathered. Smith received from Gomez important dispatches and returned to the same place at which he landed escorted by one hundred men from the forces of General Carillo.

Anchored near the shore he found a fishing smack with fifteen Spaniards inside, and awaited until next day planning to capture them. About daylight he attacked them, made them prisoners, and seized the vessel.

The fifteen men were sent to Gomez with Carillo's forces



THE "BLUE AND THE GRAY" FACING THE
COMMON ENEMY



"SADDLING UP" AT CAMP M'CALLA.



F. Evelyn Schell
at Fort Cabanas
4/29/98-

SHELLING OF PORT CABANAS, CUBA, AT 6.20 P. M., APRIL 29TH, 1898.



UNCLE SAM IS READY.

and he with two Cubans took the fishing smack and sailed off. He met the gunboat "Foote," of the United States Navy and signaled to her. The "Foote" took him aboard and brought him to Key West.

Major Smith's trip to Gomez's camp was considered of great importance by General Castillo to whom dispatches from Gomez were delivered to him as the legal representative of the Junta.

The first baptism of blood, the first sacrifice made by American sailors in the war with Spain, occurred on the afternoon of May 10 in a fierce engagement that took place in the harbor of Cardenas, on the north shore of Cuba, on which occasion five brave members of the crew of the torpedo boat "Winslow," were killed by the concentrated fire of the Spanish shore batteries. Among the five killed was Ensign Worth Bagley, one of the most promising young officers in the navy. The "Winslow's" gallant commander, Lieutenant John B. Bernadou, was wounded.

In this engagement were also the gunboat "Wilmington" and the revenue cutter "Hudson." The latter vessel was hit several times, but escaped without material injury. Nor were any of her crew hurt. The "Wilmington" escaped damage.

Although the American loss was serious compared with

other casualties of the war, that of the Spaniards was undoubtedly greater. The deadly shore battery was silenced by the "Wilmington's" heavy guns. One Spanish gunboat was destroyed and the town of Cardenas was set on fire.

The men who died went to their death like heroes, and their example and that of the surviving crew of the torpedo boat fired the heart of every man on a warship. When they spoke of the engagement their eyes flashed, and the officers of the monitors "Miantonomah" and "Puritan" begged for a chance to wipe out the Spaniards.

*First Sacrifice
of American
Blood in the War.*

The "Winslow" carried a crew of twenty-one men. For eight days she had been doing duty on the blockade of Cardenas and Matanzas, reporting to Commander Merry of the "Machias," the ranking officer of the squadron in those waters. During these eight days the little torpedo boat had been prancing around like a bantam cock.

On the bay of Cardenas there were three gunboats. On Sunday the "Winslow" was ordered to steam into the harbor and entice the gunboats within reach of the "Machias." She pushed into a channel where the "Machias," drawing more water, could not enter, and roused one of the gunboats. Then she darted out, followed by the Spaniard. At the same time, from a signal station on Chalupa Key two other

gunboats were signaled by the enemy to come out. The "Winslow" peppered away at them, firing sixty rounds from her 1-pounders, and succeeding in getting one of the boats far enough out so that the "Machias" hit her with a 6-pounder. This was enough for the Spaniards, who retired after firing a small submarine mine near the torpedo boat, but not close enough to do any damage.

This little scrap whetted the appetite of the Americans. They wanted to get those gunboats, and hence this story of blood and death and heroism followed in the wake of that ambition.

For a few days the "Machias," the "Wilmington" and the "Hudson" lay off Cardenas beyond the reach of any guns and safe from the torpedoed channels. The "Winslow," which had been scouting about, had run short of coal and came alongside of the "Machias" to fill her bunkers. Commodore Merry



ENSIGN ARTHUR L. WILLARD, UNITED STATES NAVY, OF THE "MACHIAS," WHO WAS FIRST TO PLANT THE AMERICAN FLAG IN CUBA. HE PUT UP "OLD GLORY" OVER A SHATTERED BLOCKHOUSE AT DIANA BAY, MAY 11TH.

ordered her to proceed to the "Wilmington" and coal from her, and then with the "Hudson" to sound the channel of the harbor between the Romero and Blanco Keys. The other two channels were known to be mined. This third channel was sounded and dragged and found to be safe and deep enough for all save the "Machias." The "Hudson" got aground at once, but the rising tide floated her off. Then the two boats put back and reported to the "Wilmington." The purpose in making sure of this passage was to get at the Spanish gunboats. Therefore, about one o'clock in the afternoon the three ships

started up the bay, the "Winslow" to the east, the "Wilmington" in the centre and the "Hudson" to the west. When they came within about a mile and a half of the city one of the Spanish gunboats could be plainly seen lying alongside the wharf among a lot of shipping. The "Winslow" was ordered by Commodore Todd to run in and cut her out of the other ships with the heavier guns of the other Americans standing by to protect

her from the weak armament of the gunboat. So Lieutenant Bernadou went steaming ahead, with the "Hudson" next behind and the "Wilmington" outside. There was no thought of real danger, because no batteries were known to exist at that point.

When within 2,000 yards of the longed-for prize the men noticed bobbing about them a number of red buoys, which were thought to mark a channel, but this error was a serious one. They were range buoys, put there for the guidance of a battery masked on a jutting point a little to the left of where the Spanish gunboats lay, and now these guns, six 10-pounders, opened fire. The very first shot struck among

*The "Winslow"
Hard Hit.*



INSURGENT CUBANS DRAWING RATIONS ON THE BEACH.

the buoys and the next tore through the flimsy hull of the torpedo boat, wrecking the steam steering gear forward and rendering the boat unmanageable. The trap had caught its victim. The decoy gunboat had lured the fierce little fighter to within range of the guns put there on the point, probably under cover of night. She could not escape, and many shells were falling all around and upon her. It was a fight then to the death, and the three little 1-pounders of the "Winslow" began to belch back their missiles at the gunboat which was adding its share to the firing.

Again and again the shells crashed into the "Winslow."



THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON PROCEEDING TO MATANZAS AND CARDENAS.



SILENCED IN TWENTY MINUTES.

SPEEDY DESTRUCTION OF THE SPANISH BATTERIES AT MATANZAS, CUBA, APRIL 27, BY A PART OF ACTING REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET—EFFECTIVE WORK BY THE MONITOR "PURITAN."

A splinter flying from the deck struck the brave commander of the little craft just below the groin in the right leg. He wrapped a towel about it, using an empty 1-pound shell for a tourniquet and went on with his duty as commander. When he found that his steam steering gear was gone he rushed aft to arrange the hand gear. A shot wrecked that too. As he turned a water-tender came from below and reported that the forward boiler had been pierced. Steam was already pouring out of the hatches and the men were coming from below. Another shot and the port engine was wrecked. Then went the forecastle gun. But still the brave men kept pumping away with their two remaining 1-pounders. Help was coming, for the "Hudson" was steaming in at full speed, and the "Wilmington's" 4-inch guns were dropping shells all about the murderous battery ashore.

Amidships, near the ammunition stand, was Ensign Bagley calling down to the engineer to back and go ahead with his one remaining engine in his effort to spoil the Spaniard's aim. All the electrical contrivances were wrecked, so the orders went by word of mouth. By the ensign were working a half dozen of his men. No one had yet been killed, although the craft had been riddled through and through. Then came the fatal shell. It struck squarely on the deck a little aft of amidships and exploded as it fell. The "Hudson" was then so close that her crew could hear the words of the men as they went to their death.

"Save me! Save me!" shouted one poor fellow, with his face all torn, as he staggered back and all but fell into the sea. Some one reached an arm to him, caught him by the leg, pulled him back, and laid him on the deck dead. Ensign Bagley had thrown his hands into the air, tottered forward, and fell against the signal mast, around which he clasped his arms and sank slowly down in a heap. They did not know he was dead until they went to carry him below.

Besides Bagley those killed outright by the shell were John Varneries, oiler, and J. Deneefe, first class fireman. J. V. Meek, first fireman, and Josiah Tunnel, cook, were so badly injured that they died within an hour.

The "Hudson" was now in position to extend aid to the torpedo boat. A long line was thrown to her and made fast, but as the revenue cutter backed away it parted. Another

Though crippled and bloody, the little torpedo boat was still able to fight, and, with flag flying and her two remaining guns puffing away at the gunboat, she stuck right to it. The "Hudson" was fighting, and had been all the time. Her commander, Lieutenant F. H. Newcomb, had kept his two guns blazing away so rapidly that in the thirty-five minutes she was engaged she fired 120 rounds. She escaped with only one shot in her hull, and the pelting she got in her superstructure was insignificant. The bravery of her



DEATH OF ENSIGN BAGLEY AND FOUR OF THE CREW OF THE TORPEDO BOAT "WINSLOW," AT THE ENGAGEMENT IN CARDENAS BAY, MAY 11, 1898.

captain and crew in rescuing the "Winslow" from her perilous position was unsurpassed even by that of the men under Bernadou.

The "Wilmington" meantime had played havoc with Cardenas. By the time the smaller vessels were in safety the town along the shore was on fire and the Spanish gun-



DECORATED GRAVE OF ENSIGN BAGLEY—MONUMENT OF HIS GRANDFATHER, GOVERNOR WORTH, ON THE LEFT, AND OF BAGLEY'S FATHER ON THE RIGHT.



ENSIGN BAGLEY'S BODY LYING IN STATE IN CAPITOL ROTUNDA, RALEIGH, N. C.

line was made fast after twenty minute's work. The shells of the enemy were still dropping about the boat. This line held, but the "Winslow" would not tow because she could not be steered, and at last the "Hudson" made fast alongside.

boats also caught fire, and soon the shore batteries ceased to answer the "Wilmington's" guns.

Their guns were wrecked and unquestionably a number of artillerymen were killed. When the firing ceased, Lieutenant Bernadou signaled as follows to the "Wilmington":

"Many killed and wounded; send boat."

Surgeon Cook put off in a boat and soon brought back the wounded. Among them was Meek, who was fearfully mutilated, but brave. While his comrades were rowing him across the bay from the one ship to the other he died, with these last words:

"Tell them I died like a man."

Tunnel died soon after being put aboard the "Wilmington."

The other men wounded were:

Gunner's mate, R. E. Cox; slight.

First-class quartermaster, Daniel C. McKeon; slight
First-class fireman, William Patterson; bad flesh wound.
First-class fireman, Gray; slight.

Thus, of the crew of twenty-one men, five were killed and five wounded.

While all this was going on in the bay, the "Machias" was knocking to pieces the signal station on Diana Key, where there was a blockhouse and a small battery. This was two miles southwest of where the vessels entered the bay. The soldiers fled to the mainland, and Commander Merry sent a boat crew ashore on the key. They set fire to the blockhouse after having searched it and found a



RED CROSS NURSE, DOCTOR AND ASSISTANT IN ATTENDANCE.

quantity of arms and some official papers of the Spanish commandant. They were taken on board the "Machias."

The "Hudson" left the "Machias," having on board Lieutenant Bernadou and Fireman Patterson, wounded, and the bodies of the dead. She arrived at Key West shortly after seven o'clock, May 13, 1898. There was great excitement and sorrow in the city when the news of the engagement became known, and, early as it was, a crowd swarmed down to the dock to see the "Hudson." Lieutenant Berna-



FIGHTING HIS BATTLES OVER AGAIN.

dou and Fireman Patterson were brought off on stretchers and sent to the hospital in the army barracks. The lieutenant was badly hurt, but self-contained. He was smoking a cigar. A brother officer approached him and grasped him

by the hand. The wounded man said: "My compliments to the commodore, and say to him I am not badly wounded."



THIRTIETH SEPARATE COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD, OF ELMIRA, ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR CAMP.

On May 12 this dispatch was received by Secretary Long from Commodore Remy at Key West:

"In an action in Cardenas harbor between Spanish gunboat and shore battery and the blockading vessels the following named men were killed on the torpedo boat 'Winslow':
Worth Bagley, ensign, U. S. N.; John Barberes, oiler; J. Dencefe, fireman, first-class; George S. Meek, fireman, first-class, and Elijah B. Tunnel, cabin cook. The wounded are: J. B. Bernadou, lieutenant commanding 'Winslow'; William Patterson, seriously, but not fatally; Daniel McKeon, quartermaster, first-class, slightly. Dead and wounded arrived on U. S. S. 'Hudson' this morning. Dead buried to-day."

The Official Report.

The Navy Department made this official comment on the dispatch: "The names of Dencefe and Patterson do not

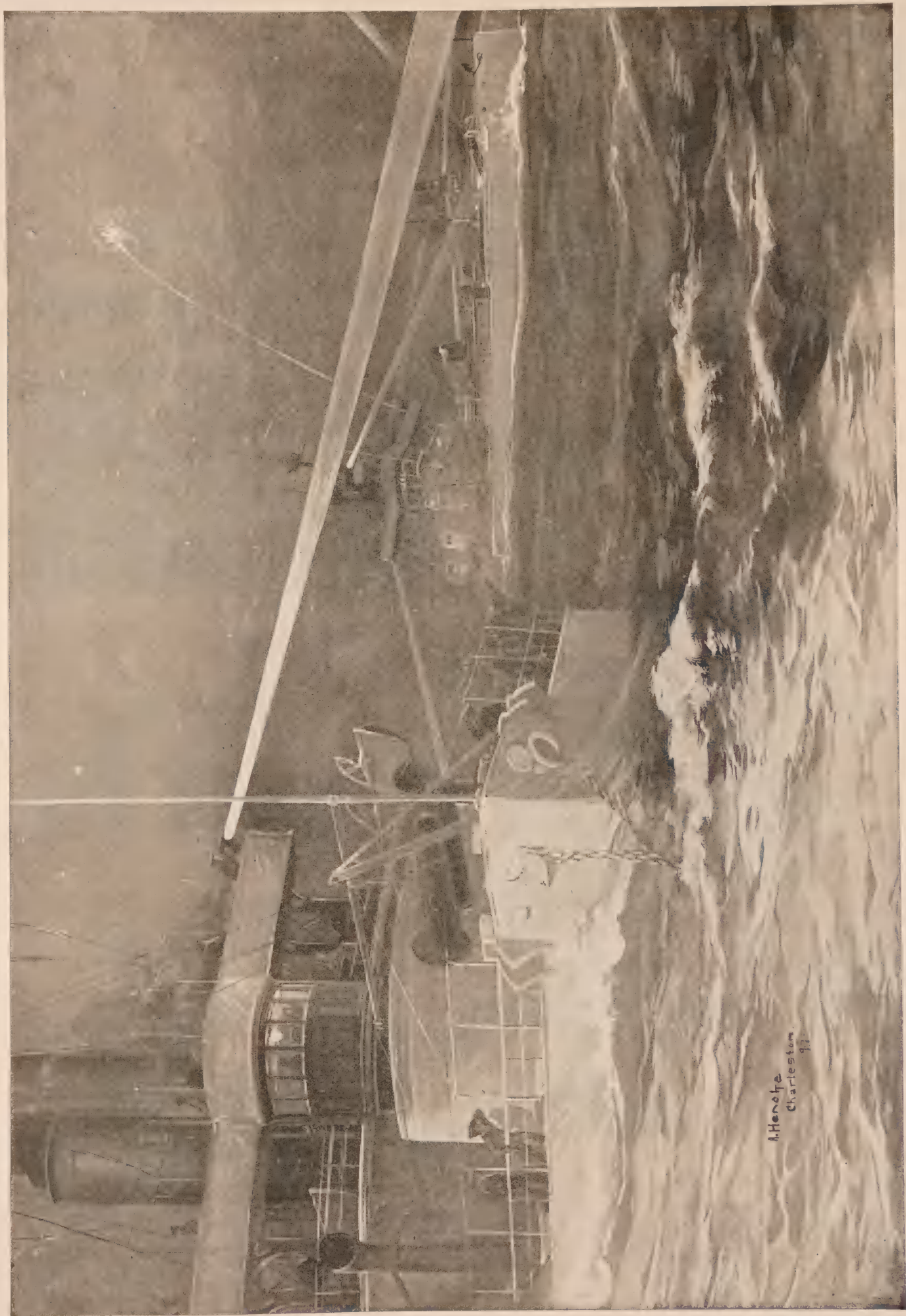


THE STEAMER "PEKING" IN MID-STREAM WITH THE ADVANCE GUARD FOR MANILA.

appear on the department's muster roll of the 'Winslow,' and were probably other names misspelled. The vessels blockading Cardenas were the gunboat 'Machias,' torpedo boats 'Foote' and 'Winslow,' and the revenue cutter 'Hudson.'

Tunnel, the negro cook, came from Accomac, Virginia; he was the son of John Tunnel, of Waltonville, Virginia. John Barberes was born in Smyrna, Asia, where his father lived. He was naturalized nearly four years ago.

Lieutenant Bernadou had been in command of the "Winslow" since last December. He is one of the most accomplished men in the navy. He is a linguist and has a high



A. Hencke
Charleston.
97.

THE BLOCKADE AT HAVANA.

standing as an expert in explosives. During a recent experience of the "Winslow" in a terrible storm on the eastern coast, he navigated the little vessel with marvelous skill, and brought her safely to Delaware Breakwater. The "Winslow" had been unfortunate several times during her early trials.

Worth Bagley, the young ensign who met death on the "Winslow," was a classmate of Ensign Breckenridge, son



SAILORS AT MESS.

of Major-General Breckenridge, of the army, who was swept overboard from the torpedo boat and drowned while en route for Havana in February, 1898. Bagley was a champion football player in his Annapolis class.

Additional details were received by the Navy Department in a dispatch from Commander Merry, of the gunboat "Machias," the senior officer present at the fight. The dispatch was dated Key West, and was as follows:

"The arrival of the 'Wilmington' and 'Winslow' off Cardenas this morning induced me to confer with Com-

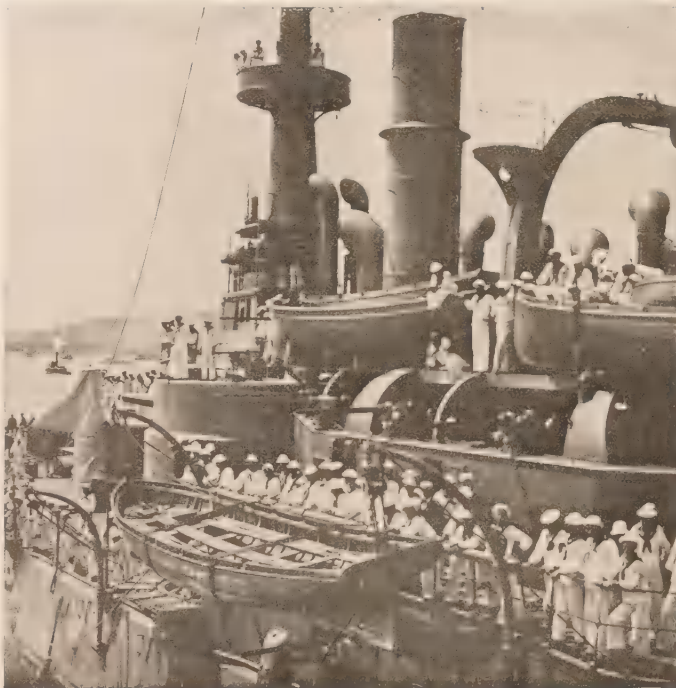
700 yards inside the 'Wilmington' when she was fired upon from a gunboat. The 'Wilmington' and the 'Winslow' returned the fire. After a rapid exchange of shots for fifteen or twenty minutes, in which a shore battery was supposed to have engaged, it became evident that the 'Winslow' could not steer. At this time the 'Hudson' came up and opened fire, and the 'Winslow' asked to be towed out, as she was disabled. The torpedo boat seemed to be the only target at which the enemy fired. She was struck several times. One engine disabled, steering gear shot away, one boiler disabled. Her commanding officer was wounded, but not seriously. Ensign Bagley was fatally wounded and died before he could be brought on board the 'Wilmington.' John Varneries, oiler, and John Deneefe, first-class fireman, were killed on board the 'Winslow.' Two other men were fatally wounded, one of them, J. V. Meek, first-class fireman, died in a boat while being transferred to this ship. The oiler, Josiah Tunnel, ship's cook,



VOLCANO ROAD IN THE COFFEE-GROWING DISTRICT.

first-class, died after being brought on board. The 'Wilmington' was only struck twice. No casualties except on the 'Winslow.' The handling of the 'Winslow' in the hot fire was highly meritorious. The commanding officer of the 'Winslow' desires, through me, to commend to the department the general conduct of the crew, and especially that of Chief Gunner's Mate Brady."

Lieutenant Bernadou, of the "Winslow," reported: "I was directed by Commander Todd to approach a small steamer alongside the wharf at the eastern end of the town and examine her character. *Cool Heads in Hot Places.* I steamed toward Moal at full speed. On approaching within fifteen hundred yards, gunboat and battery on shore opened fire. The 'Winslow' returned and maintained fire until the end of the action. She was riddled. Calibre of shell, two and one-half to three inches. Finally towed out of range by revenue cutter



THE BATTLESHIP "INDIANA" BEFORE SANTIAGO.

mander Todd, of the 'Wilmington,' on the subject of attacking and cutting out three small gunboats in the harbor. The 'Machias,' 'Wilmington,' 'Hudson' and 'Winslow' proceeded in as far as the obstructions would allow. The 'Machias' took position 2,100 yards northeast of Diana Cay. The 'Wilmington,' 'Hudson' and 'Winslow' entered the inner harbor between Romero and Blanco Cays, where there were no mines, and were soon steaming into Cardenas Bay. At 2.40 p. m. fire opened from these vessels and continued until 3 p. m., when they started to return to the outer anchorage. Enclose reports of Todd and Bernadou."

Commander Todd reported: "It was impossible for the 'Wilmington' to approach nearer than 2,000 yards. The Spanish gunboats could not be seen from this distance, and the 'Winslow' was directed to go nearer to see if she could determine where they were lying. She had gone only



A TYPICAL CUBAN CAVALRYMAN WAITING FOR SOMETHING TO EAT.

'Hudson.' Casualties as reported this morning. I desire to express my thanks to Lieutenant Newcomb, commanding officer of the revenue cutter 'Hudson.' When under heavy fire he towed this vessel out of action. In my opinion the 'Winslow' can be repaired so as to render her again efficient. Full report mailed."

Naval officers expressed themselves as hopeful that the Cardenas engagement would stop the risky expeditions of torpedo boats under the guns of shore batteries on the Cuban coast. There had been much comment on the unnecessary daring displayed by the intrepid commanders of these frail crafts, and the Navy Department had been

Examination of her injuries showed that the Spanish gunners aimed for the boat's boilers, and one of their shots was planted exactly right. It entered a few inches above the water line on the port side and exploded inside the forward boiler. About eight racks of water tubes on each side of the boiler were completely wrecked. The force of the



"CARLOS V."



"JUAN TANAMO," GUNBOAT.



"NUMANCIA."

expecting to hear of just some affair as that of the "Winslow." Their work had been of a character not intended for torpedo boats. They had gone within short range of the enemy's high power guns in marked fortifications, and even landed men on the coast of the blockaded island. It appeared from Commander Merry's report that the "Winslow" was the only vessel at Cardenas capable of going close enough to ascertain the location of three Spanish gunboats which the American vessels sought to destroy. The three Spaniards had been very daring lately and had interfered greatly with the reconnoitering work of the United States force off Cardenas. Their capture or destruction would be a decided benefit to the American operations there, and it was the general opinion in naval circles that the expedition was justified by the state of affairs existing at the Cuban port. Nevertheless, there was a decided feeling that no more chances of such a risk should be taken by torpedo boats, which have no protection and little means of defence.

explosion of the shell burst open the firebox doors, and fragments of the shell dropped out of them and were picked up by the men.

This boiler was the only one actually struck by a shell, however. The shot that killed Ensign Bagley and four men was aimed at one of the boilers, but went high. It ranged forward from the port after quarters, passing just aft



A TYPICAL PROTECTED CRUISER.

The torpedo boat "Winslow" arrived at Key West May 13, 1898, under her own steam, in charge of Lieutenant Bailey, who was transferred from the "Wilmington." All the wounded were on board of *The "Winslow"* her and their injuries were so slight that they were not removed until the following day.

The "Winslow" was not in nearly so bad a condition as was at first reported. She was shot full of holes to be



"ZARAGOZA."

of the after funnel, and exploded. Tunnel, the cook, was passing ammunition to the ensign, and the firemen and oiler were passing baskets of coal to the chute, which is just forward of the chute behind which is the starboard after gun that the ensign was serving.

Earlier in the action there had been a remarkable shot which barely missed killing McKeon, who was afterward wounded. He had been making signals to the engineers from the after conning tower, and was just stepping from



"VASCO NUNEZ DE BILBOA."



"PIZARRO," GUNBOAT.

sure, but many of them were small ones made by fragments of shells, and none of her injuries seemed to be of a nature that would not admit of prompt repair. The fourteen men left of her crew, working under Lieutenant Bailey of the "Wilmington," made such temporary repairs as enabled her to put to sea and steam back to Key West.

the door when a shot passed right through the tower from aft forward, carrying away the compass completely. The compass box had been directly in front of McKeon's face a moment before. Nearly every man on the boat had one or more narrow escapes. Gunner's Mate Cavanagh was serving the forward gun when a shot passed through the conning tower, on which the gun is mounted. Its holes are a fraction of an inch from where he stood. It was this shot that wrecked the steam steering gear. Several shots passed through the anchor engine and paint room compartment forward, and one shell exploded inside, setting fire to some shellac. The fire was extinguished before doing any great

damage. The shell that wrecked the port engine lodged in one of the intermediate cylinders, and did not explode. It was a 3-inch shell, apparently of American manufacture. In order to reach Key West this cylinder was cut out and the engine ran as triple expansion instead of quadruple.

"Jack the Ripper," the "Winslow's" pet parrot, fought all through the engagement. He strutted and flew about the after deck and conning tower, his feathers ruffled, and his eyes red with rage.

"Come on, now, come on!" or "Look out! look out, there!" he screamed again and again as the shots whistled

bearers, mostly gunners' mates and boatswains' mates, were detailed from the "Puritan," the "Cincinnati," the "Helena," and the "Miantonomoh" to the four heroes. Behind the hearses and escorts followed a long line of carriages containing officers from all the ships in the harbor and a large number of citizens.

Others followed on foot, and a big crowd had gathered at the cemetery before the arrival of the procession. Four graves had been dug in the coral sand not far from those holding the bodies of the men that died on the "Maine." The guard of bluejackets lined up on one side of the open



THE ATTACK ON MATANZAS—THE "PURITAN" FIRING ONE OF HER 13-INCH GUNS.

by him, and in the intervals he swore with the combined vocabulary and power of the entire crew.

There was another parrot on board, a smaller one, who didn't do much except to fight Jack ordinarily.

"He's got no name, and he's a bum," said one of the sailors, "but he let Jack alone and fought alongside the rest of us in the action."

There were a dozen chickens on board, and the sailors insisted that they too, deserved credit for remaining quietly under a torpedo tube astern.

The funeral of the four sailors who were shot to death in a Spanish trap in Cardenas Bay was held at Key West, May 12, 1898. A detail consisting of a

Heroes of the "Winslow." drummer, a bugler, and sixteen marines from the Panther headed the funeral procession.

There was also an escort of over 200 men from the warships in the harbor, which marched in sections behind the marines and each hearse. Six pall-

bearers on the arrival at the cemetery, with the escort of marines and the men from the torpedo boats, who acted as mourners, opposite them.

The black coffins were lowered into the shallow graves, and the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Higgs, Episcopal rector of the parish, read the burial service over each one, the sailors and marines standing with bowed heads in the slanting shadows of the moss-grown trees. The gleaming of marble slabs, crosses and monuments in the wind-swept cemetery, and the great, silent gathering of the whites and blacks of the city, who are usually chattering and vivacious, all lent an impressiveness to this hurried burial of the first men slain in a battle in the war.

Nor was the deep feeling shown during the services the only evidence given by the citizens of Key West of patriotic pride in the navy and their sympathy for the loss of the men who had been quartered there so long. Bareheaded men, women and children lined the entire route of the

procession, and every one of the hundreds of flags in the city was lowered to half-mast.

There were many floral tributes to the memory of the slain sailors. Nearly all Key West stood by when, after the burial services, concluding with the Lord's Prayer, the marine guard fired three volleys into the air and the bugler stepped forward and sounded the last taps.

The crowd was slow in breaking up, and hundreds slipped up for a last look into the graves, into which the sand and coral rock was already being heaped, before the crowd finally drew away.

The funeral of Ensign Worth Bagley, who was killed on the torpedo boat "Winslow" in the action off Cardenas as described, was held at Key West, May 13, 1898. A part of the full church services for the dead was read by the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Higgs in St. Paul's Episcopal Church here.

The interment was at Raleigh, N. C.

The body was escorted to the church and thence to the boat by a guard of fifty marines and an equal number of bluejackets from the torpedo boats now in the harbor, including a color guard of force for the draped flag and eight body kearns.

Ten junior officers acted as honorary pall-bearers, and the crew of the "Winslow," fourteen men, followed the hearse as mourners. The coffin was covered with a large flag, on which the dead man's sword rested among flowers.

The official report of the engagement made by the Spanish officers was as follows: "The fight at Cardenas

was opened at eight o'clock yesterday morning. Three cruisers and three smaller vessels slowly approached, but did not fire at first. A launch from one of them proceeded to the signal station. The men there were taken by surprise and all were made prisoners.



THE LAST STAND.

'Having obtained control of the signals the squadron then entered the bay and opened a hot fire a mile from shore. Colonel Luis Moncado commanded the Spanish forces, but had no artillery of sufficient calibre to reply to the fire. The 'Antonio Lopez,' an old transatlantic tug, and the small gunboat 'Ligera,' with a single gun, were



THE BOMBARDMENT OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

equally feeble, but both were pluckily worked until their ammunition was exhausted. The 'Antonio Lopez' was hit twelve times and is a hopeless wreck."

It was on May 12 that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs favorably reported the Newland's joint resolution

the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not



THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN PALACE.

providing for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. It read as follows:

WHEREAS, The government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America, all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the

Hawaiian Annexation Resolution.

United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore,

Resolved, That said cession is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and that

apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations.

The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs



HONOLULU AND ITS FINE HARBOR.

laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States, but the liability



FLOWER-SKILLERS IN HONOLULU.

of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

SECTION 2. That the commissioners hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SECTION 3. That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not



A FISH POND.

otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect."

Before the committee cast the final vote, Representative Williams, of Mississippi, moved to adopt the following as a substitute:

Cautioned. That the United States will view as an act of hostility any attempt upon the part of any government of Europe or Asia to take or hold possession of the Hawaiian Islands or to exercise upon any pretext or under any conditions sovereign authority therein.

On the afternoon before the fleet went into action, Admiral Sampson distributed among his vessels the following plan of procedure at San Juan. The plan was based on the prospect that he would find the Cape Verde fleet in the harbor:

The squadron will pass near Salinas Point, and then steer about east, to pass just outside the reefs off Cabras Island. The column is to be formed

as follows: The "Iowa" (flag), "Indiana," "New York," "Amphitrite" and "Terror." The "Detroit" is to go ahead of the "Iowa," distant 1,000 yards. The "Wompatuck" to keep on the "Iowa's" starboard bow, distant 500 yards. The "Detroit" and "Wompatuck" to sound constantly after land is closed, and to immediately signal if ten fathoms or less is obtained, showing at night a red light over the stern, and at daytime a red flag aft. The "Montgomery" to remain in the rear of the column, stopping outside of the fire from Morro, on the lookout for torpedo-boat destroyers. If Fort Canuelo fires, she is to silence it. The "Porter" will take station under the cover of the "Iowa" on the port side. The "Niagara" to remain westward off Salinas Point.

While approaching, a sharp lookout is to be kept on the coast between Salinas Point and Cabras Island for torpedo-boat destroyers. When near Cabras Island, one-half mile to one mile, the "Detroit" will rapidly cross the mouth of the harbor and be close under Morro to the westward, screened from the fire of Morro's western battery. If the old guns on the north side of Morro are opened she is to silence them. These two cruisers to keep on the lookout especially for Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers coming out of the harbor.

The "Porter," when the action begins, will cross the harbor mouth behind the "Iowa," and get close under the cliff to the eastward of the "Detroit," and torpedo any Spanish cruiser trying to get out of the harbor, but she is not to attack destroyers.

The "Wompatuck" will tow one of her boats, with its mast shipped, flying a red flag and having a boat's anchor on board, so arranged that she can stop the boat and anchor at the same time. She is to anchor the



RESIDENCE OF PRINCESS KAIULANI, HONOLULU.

boat in about ten fathoms, with Fort Canuelo and the western end of Cabras Island in range.

There will be two objects of attack, the batteries upon Morro and the men-of-war. If it is clear that Spanish vessels are lying in port, fire is to be opened upon them as soon as they are discernable over Cabras Island, the motions of the flagship being followed in this regard. If it should become evident, however, that neutral men-of-war are in the line of fire, a flag of truce will probably be sent in before fire on the vessels is opened. The "Porter" is to hold herself in readiness for this service.

Care must be taken to avoid striking the hospitals on Cabras Island. If it becomes necessary to silence the Morro batteries, a portion of the fire will be directed with this object. But the principal object is to destroy the ships.

After passing the harbor mouth, the "Iowa" will turn a little to starboard toward the town, and will then turn out with a starboard helm, and again pass to port, and after passing Cabras Island to the westward she will turn again with a starboard helm and pass as at first. Should this plan be changed, and it is decided to hold the ships in front of the entrance, the signal "stop" will be made at the proper time.

The "Indiana," "New York" and the monitors will follow the motions of the flagship, and remain in column. The course, after Fort



HAWAIIAN POLICEMEN TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Canuelo is brought into range with the west end of Cabras Island, will be east by south.

Should nightfall come with the port in the enemy's hands and the ships inside, the cruisers will take up positions just outside the harbor, the "Montgomery" to the eastward and the "Detroit" to the westward, with their batteries ready and the men at the guns. They will show no lights.

The other ships, in succession, will sweep the entrance of the harbor



VOLUNTEER COMPANY OF KANAKAS, HONOLULU.

and the channel leading into the anchorage with searchlights, to keep the torpedo-boat destroyers from coming out.

In case the enemy should attempt to escape from the port, fire is to be concentrated on the leading ship. Should the attempt be made at night, the searchlights in use are to be turned on her bridge and conning tower and are to be held there.



A NATIVE CANOE.

The fleet having been divided and properly disposed, Watson was placed in command of the Havana blockade, while Sampson proceeded upon a cruise of reconnoissance and investigation, with the double purpose of running down any venturing Spanish vessels he might meet, to

shell some of the towns fortified and held by the enemy, and to watch and to engage, if found, Cervera's fleet. With such objects in view Sampson set sail from Key West on the evening of May 4, and reached San Juan one week later, which he decided to bombard, with a view to testing rather than to destroying the fortifications of the city. On May 5, the fleet captured the Spanish barkentine "Lorenzo" of Barcelona, from Buenos Ayres for Havana, with dried meat. A prize crew from the "Detroit" took her to Key West. On May 6, the "Montgomery" went to Cape Haytien with dispatches.

The squadron steamed slowly to San Juan and arrived before daylight May 12. Just previous to the arrival, the monitors, cruisers and torpedo boats coaled, two by two, from the "Niagara." On the same day the "New York" hove to and lowered a boat. Then, as the Admiral entered the yawl, his flag was hauled down and set on a jack staff in the boat, and away she went over a rough sea to the "Iowa," which the Admiral boarded with his staff. San Juan light was made before morning. The "Detroit" was in the lead, the "Wampatuck," the "Iowa," the "Indiana," the "New York," the "Am-

phitrite" and the "Terror" following in a line two miles long. The town of San Juan stands on a peninsula extending west-erly, parallel with the mainland. On the extreme west end is an old fort, but the batteries to the east are mostly new. The fleet, looking for the Spanish ships, steamed to the harbor, the men at quarters, the decks sanded, the speed five knots an hour. They held in until the "Detroit" was less than a mile from the old fort. The gunners in the old fort opened on the "Iowa," where-upon the squadron was ordered to return the fire. The "Iowa's" forward turret guns fired first at the west angle of the fort; then she swung round her after guns and let go her starboard broadside. The "Detroit," at her slowest speed, began broadside firing. The "Indiana" steamed up, also firing. The "Detroit" drove the gunners away again and again. The "Iowa" selected one fort, and as the ships approached, each opened, firing turret and broadside guns. The "Detroit," in her exposed position, pluckily kept in short range, and her guns did terrific execution. Except the "Detroit" and the "Montgomery," which were ordered out of range, the ships steamed in an ellipse in front of the forts three times.

On the first round they shot too low, but they got the elevation on the second round, and the shots hit the forts and passed over the hills, falling in the town. The first shot was fired by the "Iowa" at 5.15 o'clock. The last round ended



CUTTING SUGAR-CANE—ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

at 8.15. Captain Dayton, of the "Detroit," unarmored, was exposed to all the shore guns, but bravely held his position and was not struck once.



FORT STREET, IN HONOLULU.

One man was killed on board the "New York" and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ship resulted.

SAMPSON.

The dispatch was carried to St. Thomas by the auxiliary cruiser "Yale."

Frank Wildmark, seamen, reported killed, was a native of Finland, was naturalized in New York city and enlisted there. His next of kin is Gustave Ericsson, who lives in



THE AMENITIES OF CAMP LIFE.

Finland. Samuel Feltman, whose leg was broken, according to the news reports, was an ordinary seaman. He was born in New York city and enlisted there. His next of kin or best friend was Joseph Alexander of 91 Willett street, New York city. Raymond C. Hill, also reported wounded, an apprentice boy. He was born in Covington, England. His nearest relative is Joseph Hill of 140 Ward street, Paterson, N. J. John Mitchell, another wounded man, was born in Constantinople. As far as the Navy Department knew he had no relatives. Wildmark and Feltman were on the "New York." Hill and Mitchell were on the "Iowa."

On May 13, Prime Minister Sagasta announced to his cabinet that he had received a dispatch from the Governor of Porto Rico, reporting that the Spanish forts had fiercely resisted the attack of the American squadron and had compelled Admiral Sampson to retire from San Juan. The Governor added that one of the American warships had to be towed out of action. The Americans, according to the Governor, must have sustained great loss. The Spanish loss was trifling.



"COME, WAKE UP!"

Later official despatches from Porto Rico said that the American squadron was repulsed at San Juan. Eleven ships bombarded the fortifications and the town, but were gloriously beaten back by the Spanish batteries, which were armed with Krupp 11-inch guns and did splendid execution.

The Spanish official account of the engagement between the American squadron and the fortification at San Juan, Porto Rico, said that the damage done by the American fire was inconsiderable and the losses of the Spaniards insignificant.

The despatches added: "The enemy caused slight damage

to our batteries and military buildings. Some civilians were wounded. Among the garrison and volunteers two were killed and three wounded. There was much enthusiasm in San Juan. The civil population were quite calm."

The Governor concluded: "I am highly satisfied with the conduct of everybody."

The Admiral and all the officers save only those stationed under cover fought on the bridge or about the decks. Admiral Sampson went from point to point on the bridge and deck as the exigencies of the smoke made convenient, and to say this is to describe the acts of every officer whose duty permitted a choice of position. There was no case of flinching among the men or officers, and the fact that the captain and others on each ship were on deck facing the fire was a matter of observation.

One officer, talking about the disagreeable features of the battle, said that the sharp reports of the rapid-fire rifles were painful. He did not mind the blasts of the 12-inch guns. Admiral Sampson used cotton in his ears to deaden the



ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME.

concussion, and said he did not suffer from the reports of either the large or small guns.

This is the story of the bombardment of San Juan as seen afloat and gathered during interviews, necessarily brief, with each ship after the battle. Apparently the battle was an unimportant incident of the war like the bombardment of Matanzas. It proved the lack of training of the Spanish and coolness and ability of the Americans, nothing more, for the effects of the attack were inappreciable, so small was the actual damage done.

At St. Thomas a white-haired Dane asked how many shots were fired from the fleet.

"More than six hundred," was the reply.

"The soldiers, they are nothing," said he, "but think of the unfortunates who were not to blame."

Because of the failure of the insurgents to keep their appointments, the attempt to land companies E and G, First United States Infantry, at Cabanas Bay, May 12, 1898 proved a failure, but there was a *Our First Fight in Cuba.* lively brush between our men and the Spanish, in which as usual the Americans were easily victorious. The expedition was in command of Captain J. H. Dorst, U. S. A., and it carried 500 rifles, 6,000



ADMIRAL SAMPSON SILENCING THE BATTERIES AT SAN JUAN—HOT AND EFFECTIVE WORK BY THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON



GENERAL VIEW OF SAN JUAN AS IT APPEARED JUST BEFORE SAMPSON'S BOMBARDMENT

REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON TENDERS THE CITY



HOLES IN SMOKE-STACK OF BATTLE SHIP "NEW YORK," CAUSED BY SPANISH SHELL AT SAN JUAN.



ADMIRAL SAMPSON AND LIEUTENANT STAUNTON TAKING THEIR MORNING "CONSTITUTIONAL."



ASSISTANT SURGEON SPEAR AND ELLIOTT, WHO ATTENDED THE WOUNDED ON THE "NEW YORK" AT SAN JUAN.



"BRIDGE, THERE!"—LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER POTTER HAILING THE "NEW YORK'S" SIGNAL BRIDGE.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.—*Drawn on the spot by our special artist, F. C. Schell*



THE "NEW YORK" TOWING THE MONITOR "TERROR" TO SAN JUAN.

MENT.
COMPLIMENTS OF OUR NAVY TO SAN JUAN.



BETTER RAGS WITH HONOR THAN PATCHES WITH DISHONOR.

rounds of ammunition and a large stock of supplies intended for the insurgents.

Off Havana the gunboats "Manning" and "Wasp" joined the "Gussie," and they proceeded together to Punta Frias, on the west coast of Cardenas Bay. It was thought that the movements of the vessels were observed from the forts of Havana, and a warning sent to the towns along the coast, for when the "Gussie" came to anchor and the expedition landed under the protection of the guns of the "Wasp" and "Manning," it was promptly fired upon from ambush.

In reply the gunboats let drive at the thicket in which the Spaniards were concealed, and the soldiers ashore kept up a lively fusillade in the same direction.

After about a quarter of an hour's firing the Spanish

retreated, and a number of them were killed and wounded. The only American hurt was C. Archibald, of San Francisco, who suffered a flesh wound in the arm.

As the insurgents did not put in an appearance to receive the arms and stores, it was decided to re-embark, and, after sending a few more shots in the direction in which the Spaniards had fled, the gunboats and the "Gussie" left the bay.

The gunboats returned to their stations with the blockading squadron, and the "Gussie," with the soldiers on board, headed for Key West.

*Spain's Fleet
Sighted.*

On May 14, 1898, the important information came to the government that the Spanish squadron had been sighted off



THE FIRST BLOODY ENGAGEMENT ON CUBAN SOIL.

MIDNIGHT ATTACK OF SPANISH SOLDIERS BRAVELY MET BY THE UNITED STATES MARINES WITH THE AID OF THE SEARCH LIGHTS OF THE "MARBLEHEAD," AT GUANTANAMO BAY, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12.
FOUR OF OUR MARINES WERE KILLED IN THIS ENGAGEMENT.

the island of Curacao, a Dutch possession near the coast of Venezuela.

The information came from Willemstadt, Curacao Island, and was to the effect that the fleet was sighted off that port,



THIRD SQUADRON, GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS, MAJOR JAMES H. MONTHEITH COMMANDING.

and that later two of the cruisers came into the harbor and received and sent dispatches.

Curacao lies to the west and south of Martinique. The distance between the two places is about 500 miles. From Curacao to Cienfuegos, by way of Kingston, Jamaica, the distance is about one thousand miles. Accepting as true the report that the Cape Verde squadron was seen off



OFFICERS OF FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE, FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Curacao, it was apparent, according to naval officers, that the enemy was seeking to make some port on the south coast of Cuba, either Cienfuegos or Santiago, without danger of meeting Admiral Sampson's squadron. Admiral Sampson was presumably steaming westward in the hope of encountering the enemy off the northern coast of Cuba or the island of Hayti. While the reported move of the Spanish



FIRST SQUADRON, GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS, MAJOR L. H. FRENCH COMMANDING.

ships was a good one, if the intention was to give Admiral Sampson a wide berth, in proceeding to Cuba, it was regarded among naval officers as poor general strategy, for Sampson would have plenty of time to make his plans and proceed against his opponent, with a pretty fair knowledge of where he could be found. A careful watch was accordingly main-

tained with the view of intercepting Cervera when he should turn northward.

Sampson was still cruising along the east coast, or among the Windward Islands, out of the reach of communication with Washington, and Commodore Schley, with his flying squadron, was ordered to skirt the west coast of Cuba, to prevent Cervera from reaching Havana, believed to be his objective point. There was, therefore, a double watch, which must sooner or later result in the finding of the Spanish fleet, and a decisive engagement was accordingly expected for several days.

In the meantime energetic measures were taken to destroy cable communication between Cuba and Spain. The



HOW THE INDIANA REGIMENTS WERE BROUGHT INTO TAMPA

telegraph was still working between Cienfuegos and Santiago, and thence by way of Martinique and Spain. To cut this connection several efforts were made. The first attempt was on the day the "Winslow" received her hurts, May 11, when the "Marblehead" and "Nashville" grappled the cable, but the exposed men, working from open boats drew the fire from them.



THE "PRAIRIE SCHOONERS" UTILIZED BY THE INDIANA REGIMENTS.

A few hours before the "Winslow" was caught in the Spanish trap off Cardenas four boat crews of men from the "Marblehead" and the "Nashville" went through a somewhat similar experience off Cienfuegos, on the opposite side of Cuba. The fire that rained on them was from a thousand rifles and machine guns handled in rifle pits on the beach less than ninety feet from where the boats lay, and the record was two killed, two mortally wounded, and four seriously wounded of the forty men who were in the boats. Of the Spanish loss no estimate could be made, but men were seen to fall by hundreds, and though it was probable many stumbled in the haste of their flight to cover, many never rose again.

Undeterred by the failure of this first effort, a second was made two days later. The fleet in the neighborhood consisted of the cruiser "Marblehead," which had been on the station three weeks; the gunboat "Nashville," which had been there two weeks, and the converted revenue cutter

**150 Minutes
Under Fire.**

"Windom," which had arrived two days before. The station had been a quiet one except for a few brushes with some Spanish gunboats which occasionally ventured a very little



KING OF SPAIN, ALPHONSO XIII.

way out of Cienfuegos harbor. Commander McCalla, of the "Marblehead," ranking officer, instructed Lieutenant Anderson to call for volunteers to cut the cable. Anderson issued the call on both the cruiser and the gunboat, and three times the desired number of men offered to serve and none backed down, even after repeated warnings by Anderson that the service was especially dangerous.

"I want you men to understand," he said, "that you are not ordered to do this work and do not have to unless you want to."

The men nearly tumbled over one another in their eagerness to be selected. In the end Anderson had simply the pick of the entire crew of the two ships.

A cutter containing twelve men and a steam launch containing six were manned from each ship, and a guard of marines and men to man the 1-pound guns of the launches

low and covered by a dense growth of high grass and reeds. The lighthouse stands on an elevation behind which, as well as hidden in the long grass, were known to be a large number of rifle pits and some masked machine and 1-pound guns. These the Spaniards deserted as fast as the ships' fire reached them. As their answering fire slackened and died out the boats were ordered in shore.

They advanced in double column. The launches under Lieutenant Anderson and Ensign McGruder, of the "Nashville," went ahead, with their sharpshooters and gunners looking eagerly for targets, and the cutters were behind with the grappling irons out, and the men peering into the green water for a sight of the cables.

At a distance of 200 feet from shore the launches stopped and the cutters went ahead, covered as far as possible by the launches.

The first cable was picked up about ninety feet off shore. No sooner had the work of cutting it begun than the Spanish fire recommenced, the soldiers skulking back to their deserted rifle pits and rapid-fire guns through the high grass. The launches replied to the fire, and the answers from the ships quickened, but though the Spanish fire slackened momentarily, every now and then it grew stronger.

The men in the boats cut a long chunk out of the first cable and stowed it away

for safety, and then went grappling for the next. Meantime the Spaniards were firing low in an evident endeavor to sink the cutters, but many of their shots fell short. The second cable was finally grappled and the men with the pipe cutters went to work on it. Several men were kept at the oars to hold the cutters in position, and the first man wounded was



GENERAL RAMON BLANCO, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CUBA.

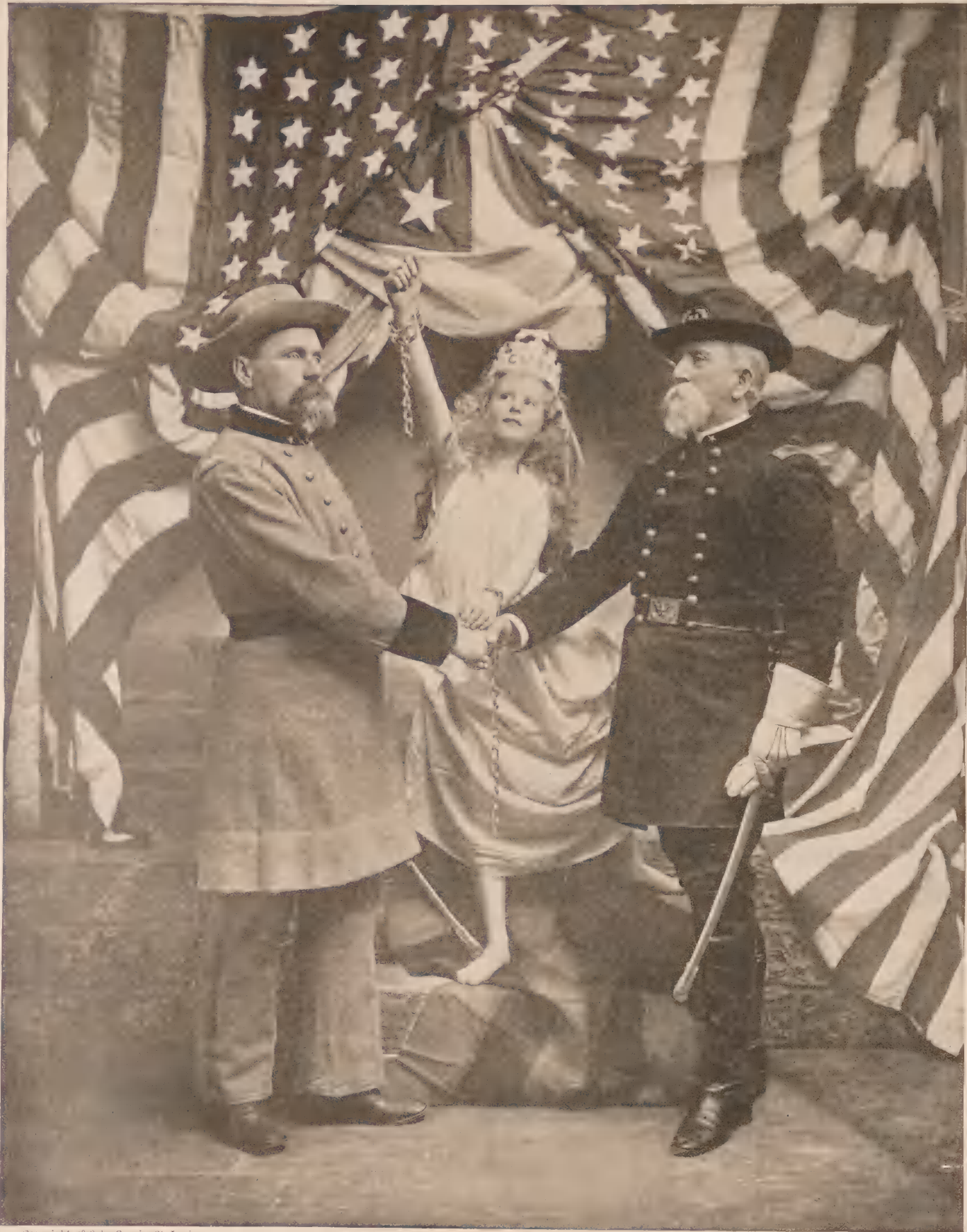


SPANISH MARINES IN SQUARE FORMATION.

were put on board. In the meantime the "Marblehead" had taken a position 1,000 yards off shore opposite the Colorado Point lighthouse, which is on the east side of the narrow entrance to Cienfuegos harbor and just to the east of the cable landing, and with the "Nashville," a little further to the west, had begun shelling the beach. The beach there is



THE CITY AND HARBOR OF MATANZAS.



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THE NORTH AND SOUTH UNITED.

one of these. No one else in the boat knew it, however, till he fainted in his seat from loss of blood.

Others took the cue from this, and there was not a groan or a complaint from the two boats as the bullets that were coming thicker and faster every minute began to bite flesh every now and then. The men simply possessed themselves in patience, and went on with their work. They did not even have the satisfaction of returning the Spanish fire, but the marines in the stern of the boats shot hard enough for all. Again and again they grunted approval as the men their sights had covered, dropped.

The second cable was finally cut, and the third, a smaller one, was grappled and hoisted to the surface. The fire of the Spanish had reached its maximum. It is estimated that

1,000 rifles and guns were speaking, and the men who handled them grew incautious and exposed themselves in groups here and there. "Use shrapnel" came the signals for the ships, and can after can exploded over the Spaniards. It was too much for them, and they broke and ran to cover.

This cover was a sort of fortification behind the light-house, and to this place they dragged a number of their machine guns and again opened fire on the cutters. The shots from behind the light-house could not be answered so well from the launches, and the encouraged Spaniards fired all the oftener. Man after man in the boats was hit, but none let a sound escape him. Like silent machines the

*Beaten Off by
a Deadly Fire.*

men worked grimly hacking and tearing at the third cable. For a half hour they had worked on that cable, but the fire from behind the lighthouse was getting too deadly, and reluctantly, at Lieutenant Anderson's signal, the cable was dropped and the boats retreated.

The work had lasted two hours and a half, but the time seemed only a moment to those who had not been wounded. The "Windom," which had laid out of range with a collier, was now ordered in, and Dr. J. C. Travus was called to attend the wounded. The "Windom" was ordered in to shell the lighthouse, which had not been fired on before, according to the usages of international law. It had been used as a shelter by the Spaniards. The revenue boat's rapid-fire guns riddled the lighthouse in short order, and soon a shell from the 4-inch gun, which was in charge of Lieutenant R. O. Crisp, struck it fair, exploded, and toppled it over.

With the collapse of their protection, the Spaniards broke and ran again. Their rush inland was like the obstacle race at the end of a circus, only their haste was to escape death from the screaming shrapnel that was bursting all around them. At the fall of the lighthouse the "Marblehead" signaled "Well done," and then a moment later "Cease firing."

All three cables at Cienfuegos belonged to the Cuban Marine Company. The smaller one, which was not cut, extended no further east than Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba



RALLY IN SQUADS.

province. The other two run to Santiago de Cuba, where connection was made with lines to both Jamaica and Hayti.

The following official report of the engagement at



COLONEL MELVIN GRIGSBY, COMMANDING FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE, FIRST ARMY CORPS.



FIELD AND STAFF OF GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS—COLONEL GRIGSBY SEATED IN THE CENTRE.

The only man killed instantly was a marine named Ragan. A sailor from one of the boats died of his wounds the same day. Commander Maynard, of the "Nashville," was grazed across the chest, and Lieutenant Winslow was wounded in the hand.



SECOND SQUADRON, GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS, MAJOR R. W. STEWART COMMANDING.

Cienfuegos was made public by the Navy Department at 1 o'clock May 14:

"SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, WASHINGTON:

"The 'Windom' arrived this morning with the following men dead or wounded: Patrick Regan, private marine, dead. Herman W. Kuchneister, private marine, shot through the jaw; probably fatal. Harry Hendrickson, seaman, shot through liver; probably fatal. Ernest Suntenich, apprentice, first-class, fracture of right leg. John J. Doran, boatswain's mate, second class, gunshot wound right buttock. John Davis, gunner's mate, third class, wound right leg. Robert Valz, seaman of the 'Nashville,' seriously wounded. William Levery, apprentice, first-class, wound right leg; very slight. Lieutenant Cameron Winslow, slight wound of hand. The casualties occurred in cutting the cables at Cienfuegos. Commander McCalla's report summary: 'Lieutenant Winslow placed in command of steam and sailing launches of "Nashville"; Lieutenant Anderson, second in command. Boats to drag for and cut cables under the protection of the guns of "Marblehead" and "Nashville"; succeeded in cutting cables leading to south and west, but not third cable, in shore, under the fire from infantry on shore with Maxim guns. Lighthouse

The Killed and Wounded.

destroyed when enemy took shelter there. The officers and men performed their work with the utmost coolness and intrepidity, under most trying circumstances. McCalla's report mailed. Remey. Robert Valz, seaman, enlisted at San Francisco a year and a half ago. His mother is Mrs. Emma Valz, residing at Wildwood, California. Lieutenant Cameron Winslow, who was slightly wounded, is a son of the officer who commanded the old 'Kearsarge' in her action with the 'Alabama,' in whose honor the torpedo boat badly damaged at Cardenas this week was named. Patrick Regan, the marine killed on the 'Marblehead,' was enlisted at Brooklyn, September 1, 1896. He was born

guardian, John Hickey, lives at 1310 Clarion street. He has seen two years of service."

The official report of Commander B. H. McCalla, of the cruiser "Marblehead," who was the senior officer present at the engagement off Cienfuegos, was received at the Navy Department by mail. *Official Report of Commander McCalla.* The following extracts from it were posted by the Bureau of Navigation:

"At the recent action off Cienfuegos Lieutenant Southerland commanded the 'Eagle,' Lieutenant Cameron McK. Winslow the steam launches and sailing launches from the 'Nashville' and 'Marblehead,' with Lieutenant A. E. Anderson second in command. There were four boats used, and their orders were to drag for and cut the cables off Cienfuegos, under the protection of the guns of the 'Nashville' and 'Marblehead.' An infantry and cavalry force posted about the cable house was first driven from its position by the guns of the 'Nashville' and 'Marblehead.' The four launches then dragged for and succeeded in cutting the cables; the cable house was destroyed by the guns. A small inshore cable was found, but the infantry force, with a Maxim gun, at a distance of only 150 yards, kept up such a hot fire as to prevent the cable being grappled, particularly as the enemy had retreated into the gullies and ravines, where they could no longer be reached by the fire from the ships. The enemy, having finally concealed themselves in the lighthouse and opened fire on the boats from that point, the ships opened fire upon the lighthouse and destroyed it.

"Lieutenant Winslow was wounded in the hand; Patrick Regan, private marine, was killed; Ernest Suntenich, apprentice, has since died; six other men were wounded. I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men engaged in the four

boats cutting the cables. Their work was performed with the utmost coolness and intrepidity under the most trying circumstances, and I shall later have the honor to call special attention to their conduct."

Key West Harbor was a busy place. There were anchored there a dozen large warships, half as many vessels of the mosquito fleet, several torpedo boats, all the prize ships so far brought in, half a dozen newspaper dispatch boats, a number of colliers, supply and relief boats, and the hospital ship "Solace." Besides, there were the steamers from Tampa, Miami, New York and other ports, and the schooners that regularly put in there. Launches, shore



SPANISH WARFARE.

at Sligo, Ireland, and was about twenty-five years of age. John Davis, gunner's mate, third class, who was wounded in the leg, was born in Germany. He has been in the navy about five years. His next of kin is J. Davis, 186 East Second street, New York. John J. Doran, boatswain's mate, second class, was born in Boston, and has been in the navy ten years. Next of kin, Matthew Doran 44 Spring street, Fall River, Massachusetts. Harry Hendrickson, seaman, is a native of Finland. He has served in the navy two years. His next of kin is Olaf Tovorin, Bjornborg, Finland. Ernest Suntenich, first-class apprentice, was born in Brooklyn, where his father now resides. William Levery, first-class apprentice, is a Philadelphian, and his

Busy Days at Key West.



TARS STRIPPED FOR ACTION, WORKING THE MONITOR "PURITAN'S" MONSTER THIRTEEN-INCH GUN. IT WAS A SHELL, FIRED AT A DISTANCE OF TWO AND A HALF MILES, THAT SILENCED THE SPANISH BATTERIES AT MATANZAS.

boats, gigs, dingies and catboats moved constantly between the ships and the shore and between ships. The wharves where coal and stores might be taken on board were lined three deep with tugboats, dispatch boats, torpedo boats and gunboats, which shifted and changed about at all hours of the day and night. Even the berths of the regular line boats were occupied by other crafts while the steamers were not tied up at them.



BATTERY "A" OFF FOR DRILL, AT CAMP HASTINGS, MT. GRENA, PENNSYLVANIA.

The available water front of Key West is comparatively small. For half a mile eastward from Fort Taylor, at the southwestern extremity of the island, there is only one pier. This is a long one and is the government coal wharf. Next comes the bathhouse dock, a flimsy landing for small boats, a large number of which were at anchor in the sheltered bay contiguous to the fort. This bay is bordered by a concrete sea-wall, back of which are a few very picturesque houses, each

an important department of the city works. The pier at the foot of Duval street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, was half under water, and a large sign warned everybody that "a portion of this dock is unsafe."

The anchorages for the different classes of ships then in the harbor were kept fairly separate. The larger warships were all at the western and outer end of the harbor, off the fort, and the naval station. At the opposite end of the harbor were the



GOV. HASTINGS CONSULTING COL. CORYELL, OF THE TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD, AT CAMP HASTINGS, MT. GRENA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Spanish prizes in a long double line. Between these two anchorages were the smaller warships, the newspaper boats, and the traders. At night, when all these vessels displayed their anchor lights, the sight was a very beautiful one, and the sound of the ships' bells every half hour added further charm to the scene. The ships of the mosquito fleet seemed never to be at rest. Others of the fleet were quiet enough from ten



CARTING CAMP BAGGAGE TO THE TRANSPORTS AT TAMPA.

with a front yard full of palm trees and other tropical vegetation. Beyond the bathhouse dock comes the naval station, and then a line of wharves at which the regular steamers make their landings. Still further to the eastward are several piers for trading schooners, and beyond these was another bay full of small boats. This series of landing places comprised the whole available water front, and the poor condition of the piers was sufficient evidence that their care had not been regarded as

o'clock at night until the next morning, but the mosquito boats, like their namesakes, seemed to take no rest. The chief work of the blockade was being done by these vessels, and they slipped in and out of Key West harbor almost as quietly as they glided along the Cuban shore. The torpedo boats always tied up at a pier when possible, and usually remained in one place during their stay in port. The former tugboats

*A Night Among
the Blockaders.*

New York City
April 30th 1883.

Dear Badeau:

I beg your pardon
for not answering your letter
regarding my views about the
capabilities of the defenses of the
harbor of Havana to resist any
navy. I supposed I had
answered it, but your last
letter reminds me that I
have not. On my visit to
Havana three years ago I
had the opportunity of seeing

the forts and armament. Both are
formidable, and with additions that
could easily be made before
any country could attack them,
impregnable from direct
attacks. But I should not
regard Havana as a difficult
place to capture with a
combined Army & Navy.
It would have to be done
however by effecting a landing
elsewhere and cutting off land
communication with army while
the Navy would surprise the
same service on the water.

The hostility of the native population to the Spanish
authority would make this a comparatively easy task
for any first class power, and especially easy for
the United States in case of a war with Spain.

I have no special news to write you. Buck
& Jesse have returned from abroad all well.

Yours truly
U. S. Grant

HOW GENERAL GRANT SAID HE WOULD CAPTURE HAVANA FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

A remarkable letter, written by General U. S. Grant to General Badeau, his intimate friend, almost exactly fifteen years ago, we reproduce in fac-simile, by courtesy of James Grant Wilson, of New York City, the owner of the precious relic of America's greatest soldier. The letter reads as follows:

"DEAR BADEAU:

"I beg your pardon for not answering your letter requesting my views about the capabilities of the defenses of the harbor of Havana to resist any navy. I supposed I had answered it, but your last letter reminds me that I have not. On my visit to Havana three years ago I had the opportunity of seeing the forts and armament. Both are formidable, and with additions that could easily be made before any country could attack them, impregnable from direct attack. But I should not regard Havana as a difficult place to capture with a combined army and navy. It would have to be done however by effecting a landing elsewhere and cutting off land communication with army while the navy would perform the same service on the water. The hostility of the native population to the Spanish authority would make this a comparatively easy task for any first-class power, and especially easy for the United States in case of a war with Spain. I have no special news to write you. Buck and Jesse have returned from abroad all well.

"Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT."

NEW YORK CITY, April 30th, 1883.



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ANOTHER SPANISH VICTORY.

took on all coal and supplies from shore also, and they did it a little at a time and were seldom to be found twice in the same place. The converted yachts came to the piers as often as possible, but generally took on stores from lighters while at anchor in the harbor.

The gunboats and all heavier warships were unable to tie up at a wharf, on account of their projecting guns, and they never approached the shore. Coal was put on them directly from the colliers in which it had been brought there, and other stores were transferred by lighters, or, when in small parcels, by the ship's launches or gigs. From sunrise until ten o'clock at night these launches and gigs moved about without rest, and they did not begin to make trips enough to accommodate the officers who wished to go ashore. There were enough small boats manned by local longshoremen, mostly colored, to supply this demand, and the officers also traveled by the newspaper launches occasionally.

The next busiest ships in the harbor were the newspaper boats, which passed in and out at all hours of the day, and there was as much uncertainty concerning their whereabouts at times as there was about the movements of Admiral Sampson's fleet.

Citizens at Key West got used to the presence of the ships and did not pay much attention to their arrival or departure. When the prizes first began to come in there was a good deal of interest and enthusiasm over them.

The prizes always came in flying the Stars and Stripes above the Spanish colors. They generally anchored in the lower end of the harbor among the warships. The first official visit on board was paid by the doctor of the port, whose boat, a white launch named "Annie," was about the busiest vessel in the harbor. After the visit of the doctor, the officer, usually an ensign, in charge of the prize crew brought the ship's papers ashore and handed them over to



CAMP AT THE PRESIDIO, NEAR SAN FRANCISCO. JUST BEFORE RECEIVING ORDERS TO "BREAK CAMP."



THREE MINUTES AFTER THE ORDER WAS RECEIVED TO "BREAK CAMP."



READY TO MOVE—SIX MINUTES AFTER THE ORDER TO "BREAK CAMP" WAS RECEIVED.



SPANISH CUTLASS EXERCISES.

the United States Marshal. The District Attorney then libeled the ship, and the Marshal placed his deputies on board, relieving the prize crew until such time as the

members, and Captain John R. Bartlett, Chief of the Naval Intelligence Office and Superintendent of the Coast Line Signal Service. Maps of Cuban waters and tables of distances were consulted, and the plan of campaign against the Spanish squadron was mapped out.

The naval strategists did not know whether to be glad or sorry that the Cape Verde squadron had arrived at Santiago. They were growing sensitive under the criticism of their conduct, however thoughtless and unjust most of these criticisms obviously were, and were nervous over a possible escape of the enemy. With nearly all the American naval vessels at the other end of Cuba, there was ample opportunity for Cervera to make another quick movement with his fleet ships and be out of reach of Sampson or Schley before either could get to Santiago or some other place on the south coast. The cute game which Cervera played, and his success in moving from place to place in the West Indies, rounding up finally at a Cuban port, showed the administration that it had a good sailor to deal with.

The opinion expressed in official circles was that Cervera touched at Santiago, not only to communicate with Blanco, but to rouse enthusiasm in Spain and Cuba.

One thing that the strategists did not overlook, was that the Cape Verde squadron was shut off from getting supplies in the West Indies, except at Cuban ports and from their own transports. Only two Cuban ports were open to



EXERCISE DRILL OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT CHICKAMAUGA CAMP.

hearing before the prize commission. In the meantime anything perishable in the ship's cargo was removed and sold, and the amount it brought credited to the ship. Within a few hours after the arrival of a prize a government tug usually towed her up the bay to an anchorage among the other prizes. After the first day in port the prizes fly no flags.

The Navy Department acknowledged May 20, 1898, that the Spanish squadron had reached Santiago de Cuba. This it did in the following official bulletin posted by the Bureau of

To Meet Spanish Fleet. Navigation:

"The department has information which is believed to be authentic, that the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera is at Santiago de Cuba."

At the Cabinet meeting earlier in the day, Secretary Long told his colleagues that he was satisfied of the accuracy of the newspaper reports about Cervera's movements.

The source of the information on which the Bureau of Navigation based its announcement that the Cape Verde squadron was at the Cuban port came from Mr Dent, the United States Consul at Kingston, where the first news on the subject was received.

The immediate effect of the confirmatory advices was a special meeting of the Strategy Board in the office of Secretary Long. Those present, besides Secretary Long, were Admiral Montgomery Sicard, the chairman of the board; Captain A. S. Barker, Captain A. T. Mahan and Captain A. S. Crowninshield,

Cervera. These were Santiago, his station, and Cienfuegos further along the southern coast, where the few United States gunboats engaged in maintaining the blockade were not sufficiently formidable to cope with the big armored cruisers of the enemy. Manzanillo was the only other



LOADING A CRUISER AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

available port on the south side. His evident object was to avoid a fight while keeping the United States naval forces guessing where he was, and that he would like to have gone to Havana harbor.

Senor Aunon, Minister of Marine, received the following message from Admiral Cervera:

"Santiago, June 10, 1898: This morning I have, without incident, entered this port accompanied by the squadron. Cervera."

Senor Aunon immediately went to the residence of Premier Sagasta, to whom he communicated the information, and then to the palace to lay the dispatch before the Queen Regent. Her Majesty, however, had already retired, and the news was conveyed to her by the Infanta Isabel.

Senor Aunon next visited the Admiralty Office, from which he dispatched a telegram to Admiral Cervera conveying his congratulations.

Later Admiral Cervera telegraphed to the government as follows: "Entered the port of Santiago de Cuba yesterday without incident, accompanied by the squadron. Saw two

to going to Cuba or to any place which the administration might indicate, but many of the regiments which had been ordered to remain in their own States "for coast defence and reserve," protested against the assignment to such duty. They all preferred to be ordered into a general campaign, or at least to one of the mobilization points in the South, where they might expect to be ordered at an early time for service in Cuba.

The firing at Santiago de Cuba on Wednesday, May 18, 1898, was between the Spaniards and two American vessels. Acting under orders from Admiral Sampson, the auxiliary cruiser "St. Louis" and the tug "Wompatuck," went to Santiago for the purpose of cutting the cable. The cable was picked up within range of the guns of Morro Castle, and the Spaniards at once opened fire on the Americans.

Two sand batteries and one mortar battery on the shore at the bottom of the height on which the Morro is situated joined in the firing, to which the Americans responded.



TELLING STORIES AROUND THE CAMP-FIRE.

American warships off Santiago. They withdrew upon the arrival of the Spanish ships."

The Queen Regent wired her congratulations to Admiral Cervera.

As the military occupation of Cuba seemed likely to be undertaken in a few days, the preparations for landing troops in the island went on rapidly. One of the principal difficulties was the lack of proper equipment for the troops. Ammunition was also wanting, there being only about 10,000,000 rounds of cartridges for the army.

Reports from the recruiting stations in the various States showed that the total number of men accepted for the volunteer army up to May 20, 1898, was about 104,000.

The War Department received many protests from State authorities in regard to the assignment of the volunteers for service. There was no case on record of an objection

The aim of the Spanish gunners was atrociously bad. The men who were detailed to cut the cable grappled from the deck of the "St. Louis." They found it with little difficulty, and coolly lifted it to the forecastle of the "St. Louis," where it was cut, the Spaniards meanwhile doing their best to disable the cruiser.

The engagement was lively while it lasted. The "St. Louis" brought her total armament of four 6-pounders into play, while the "Wompatuck" used her one 3-pounder. With this small armament the Americans finally succeeded in silencing all but two or three of the Spanish guns.

Neither of the American vessels was seriously damaged. A topmast backstay on the "St. Louis" was shot away, and the pilot house of the "Wompatuck" was slightly splintered. One man on the "St. Louis" had a finger broken by a flying fragment of a shell while handling the cable.



UNIFORMS AND TYPES OF THE ARMY—NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

When the Americans had completed their work at Santiago they proceeded some twenty miles to the eastward, where they entered the Bay of Guantamo, they being under orders to cut the cable there also.

While they were picking up the cable in the bay the Spanish batteries opened fire on them, but the guns, being small and poorly handled, were ineffective. Two well-placed shots from the "St. Louis" secured comparative quiet, and the work of further crippling Blanco's communication with the outside world was peacefully accomplished. The Americans laughed at the gunnery of the Spaniards. They were highly pleased with the success of their task.

The Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was bottled up in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba without likelihood of escape. American ships guarded the narrow entrance to the harbor.

Definite information to that effect was received at the Navy Department May 24, 1898, and while, for reasons of their own, the officials would not make a positive statement on the subject, they practically admitted that Cervera had been caught.

"You may quote me as saying that we expect the Spanish fleet is at Santiago," was Secretary Long's guarded remark. This was said by the Secretary shortly after an official bulletin had been issued by the Bureau of Navigation denying the rumors of an engagement in the Windward Passage. That bulletin was very conservative and not at all general in its terms, but it was not posted until a dispatch had been received absolutely showing that the department was not wrong in its understanding that the enemy's vessels were hiding within the protection and shelter afforded by the guns and the land-locked bay of Santiago.



F. Cresson Schell.

NEWARK

ALEXANDER

IOWA

ABARENDA

OREGON

SCINDIA

YANKEE DIXIE

Y-26MITE

A PART OF THE FLEET BEFORE SANTIAGO.

With the certainty that Cervera had not left Santiago, naval officers wondered why he allowed himself to be caught in such a trap, for he had no chance of escape according to the best views obtainable. The opinion was almost general that at least one of his armored cruisers was in such condi-



THE COMPANY MESS.

tion when the fleet arrived that she could not be repaired in time to depart before the American ships appeared. This theory coincided with the information which came to the Navy Department that two of Cervera's ships had "gone lame," an extremely likely condition on such a long voyage as that of the Cape Verde fleet. There was

ing fire may be delivered upon advancing ships, while, on account of its altitude, an effective bombardment is impossible. These conditions, which it must be admitted are not inconsiderable, prompted Cervera to take refuge within the harbor, where his safety appeared assured, and here he remained until the morning of July 3, as will be presently related.

An entirely new phase was given to the offensive operations of the United States, both naval and military, when it became known that Admiral Cervera's squadron was in the bay of Santiago. Objections to inaugurating a vigorous campaign in Cuba on account of the approach of the rainy season were brushed aside in the feeling of confidence that succeeded the anxiety regarding the purpose of the Spanish fleet. Many suggestions were considered relating to the character of the program which might now be carried out without fear of Cervera's armorclads and destroyers. The desire of the military authorities to begin invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico as soon as possible, depended, to a large extent, however, on the resources of the naval service, and careful attention was given to this aspect of the situation, with a view to harmonious action between the War and Navy Departments. The success of the Cuban and Porto Rican land campaigns depended largely upon the co-operation of Sampson's fleet, which was not so strong in armorclads as to justify attacks at a number of points simultaneously. Armored vessels must guard Havana, and a stronger force of that class must remain at Santiago to prevent Cervera's escape, leaving very few to operate with military expeditions in obtaining landings and establishing bases of supplies and operations on the two Spanish islands.

*Schley Off
Santiago.*

The armored craft under Sampson's command were the



REGULARS "AT MESS" ON NEW ORLEANS FAIR GROUNDS.

plenty of coal at Santiago, and the armored cruisers put in there to fill their bunkers, also with the intention of watching the movements of our fleet, and to seek an opportunity for relieving Havana, which was in great need of stores.

Subsequent events proved that a great mistake had been made by taking refuge in this harbor, but conditions at the time appeared to justify the movement. Santiago was better prepared to resist a land or naval force than any other Cuban city. Having no rail connection with Havana, Spanish troops

could not be forwarded quickly from that main rendezvous, but against this single objection was the advantage of a naturally strong situation, which had been greatly improved by the mounting of heavy Krupp guns in the Morro and water batteries. The harbor is a spacious one, that admits the largest vessels, but the entrance is extremely narrow,



THE COAST-DEFENCE VESSEL, "MONTEREY."

in which, though having twenty feet of water, the channel is less than 200 feet wide, and is powerfully protected by a line of forts, while Morro Castle sits upon the apex of a steep, rocky hill, almost over the harbor mouth, from which a plung-

armored cruisers "New York" and "Brooklyn," the battle-ships "Iowa," "Indiana," "Massachusetts," "Oregon" and "Texas," and the monitors "Puritan," "Terror," "Amphitrite" and "Miantonomoh," a formidable array united, but too few to allow separation into several divisions.

Consideration was given by the naval authorities to the situation produced by the presence of Cervera's squadron in Santiago Bay. It was realized that in a measure Cervera, although apparently caught in a trap, had made it necessary for this government to withdraw several armored ships from operations elsewhere in order to guard against his escape, thus weakening in a measure the armorclad divisions under Sampson and Schley. With probably four of the armorclads in Southern waters compelled to remain off Santiago, seven only were left to conduct operations elsewhere, and fully that number would be required, according to the view of naval officers, to reduce the defenses of San Juan and protect the landing of troops. The Cadiz reserve squadron, to which little attention had been paid previous to the receipt of news that Cervera was at Santiago, now became a factor in the consideration of the strategists. They did not believe that



THE ARMORED CRUISER "NEW YORK."

this strong formation would attempt to succor Cervera or proceed to West Indian or American waters for other purposes, but the chances were by no means small that such a program would not be arranged. At any rate, the Cadiz squadron had become an uncertain quantity of the situation, just as the Cape Verde fleet was, from the time it left St.

Sampson, which was formed on May 25, before Santiago. On the same day that Sampson and Schley joined their squadrons to effectually bottle up Cervera's fleet, the great battleship "Oregon," known as the bull-dog of our navy, completed her voyage from San Francisco and cast anchor

Arrival of the "Oregon."



THE TORPEDO-BOAT "ERICSSON."



THE CRUISER "SAN FRANCISCO."



THE CRUISER "ATLANTA."

Vincent, on April 29, until it was bottled up by Schley in the harbor of Santiago.

In contemplating the possible harm that might result from ignoring the Cadiz fleet entirely, the Navy Department was impressed with the advisability of removing Cervera as a factor as quickly as could be.

Admiral Cervera put into Santiago harbor on the morning of May 19, three weeks after his departure from Cape Vincent, with four heavily armored cruisers, swift and powerfully armed, as follows: the flag ship "Infanta Maria Teresa," "Almirante Oquendo," "Vizcaya," "Cristobal Colon" and the torpedo-boat destroyers "Terror" and "Pluton."

Discovery of Cervera at Santiago.

His arrival was celebrated with great rejoicings by the Spanish population, who regarded the fleet as invincible, and believed it capable of destroying any war vessels that the United States might send against them. These false beliefs of the people were not shared by Cervera, however, who, while praising the fighting qualities of his ships, appreciated their inferiority in all but the single advantage of speed to the "Indiana," "Massachusetts," "Iowa" and "Texas," and he had a wholesome dread of meeting them.

As already related, discovery of the location of the Spanish fleet was made three days after it put into Santiago harbor, and

off Jupiter Inlet, Florida, from which point Captain Clark, her commander, made report of his arrival to Secretary Long. On the following day she proceeded to Key West where she began immediately to take on coal and supplies preparatory to reinforcing the blockading fleet before Santiago. The voyage of the "Oregon," 14,000 miles, was the longest ever performed by a battleship, but notwithstanding the extraordinary strain upon her machinery, upon completion of the trip she was in perfect condition to proceed to sea or enter an engagement.

In obedience to orders from Washington the "Oregon" left San Francisco, March 19, but while her commander was instructed to proceed down the west coast to Callao, news of the destruction of the Maine had been received, and the "Oregon's" crew anticipated that the ship was really on her way to engage in a war not far distant.



BOILED CABBAGE, COFFEE AND BREAD.

Callao was reached on April 4. There the report was circulated that an attempt might be made to blow up the ship at Valparaiso, so that it was not deemed advisable to enter that port. The Chilean Government was known to be somewhat unfriendly, and when the "Oregon" steamed out she made for the western entrance to the Straits of Magellan. Arriving off Sandy Point at nightfall, she anchored to wait for daylight before attempting to run the storm-swept passage. Next day the warship steamed up and passed through in safety, her decks still cleared for action, for none on the ship knew whether or not the war was on.

The run up to Rio Janeiro was made without incident, the vessel arriving there on April 30. The "Oregon" had as a sailing mate from the Straits of Magellan up to Rio the gunboat "Marietta," which had been waiting there for her. At Rio the "Oregon" and "Marietta" coaled from the "Buffalo," formerly the "Nichteroy," which had been purchased from the Brazilian government.

The "Buffalo" had about 6,000 tons of coal aboard at the time of the purchase. There the "Oregon" learned for the first time that war had been declared. The Brazilian government officials treated the Yankees with great courtesy, and, owing to a report that the "Temerario," a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer, was in that vicinity and might attempt a night attack, offered them a warship as a scout. Captain Clark did not deem



THE BATTLESHIP "INDIANA."

the naval authorities quickly concerted means for effectually blockading the entrance. Lieutenant Blue performed the perilous duty of locating the Spanish ships by making a trip around the bay and noting their positions, of which he made prompt report to Washington authorities. Schley and Sampson were cruising off the Cuban coast, but gradually drawing together, and when finally it became possible to communicate with the Navy Department, Schley reported he had found the enemy and was waiting a junction with



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THE "OREGON," THE BULL-DOG OF THE NAVY.
AS SHE APPEARED IMMEDIATELY AT THE END OF HER 14,000 MILES' RUN.

the precaution necessary, but he kept his eyes open, just the same.

After four days' coaling the "Oregon" sailed for Bahia. While passing Cape St. Roque, the most easterly point of Brazil, on the night of May 12, four ships were sighted to the southward. The "Oregon" had every light doused save the one in the binnacle.

The Americans thought at first that they had run into a Spanish squadron, but no investigation was made on either



THE "OREGON" AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

side, and by morning not a sign of smoke was in sight. Bahia was reached on May 9, and there news of Dewey's victory was received. Report had it there, however, that two American ships had been destroyed and 400 men killed, so that it wasn't all rejoicing.

News of the sailing of the Cape Verde squadron having reached Captain Clark there, he announced that on account of a break in the machinery he could not sail for at least eight days. This was done to deceive any Spanish agent who might be at Bahia, and when night arrived the "Oregon" and her consorts slipped out of port and quietly sailed away. Next day the battleship put on her war paint and was ready for anything. The second day out from Bahia, Captain Clark concluded to go out without the "Marietta" and "Buffalo," which were so slow that the battleship could not begin to make schedule time. Accordingly good-byes were said through the megaphone, and the two slower vessels were left astern.

Barbados was reached on May 18, where it was intended to take on 300 tons of coal, but information was received to the effect that the Spanish ships were very near, so after getting on 250 tons, the "Oregon" hastened away. It is probable that the Spaniards were very close at this time, as they were reported at Curacao, only 500 miles distant, four days previously. Owing to the danger of running into the whole squadron, it was deemed safest to make a detour out to sea, instead of taking the straight route through the West Indies. The course of the battleship was far out to sea from Barbados until off the Bahama Islands. There it was altered, and the ship was headed toward the Florida coast.

Jupiter Light was sighted early in the evening of Tuesday, May 24. Not having a chart of that coast, and not being absolutely certain just where they were, Captain Clark called for volunteers to man a boat and put off to the light, ten miles away. Almost the entire ship's crew stepped forward, willing to go. After reaching the signal station at Jupiter,

Washington was communicated with, and orders were received to proceed to Key West.

The whole trip was made without a single light above-board, save one in the binnacle, not even a lighted cigar or cigarette being allowed on deck.

It was watch, watch, watch for 14,000 miles, but this vigilance was rewarded by success. Captain Clark was naturally very proud, indeed, of his ship's achievement. He thought that the necessity of such a trip under these conditions should stir up the Government to pushing through the Nicaragua canal in order that the journey from coast to coast might be abbreviated in the future.

Cadet Cyrus H. Miller, of the battleship "Oregon," wrote a letter from Callao in which he told how, when the ship crossed the equator, the old ceremony of the boarding of the ship by Neptune was observed. Incidentally he mentioned the effect of the equatorial sun, which made the deck in his room so hot he could not stand on it in bare feet, sending the mercury up to 120°, driving everybody up under the awnings on the upper deck, while the firemen in the hold sweltered under 160° of heat. The ice machine, however, furnished cooling drinks, of which one could drink copiously in such temperature without injury. Of the ceremony he said:

"On March 31 we crossed the line (equator), and as we then entered the domains of Neptune he came on board to welcome us, especially those who had never crossed before. One of the old jackies made an imposing king, with his crown and trident, and his wife, Amphitrite, cut a stunning figure with long blonde hair made out of manila rope. The imperial pair were followed by the court, composed of judge and secretary (in rather battered dress suits) and numerous policemen, who were distinguished by their immense size and huge stuffed clubs.

"The costumes were ridiculous in the extreme, but I could never begin to describe them. All hands were called aft on the quarter-deck to muster. Neptune was received by the captain, who turned the ship over to him. The god of the sea then surveyed the horizon carefully through the binoculars (a couple of beer bottles lashed together), and then made a very pretty speech in which bullfrogs, mermaids and tadpoles were prominent. He promised immunity from sharks, seagulls, water snakes and mal-de-mer, to say nothing of a thousand terrors of the sea that I have forgotten. We then adjourned to the upper structure, where court opened. Neptune took his place on the bridge and every officer on the ship was summoned to appear and prove, if he could, that he had crossed the line before. If he could not bring two witnesses to support his word, the judge was 'under the painful necessity of ordering him to pay the customary tribute.' The



THE BULL-DOG OF THE NAVY—THE "OREGON" IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

tribute was a number of bottles of beer, so that you can see how 'painful' it was for the poor judge when he stood in the heat and conjured up visions of ice-cold bottles. The officers having been disposed of, the crew were taken up. Proceedings were changed a little, for the first man that failed to toe the mark as to proofs was seated on a stool, and two new personages now came into view. One had the lather and the other a razor. The victim being ready (although it was much better

to catch him unprepared), the shaving brush (a good sized paint brush) was plunged into a terrible mixture of eggs, flour, molasses and vinegar, and a heavy coating of the lather applied all over the victim. The neck, hair, back, and every other exposed place was remembered, sometimes in a way far from delicate, for the slap of the brush could be heard all over the deck. The man with the long wooden razor next got in



HUNGRY JACK-TARS WAITING THEIR TURN TO MESS ON THE RECEIVING SHIP "VERMONT."

his work, and shaved the poor unfortunate in a way that caused him to swallow a number of teaspoonfuls of the latter. When the torment was carried far enough in that line, the stool was given a quick jerk, and the victim shot the chutes from the bridge to the deck below, where a canvas tank with four feet of salt water was rigged.

"Here he was waited for by the bears, who ducked him unmercifully, beat him with their clubs, and so abused him that when he finally emerged from the place of torture he really did not know where he was at. So on with about 400 men. Occasionally the man in the chair would smile while the lather was being applied. This the barber promptly stopped by plunging the brush into the miscreant's mouth."

On May 25, 1898, President McKinley issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 more volunteers for the army. The reason was that the President had determined that the needs of the war against Spain would soon require the services of a larger military force than had been provided for by the first call to arms. This opinion, which was held by the President and his principal advisers in the army administration, had been strengthened by the certainty that a large number of soldiers would be needed in the Philippines, and that a very large force

A Call for 75,000 Troops.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, An act of Congress was approved on the twenty-fifth day of April, 1898, entitled, "An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain;" and

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898, the President was authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States;

The Proclamation.

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth and hereby do call forth volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000, in addition to the volunteers called for by my proclamation of the twenty-third day of April, in the present year, the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years,



COOLING OFF—MEN ON TURRET OF THE "BROOKLYN," AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War Department.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:—WILLIAM R. DAY,

Secretary of State.



"Massachusetts." MESS-CALL—MEN FORMING IN LINE TO MARCH TO DINNER ON BOARD THE "VERMONT" AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD. "Vermont."

would be required for the occupation of both Cuba and Porto Rico. It was also the desire of the government that an example be given the European powers of prompt action in the campaign against Spain, such as would be afforded by a large and fully equipped army ready for service in the West Indies and in the Philippines. The proclamation of the President follows:

The strength of the combined regular and volunteer forces already provided for was: Regulars, 62,000; volunteers under first call, 125,000; volunteers under second call, 75,000; engineers, 3,500; ten infantry regiments of yellow fever immunes, 10,000; three cavalry regiments at large, 3,000; total, 278,500. The government was confident that this force would be adequate for the war. It allowed sending 100,000



THE "NEW YORK."
FLAGSHIP OF REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON DURING THE OPERATIONS OFF CUBA.



UNIFORMS AND TYPES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY—A GROUP OF SAILORS.

Figure 1 wears a suit of indigo-blue cheviot. The blouse has a yoke effect back and front, pocket on left side, sailor collar trimmed with three rows of narrow white soutache braid, finished with a white star at each corner. Trousers are cut full at the bottom, have a broadfall or drop front, and are worn over the blouse; sailor hat to match. Figure 2 wears a working-suit of white duck, consisting of jumper and trousers and white hat of duck.

soldiers to Cuba, 25,000 to the Philippines, and 20,000 to Porto Rico, still leaving more than 125,000 men in the United States for home defence and for reserve.

The apportionment of troops among the several States under the call of the President for 75,000 volunteers, if determined strictly by the ratio of the population in each commonwealth to the population of the United States, was as follows: Alabama, 1,500; Arkansas, 1,215; Colorado, 942; California, 795; Connecticut, 965; Delaware, 199; Florida, 450; Georgia, 1,905; Idaho, 140; Illinois, 4,828; Indiana, 2,582; Iowa, 2,264; Kansas, 1,672; Kentucky, 2,045; Louisiana, 1,164; Maine, 753; Maryland, 1,166; Massachusetts, 2,834; Michigan, 2,622; Minnesota, 1,724; Mississippi, 1,295; Missouri, 3,246; Montana, 314; Nebraska, 1,447; Nevada, 83; New Hampshire, 451; New Jersey, 1,778; New York, 7,505; North Carolina, 1,551; North Dakota, 276; Ohio, 4,348;

Oregon, 898; Pennsylvania, 6,462; Rhode Island, 426; South Dakota, 1,110; South Carolina, 448; Tennessee, 1,836; Texas, 2,538; Utah, 255; Vermont, 380; Virginia, 1,673; Washington, 706; West Virginia, 834; Wisconsin, 1,965; Wyoming, 138; Arizona, 108; District of Columbia, 270; New Mexico, 204; Oklahoma, 84.

The offer made by Inspector-General John Jacob Astor, U. S. V., to uniform and equip a company of artillery for service in the United States Army, was accepted by the government. The notice of *Astor Mountain Battery*. acceptance was telegraphed from Washington by Lieutenant Peyton C. March, of the Fifth United States Artillery. He informed Mr. Astor's business representative, Henry B. Ely, that the organization of the proposed mountain battery had been allowed. The battery was to number 102 men, and to be recruited immediately.

A recruiting office was opened at 18 and 20 West Thirty-fourth street.

When Mr. Astor offered to equip a battery at his own expense, General Alger suggested that a battery similar to what is known as the British army mountain battery would be the proper thing, the British having found that this type of artillery was efficient where the regular light battery was useless. The ordinary light battery is equipped with guns mounted fixedly upon the regulation carriages, and can penetrate only so far as there are roads or open plains. Mules are used to transport the mountain battery, four being needed for each gun. One carries the gun itself, another the carriage strapped on its back, and the remaining two carry the ammunition. The guns and carriages are especially constructed so that they can be immediately taken apart and strapped upon the backs of the mules. The mountain battery can scale high hills and creep through defiles.

The men were equipped with United States Army revolvers and sabres and wore the regular army uniform.

The battery consisted of six 12-pound rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, constructed by special contract for Mr. Astor. The twenty-four mules needed for the battery were secured in St. Louis.

Lieutenant March, of the Fifth Artillery, was made commanding officer. The other officers were appointed from the regular army. Aside from the 102 privates and officers the battery had two buglers, a veterinary surgeon, a wagoner and two artificers.

The opinion of those who arranged the policy of the naval administration, that the first thing to be done in an offensive way was the capture or destruction of Cervera's ships, was adopted by the President, in spite of the pressure in favor of sending a military expedition to Porto Rico immediately.

In attacking the defences of San Juan, Admiral Sampson learned that guns on shipboard could not be elevated sufficiently to do effective work against fortifications situated on high hills. This lesson showed the government that a land attack on the Spanish warships in Santiago harbor would prove more effective than an attack from the sea or by Schley's vessels. Santiago is surrounded by high hills, and with siege guns mounted on these the United States troops would make it very uncomfortable for the enemy's craft in the water below. Cervera would be unable to train

his high-power rifles on the bluffs occupied by the American forces, and would probably be obliged to desert his armor-clads and destroyers to prevent useless waste of human life, or else attempt to run out of the harbor and chance it with the squadron under Schley. As matters stood, Cervera's position appeared to be impregnable from the sea. If he could be made to cross fire with the American naval commander, nothing would have been more pleasing to the authorities and also to Commodore Schley. If the American land expedition forced him to abandon his vessels and Schley succeeded in gaining an entrance to the inner roadstead, the satisfaction would have been even greater. With



RED CROSS ATTENDANTS IN THE HOSPITAL.

the insurgents controlling the territory immediately around Santiago, the landing of United States troops would not have been attended by great risks, and after the Spaniards had been driven from the eminences overlooking the harbor and city, little would be left for accomplishment before beginning the bombardment of the ships below except throwing up fortifications and installing heavy ordnance. It was these considerations that prompted the movement of the land forces against Santiago, as will be hereafter detailed.

The status of the American National Red Cross with respect to the United States government in the Spanish war was made clear by a communication which ex-Governor



WORK OF THE RED CROSS WOMEN—HOW THEY LIVE AND WORK AT THE FRONT.



ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY EMBARKING AT TAMPA.

Levi P. Morton received from Secretary of State Day. This communication was addressed to the Relief Committee, which had undertaken to provide financial and material support to the work of the American National Red Cross. It is as follows:

To the Honorable Levi P. Morton, the Right Reverend Henry C. Potter, D. D., and others, American National Red Cross Relief Committee, 320 Broadway, New York.

Gentlemen: The President having referred to me for action the letter addressed to him by you as a special committee appointed by the American National Red Cross Relief Committee to tender the services of your organization toward the relief of the sick and wounded in the course of the present war, I have the pleasure to advise you that, by the President's direction, I have communicated to the Secretaries of War and of the Navy copies of your letter, accompanied with an explanation of the international status of your organization, which has heretofore been and is now recognized by this government.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER XVI.

SCHLEY AT WORK BEFORE SANTIAGO.

The American squadron, under command of Commodore Schley, which had been blockading Santiago for four days, began to bombard the fortifications at two o'clock, May 31, 1898, the evident intention being to reduce them in order to get at Admiral Cervera's squadron at anchor in Santiago Bay.

The American fleet comprised fourteen vessels, including the "Brooklyn," the flagship of the squadron; "Massachusetts," "Texas," "Iowa," "Marblehead," "Nashville," "Scorpion" and two torpedo boats.

There was great excitement at Santiago, the Spanish residents, notwithstanding the repeated boasts of the military and naval officers, fearing that the Americans would soon be in possession of the city.

When the firing began many of the men in the city whose sympathies had been with the insurgents started for the insurgent lines, which were but a short distance from the town, to offer their services.

Owing to the height of the hill on which the Morro Castle is situated at the entrance to the harbor, it was impossible for the Americans to run inshore and elevate their guns to a sufficient height to do any damage to the fortifications.

on the shore beneath the Morro. By standing off shore the big ships had plenty of water to manœuvre in. They passed to and fro before the entrance, steadily pouring in an awful fire upon the devoted walls of the Morro. Some of the shells from the big rifles went clear over the Morro, landing in the Estrella Point battery, Santa Catalina fort, and the other fortifications on the same side of the entrance as the Morro, but to the northward of it.

Thousands of persons, when they found that the shells of the enemy did not reach the city, went to points of vantage where they could witness part of the bombardment.



WRITING A LETTER HOME UNDER THE SIX-INCH GUN.

The Morro and the other fortifications, with the exception of the Blanco battery, cannot be seen from the city proper owing to the tortuous formation of the waterway, but going to the hills to the westward, a fine view could be had of the effect done by the shells that came sailing over the Morro.

The firing was apparently directed against the Morro, the fort of La Socapa, on the opposite side of the entrance, and Punta Gorda, some distance from the entrance, but which could be reached by an almost straight fire from the sea.

The forts replied bravely to the fire of the Americans.

The sound of the cannonading was deafening. The bay is



AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE HOUSE—TRYING TO GET THE SPEAKER'S EYE.

Consequently the big ships with the heavy rifles stood some distance off shore, from where they could pour in a more effective fire, while the smaller vessels, nearer the shore, devoted themselves to attacking the sand and mortar batteries

almost entirely surrounded by mountains, and the reports of the guns were echoed and re-echoed for minutes after the discharge, making a most terrific din.

During the engagement a large number of shells fell into

the bay, raising large masses of water as they exploded. The effects were not material, however, and constituted merely an incident, of which there were many similar ones during the protracted blockade.

Cable dispatches received from Commodore Schley left the government in no doubt as to the importance of sending troops to Santiago, and no doubt as to the number needed for the expedition and the prospects of naval protection during the landing of the armed forces at some port near Santiago. It was evident that the War Department was waiting for this message before embarking the military expedition for the southern coast of Cuba.

The transports chartered by the government were capable of carrying only 25,000 soldiers. The distance from Tampa to Santiago, by way of the Yucatan channel, is about 1,000 miles, and it requires about three days for vessels to make the trip.

The determination of the government to send military forces to Santiago was formed after full consultations with officers of the Navy Department, and the latter endorsed the plan heartily. In their opinion, the military branch, owing to the peculiar situation of the harbor of Santiago, would

easy range of the city and harbor. This outlines the general plans adopted for the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the occupation of Santiago.

The first battle in which American ships met a first-class Spanish warship, backed by modern batteries, manned by expert French and German gunners, was fought and the honors were all with the Americans. Three of the best ships in our navy, the battleships "Iowa" and "Massachusetts" and the cruiser "New Orleans" were selected for the fight. For fifty-five minutes they engaged the "Cristobal Colon," the flagship of Admiral Cervera's fine squadron, and the strong batteries at the narrow entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Three of the four batteries were silenced with about fifty shots, and the Spanish flagship was damaged, while none of the American vessels sustained any injury.

Commodore Schley determined to learn definitely whether all of Admiral Cervera's squadron was at Santiago. He ordered the "Marblehead" to run in close to the Morro in order to see as far as possible *A Sharp Conflict.* into the winding entrance of the bay. The cruiser started, and as she approached within range of Morro's guns she was going at a rate of speed that would have



THE CRUISER "NEW ORLEANS."

be able to do effective work against the enemy's fleet. They believed that the forces commanded by General Shafter should take possession of the forts at the mouth of the harbor as early as possible, and occupy the hills surrounding the harbor and the city with a number of strong batteries manned by experienced artillerymen. The naval experts were confident that as soon as this should be accomplished it would be practicable for the American warships to proceed against the enemy's squadron. The idea of the naval administration was that all Spanish opposition on shore should be removed, so that the operations of mines, shore batteries and other harbor defences could not be made by the enemy. General Miles and the leading officers of the army, on their part, believed that it would be entirely practicable to bombard the Spanish fleet and fortifications from the hills surrounding the harbor.

To this end all available siege guns in the eastern part of the United States were prepared for shipment to Cuba. These guns were of a powerful kind and when mounted on the rising ground near Santiago would have been within

required far better marksmanship than the Spaniards displayed to have hit her.

She kept her course that carried her well clear of the shoal water that extends some little distance seaward from Morillo Point, to the east of the entrance, and the Diamond Bank, to the west. As she went by the entrance those aboard of her had a good view of the harbor as far as Punta Gorda. They saw what they were looking for. If the Spanish squadron had at any time been as far up the bay as the city they had subsequently dropped down close to the batteries near the entrance, perhaps with the idea of waiting for a foggy or tempestuous night to put to sea and run the gantlet of the blockaders.

Four Spanish cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers and the old "Reina Mercedes" were lying behind the batteries between Smith Cay and Churruca Point. The "Reina Mercedes" was useless for sea fighting, but, moored as she was, she might have been able to inflict some damage if her gunners had known how to shoot.

The "Marblehead," so soon as she had located the Spaniards,



FOILED BY THE SEARCH-LIGHT OF THE "TEXAS"—TWO SPANISH TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS, WHICH CREPT FROM UNDER THE SHELTER OF MORRO CASTLE, AT SANTIAGO, AT MIDNIGHT, TO ATTACK COMMODORE SCHLEY'S FLEET, WERE PROMPTLY CAUGHT IN THE ACT AND COMPELLED TO RETIRE.

stood out to sea and met the flagship. She reported her discovery to Commodore Schley, who was elated when he learned that he had finally got the enemy in a position where the superior running qualities of the Spanish ships would count for nothing, for cooped up in the narrow harbor as they were they could do no manœuvring whatever.

All doubt as to the locality of the Spaniards having been removed, Commodore Schley determined to draw the fire of the fortifications if possible, his object being to discover the positions of the new masked batteries, which, it was understood, had been recently constructed near the entrance.

At noon Commodore Schley transferred his flag from the cruiser "Brooklyn" to the battleship "Massachusetts," whereat there was great rejoicing among the officers and crew of the latter, for the presence of the commander of the squadron told them that they were to be in the thick of the fight.

At the mouth of the tortuous harbor the "Cristobal Colon" could be plainly distinguished, lying with her port broadside toward the American ships and flying an immense ensign. On the east side of the harbor at the "Colon's" stern rose the grim walls of the Morro, with another large

Spanish flag above it. Behind the flagship, high above the water, was a formidable island battery directly in the centre of the channel. Close to this could be distinguished two other armored cruisers, the "Vizcaya" and the "Almirante Oquendo," and close to them two smaller vessels, apparently the torpedo-boat destroyers "Pluton" and "Furor." Six miles inland a haze of smoke, pierced here and there by



EXAMING A PIECE OF SPANISH SHELL THAT STRUCK THE "IOWA."

white spires, marked the city of Santiago. The whole scene was bathed in brilliant sunshine. It had for a background a range of high, palm-covered mountains, crowned with a tangled mass of snow-white cumulo-se clouds.

Commodore Schley had carefully prepared maps of the land fortifications, but knew that several additional masked batteries had but recently been constructed close to the entrance of the harbor. It was to draw the fire of these batteries before the arrival of Sampson's fleet that the attack was planned. When the "Massachusetts," plunging through the water at the rate of sixteen knots an hour, was within four thousand yards of the entrance to the harbor, a cloud of white smoke rose above the bow of the flagship, and an 8-inch gun on her port side belched forth the challenge that opened the fight.

Before the course of the shell could be followed, before the surprised Spaniards could reply, one of the forward 13-inch guns of the "Massachusetts" thundered, a heavy shroud of smoke enveloped the huge ship, the waters vibrated, the windows on the dispatch boat were smashed,

and the little craft trembled from stem to stern, while a low, undulating, crashing volume of sound rolled over the waves.

A pause of ten seconds, which seemed an hour, and close to the bow of the "Cristobal Colon" rose a fountain of water fully a hundred feet high. By this time the Spaniards were at work. Like a flash the awnings had disappeared from the "Colon's" deck, and the men were called to quarters. Three batteries, one on the west side of the harbor, one on the east, one on the island in the centre, opened fire, and the guns of the "Colon" chimed in mighty chorus.

The "New Orleans" was now within range, and her 6-inch guns, charged with smokeless powder, began barking in most defiant tones. The "Iowa" came next. Captain Evans waited until directly in the face of the "Colon's" broadside, and then he let go his 12-inch guns fore and aft with telling effect. All three ships were now hammering away with their big guns.

A fourth battery just beneath Morro and close to the beach was unmasked by the hot fire of the "New Orleans." All four batteries and the "Colon" were replying rapidly. At first the range was hard to get on both sides because of the deceptive glare on the water, and not until the

A Great Duel at Sea.

ships had passed before the forts and turned were any effective shots fired. After the "Iowa" had passed the little "Vixen," in daredevil spirit, dashed across behind the battleship without being hit and without firing herself.

Ten minutes after firing the first shot the "Massachusetts" turned majestically and steamed back from east to west, this time presenting her starboard side to the enemy.

The Spanish batteries improved in their marksmanship during the second passage of the American ships. Several shots fell very close to the "Iowa" and "New Orleans," and one dangerously near the bow of the "Massachusetts." They were fired by the large battery on the westward side of the harbor, evidently from 10 and 12-inch Krupp guns. The range was so great that the guns were fired at a high elevation, and the shells falling near the ships raised high fountains of water.

One shot from the "Iowa" fell directly under the "Colon," and for a few moments that ship appeared to be on fire.



GROUP ON TOP OF THE TURRET OF THE TWELVE-INCH GUN, WITH MASCOT IN CENTRE, U. S. S. "IOWA."

If so, the blaze was quickly extinguished, and the Spanish flagship continued to answer. All of the "Colon's" shots, however, fell in one spot, directly in the channel. She did not seem able to change her range, and most of her firing was therefore ridiculous. The shore batteries did better. One big shell exploded almost directly over the "Iowa," but too high to do any damage.

The ships passed only twice before the batteries. The first shot was fired by the "Massachusetts" at 1.50 o'clock, and the last by the "New Orleans" at 2.25. The "Massachusetts" used only her 13 and 8-inch guns, the "New Orleans" her 6-inch and the "Iowa" her 12 and 8-inch. The "New Orleans" proved to be one of the hottest and most effective fighters in the navy, and Captain Fowler and his crew were generally congratulated on the fine showing they made. The "New Orleans" alone used smokeless powder. Every shot she fired could be plainly followed and its effect marked.

After thirty minutes' firing, the two batteries on the right side of the harbor were silenced, and five minutes later the one on the island in the centre stopped. The large one on the west side, however, together with the "Cristobal Colon," kept up a weak fire for fully twenty minutes after the ships had ceased responding. The Spaniards, therefore, claimed that they repulsed the American fleet.

The battle lasted fifty-five minutes. As soon as the signal to cease firing had been obeyed by our ships, Commodore Schley left the "Massachusetts" and returned to the "Brooklyn." He expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the results attained while the engagement lasted. Captain Jack Philip was on pins and needles. He was so anxious to get into battle that he let go the collier anchored alongside the "Texas" and got his ship under way. Before he could get the flagship's attention, however, and receive permission to take part, the fight was over.

No one was hurt aboard our ships, and no damage was done save the smashing of the chicken coops on the "Massachusetts" by the concussion of her 13-inch guns. Although the sky was perfectly clear when the battle began, fifteen minutes after it was over clouds had lowered, and a heavy rain, produced by the cannonading, set in.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MOST HEROIC ACT OF THE WAR.

When Admiral Sampson arrived off Santiago and assumed command of the combined fleets, one of the first to claim an audience with him was Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond



THE COLLIER "MERRIMAC."

Pearson Hobson. His rank in the Navy was that of lieutenant.

Young Hobson laid before the Admiral a plan to effectually bottle the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor, so that one or two vessels could be left to guard this place, and the rest of the

fleet might be at liberty to go in safety to the north coast and cover the landing of troops.

With true courage Lieutenant Hobson offered to lead the expedition which he suggested. His plan was to select a volunteer crew of just sufficient number to navigate the collier "Merrimac," to strip the old ship of everything of any value, and then, under cover of darkness, to run her straight toward the narrowest part of the channel and sink her by explosions deep in the hold. The crew were to jump overboard as she sank, and, if possible, be picked up by the torpedo boat "Porter," and the steam launch from the "New York," which were to lie close in shore for that purpose. The fleet lying outside was to cover the work of the "Porter" and the little launch.

Lieutenant Hobson presented his plan in eloquent and persuasive language, and Admiral Sampson thought so well of it that he determined to put it into execution.

Wednesday night, June 3, 1898, was first selected. That afternoon this signal was made to the ships of the squadron by the "New York:"

"An attempt will be made to-night to sink the collier 'Merrimac' at the entrance to the harbor. One volunteer, an enlisted man, is requested from each ship."

Immediately the men were mustered on the quarter-decks, and the captains laid the plan before them, carefully explaining the unusual risks that the volunteers would incur. Practically, the entire companies of the ships volunteered for the dangerous work.

*Eager for the
Perilous
Enterprise.*

It was a desperate undertaking, as every man in the fleet knew, for the chances were very great that if the "Merrimac" passed the batteries unscathed, she would be blown up by a mine. This, however, did not deter either officers or men from volunteering.

In fact, they jumped at the chance, and many signified their willingness to carry out Admiral Sampson's plan. The latter found considerable difficulty in picking out the eight men that were required for the work, owing to the great number that had volunteered. Some of the men were much disgruntled to find that they had been passed over in the selection. Finally, however, Naval Constructor Hobson and seven other men were picked out, the former commanding

the gallant crew. They at once went on board the collier, where preparations were made for the work ahead of them. After everything had been arranged, the officers and crew of the "Merrimac" left her, going aboard the "Texas." On the cruiser "Brooklyn" alone, 150 men of her crew



LIGHT-HOUSE AT MORRO, SANTIAGO, DESTROYED BY A THIRTEEN-INCH SHELL, FROM ONE OF OUR BATTLESHIPS.



ANOTHER HERO FROM DIXIE'S LAND—LIEUTENANT RICHMOND P. HOBSON, OF GREENSBORO, ALA., WHO DARED THE FIRE OF THE SPANIARDS IN SANTIAGO HARBOR AND SUNK THE "MERRIMAC," BLOCKING IN CERVERA'S FLEET.

volunteered, and on the "Texas" 140 signified their desire to go. The list was at first made up as follows:

Lieutenant Hobson, Gunner's Mate Philip O'Boyle, of the "Texas," and Gun Captain Mill of the "New Orleans," Seaman Anderson of the "Massachusetts," and Seaman Wade of the "Vixen."

After the "Massachusetts" and the smaller craft had coaled from the "Merrimac," until only 2,000 tons were left in her hold for ballast, the old craft was taken twenty miles to the east of Santiago. There a force of men were put to work stripping her of everything of value, and fitting powder charges for sinking her.

At 5 o'clock the "Vixen" came to each ship which had the honor of furnishing one of the volunteers and called out, for example: "'New Orleans,' there! We have called for your volunteer."

Forty men were picked to run the ship to within three miles of the harbor, and the "New York's" launch was selected to run in shore and pick up survivors. There was intense rivalry for places in the launch. Cadets Palmer and Powell disputed for the command. They settled the dispute by drawing cigarettes from a box. Powell drew the odd one and won. The men worked merrily, singing as they prepared the ship for her mission. At sunset a thunder-storm blew up, covering the mountain-surrounded plateau of Santiago with dense clouds, rifted and torn by vivid flashes of brilliant, rose-hued lightning. The thunder came to the fleet in dull rumblings, like distant cannonading, and in the intervals between the peals, the voices of the men were audible. They were singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Home, Sweet Home."

The four transverse bulkheads of the ship were located



"INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH."

WHEN THE NARROWEST PART OF THE SANTIAGO CHANNEL WAS REACHED, LIEUTENANT HOBSON PUT HER HELM HARD-A-PORT, STOPPED THE ENGINES, DROPPED ANCHOR, OPENED THE SEA CONNECTIONS, AND TOUCHED OFF THE TORPEDOES THAT WRECKED THE "MERRIMAC" ATHWART THE HARBOR ENTRANCE.

approximately, and their positions marked on the port side of ship at the rail. A line was run along the port side of the ship parallel to the water line. This line was supported by "hogging lines," that were run over the rail outside.

Along this line were suspended, in 8-inch copper cases, ten charges of ordinary brown prismatic powder, each charge weighing about eighty pounds. Over this an ordinary igniting charge of brown powder was placed, and the whole was covered with pitch for protection against the water, with a primer and wire for exploding the charge. The ship contained about two thousand tons of coal. As far as possible all stores were removed.

At about dark the powder charges were brought on board and lowered into position over the port side. The wire for exploding the charge was run and connected and the

as nearly as possible directly for Estrella Point. He wished to put the bow of the ship near this point and then swing her across the channel abreast this point. When the ship was near enough, in his judgment, the bonnets were to be knocked off the sea valves and the engines stopped.

The helm was to be put hard to port and the starboard bower anchor let go. This would swing the ship across the channel and check her headway. When she had swung far enough, the quarter anchor was to check her, and the mines exploded. The strong flood tide was relied on to heel the ship to port and assist in sinking her.

The powder charges were about thirty-five feet apart, and ten feet below the water line. The signals to the men at the anchor were to be given by means of a rope attached to their wrists and leading to the bridge. It was the intention of

*Desperate
Nature of the
Exploit.*



THE BLOWING UP OF THE "MERRIMAC."

dry battery made ready. The first plan contemplated, the simultaneous discharge of all ten charges. It was found that the battery on hand was sufficient to explode with certainty only six charges, so only this number were connected. The preparations were not completed until nearly daylight. Diegnan was stationed at the wheel; Boatswain Mullen stood by with an axe to cut the lashings of the bower anchor; Montague stood by similarly to cut the lashings of the starboard quarter anchor; Charett was to explode the charges on signal. Two signals only were to be sent to the engineer. At the first signal Phillips was to knock out the props from over the bonnets of the sea valves, and Kelly was to cut the small sea pipes before mentioned. Then Kelly was to run on deck to haul in the life-boat. At the second signal Phillips was to stop the engines, then run on deck and jump over the starboard side.

Mr. Hobson wished to creep in and approach the entrance from the westward, until he could shape his course

Hobson to remain on the bridge until he felt the ship settle. The other men, as soon as each had done the duty assigned to him, were to jump over the side and make for the boat. Life preservers were served out, as well as revolvers and ammunition, to all men. Each man was carefully instructed in the duty that he was expected to perform, and the necessity for his remaining at his post until the completion of his duty was impressed upon each man. The men seemed to appreciate perfectly the desperate nature of the expedition. If not actually cheerful, they were at least cool and determined, and that his own safety was a secondary consideration in the mind of each man, as compared with the necessity of doing his part well, and sticking to his post at all odds. Lieutenant Hobson expected that a mine would be exploded under the ship by the enemy, thus materially aiding his plans for sinking the ship.

By midnight the work had got so far that Admiral Sampson went aboard the "Merrimac" and inspected the

arrangements, which he said were excellent in every way. By daybreak the ship was prepared. It was intended to sink her that morning (Thursday), but Admiral Sampson decided it was inadvisable. *Eager to Enter Upon the Undertaking.* He sent word to Hobson not to go ahead. Hobson felt sure that he could make the effort successfully; and, therefore, in answer to the Admiral's order he sent this word:

"Lieutenant Hobson's compliments to the Admiral, and he requests that he be allowed to make the attempt now, feeling sure that he can succeed." A positive order to wait until morning was sent to Hobson, and the project rested over the day. Accordingly, June 4, 1898, was fixed for the enterprise, and a change of plans was announced. It being believed that the volunteers who had been chosen had undergone too long a strain to render the best service, a new list was therefore made out. The original volunteers were sent back to their ships, broken-hearted because they had lost a chance to die for their country.

The men lay around the ship most of the day, attempting to get a little rest. Some slight changes in the original plans were made. Additional batteries were obtained and an additional charge was made ready on the port side. As the lifeboat had gotten adrift on the first attempt.

Cadet Powell, and was manned by the regular crew. As soon as a good bearing of the entrance had been obtained, the ship was hove to and waited until 1.30 a. m., at which time Lieutenant Hobson was to be called. A relief crew had come over on the launch from the flagship to relieve the men at the wheel and in the fireroom.

At about 1.30, Lieutenant Hobson came on the bridge. All the men who were to go in with the ship were called up and given final instructions as to their duties. Everything was made ready below.

The ship was steaming in toward the entrance at "dead slow," closely followed by the launch of the "New York," in command of Naval Cadet Joseph Wright Powell, of Oswego, N. Y., with four men in the launch with him, Coxswain Peterson, Fireman Horsman, Engineer Nelson and Seaman Peterson, all of the "New York." This was about 2.30 a. m. The big black hull of the "Merrimac" could be easily followed from the other ships. Needless to say, her progress toward the mouth of the harbor was watched with breathless interest. The moon became partly obscured by clouds, and the "Merrimac" could no longer be clearly distinguished. The lower shore line was indistinguishable. A light haze hid the entrance of the harbor from view, except through glasses.



COMMODORE SCHLEY AND LIEUTENANT SEARS WATCHING BRAVE HOBSON AS HE STARTED TO SINK THE "MERRIMAC" AT THE MOUTH OF SANTIAGO HARBOR.

the large catamaran of the ship was slung over the starboard side by a single line, with towing and steadying lines. The lifeboat was slung in a similar manner just abaft the catamaran. The boats on the port side were cast loose, so that they would float when the ship sank. Lieutenant Hobson decided also that it would be safer to explode each powder charge separately. And the men in the engine room were directed to come on deck as soon as they had completed their duties below, and lend a hand in exploding the four after charges.

Lieutenant Hobson spent most of the afternoon on the flagship. The stop cock of the gauge glass of the starboard boiler had leaked so badly on the previous day as to make a great deal of noise. This boiler was blown down about 2 o'clock, the cock repaired and fires lighted. This was done by a machinist and fireman from the "Marblehead." Lieutenant Hobson came aboard about 7 p. m. He went below to try to get a little rest, of which he stood sadly in need. A pilot came aboard and got a bearing of the entrance of the harbor before dark came on. The ship stood off and on until Cadet Powell came over from the flagship with a steam launch. It had been decided to follow the ship in with a steam launch. The launch was to be in charge of

At 3.15 the first shot was fired, coming from one of the guns on the hill to the west of the entrance. The shot was seen to splash seaward from the "Merrimac," having passed over her. The firing became general very soon afterward, being especially fierce and rapid from the batteries inside of the left of the harbor, probably from batteries on Smith Cay. The flashes and reports were apparently those of rapid-fire guns, ranging from small automatic guns to 4-inch or larger. For fifteen minutes a perfect fusillade was kept. Then the fire slackened and by 3.30 had almost ceased. A close watch was kept on the mouth of the harbor in order to pick up the steam launch. There was a little desultory firing until 3.45, when all became quiet. Daylight came at about 5 o'clock.

A Rain of Cannon Balls.

At about 5.15 a. m., the launch was seen steaming from west to east, near or across the mouth of the harbor. She steamed back from east to west and began skirting the coast to the west of the entrance. The battery on the hill to the left opened fire on her, but did not make good practice. The launch continued her course as far westward as a small cove and then headed for the "Texas," steaming at full speed. Several shots were fired at her from the battery on

the left as she steamed out. It was broad daylight by this time. Cadet Powell came alongside the "Texas" and reported that "No one had come out of the entrance of the harbor." His words sounded like the death knell of all who had gone in on the "Merrimac." It seemed incredible, almost impossible, any of them could have lived through the awful fire that was directed at the ship. Cadet Powell said that he had followed behind the ship at a distance of

Apparently, the inner batteries opened fire just as the collier rounded the bend and was swinging into place, probably when she was first seen by the men at the battery at Smith Cay. It was from this side that the heaviest fire came. A large number of projectiles whistled over the launch. The batteries on Estrella Point kept up a very hot fire. Powell heard or saw and counted seven explosions, which were undoubtedly those of the powder charges under the collier. Powell remained in the entrance as long as he deemed it safe to do so. No wreckage or bodies floated out, everything being swept inside by the strong flood tide. The enemy evidently had a large number of automatic and rapid-fire guns, from the number and rapidity of the shots.

There was probably no one in the fleet who did not think that all seven of the men had perished. In the afternoon, much to the surprise of every one, a tug flying a flag of truce was seen coming out of the entrance. *An Act of Rare Magnanimity.*

The "Vixen," flying a tablecloth at the fore, went to meet the tug. A Spanish officer, Captain Oviedo, went aboard the "Vixen" from the tug, and was taken aboard the flagship. Not long afterward a signal was made that Murphy, of the "Iowa," was saved and was a prisoner of war. About 4 o'clock another signal was made from the flagship: "Collier's crew prisoners of war; two slightly wounded. All well." It can be easily imagined what relief this signal brought to all hands, who had been mourning the death of all these men. The Spanish officer said also that the prisoners were confined in Morro Castle. He said further that

Admiral Cervera considered the attempt to run in and sink the "Merrimac" across the channel an act of such

"HOBSON IS SAFE!"—ADMIRAL CERVERA'S CHIVALROUS ACT IN SENDING WORD, THROUGH CAPTAIN OVIEDO, HIS CHIEF-OF-STAFF, TO REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON, THAT LIEUTENANT HOBSON AND HIS COMRADES WERE SAFE.

400 or 500 yards. Hobson missed the entrance of the harbor at first, having gone too far to the westward; he almost ran aground, but the launch directed him to the channel and the "Merrimac" went on. From the launch the collier was seen until she rounded the bend of the channel, and until the helm had been put to port to swing her into position across the channel.

great bravery and desperate daring, that he (the admiral) thought it very proper that our naval officers should be notified of the safety of these men. Whatever the motive for sending out the tug with the flag of truce, the act was a most graceful one and one of most chivalrous courtesy. The Spanish officer is reported to have said: "You made it more difficult, but we can still get out."

From the bearings of the "Merrimac" (whose masts and smokepipes could be plainly seen) taken in the afternoon, it appeared that she was lying with her bow to seaward, just above Estrella Point, with her stern swung around until she lay almost parallel to the direction of the channel. From the fact that she was completely submerged, except her masts and smokepipes, it would seem that she was sunk some little distance from the right bank. However, she was not lying across the channel. So far as blocking the channel the attempt cannot be said to have been successful. The anchor on the starboard quarter carried away the stoppers on the chain and also the bits, which were not very securely fastened in the deck. And the chain cut through the rail as far as the midship section of the ship. This

permitted the stern to swing entirely around until the ship lay up and down the channel.

Hobson, in making up his crew, had the choice of all the best men in the fleet, sailors, machinists, firemen, engineers, petty officers, junior officers, begged to be allowed to go. After careful consideration, the following crew was selected: George Charette, gunner's mate, Daniel Montague, master-at-arms, and Randolph Clausen, coxswain, of the "New York;" Osborn Deignan, coxswain; John Phillips, machinist, and John Kelly, water tender, of the "Merrimac;" and J. C. Murphy, coxswain of the "Iowa." No better men were in the fleet. Commander Miller and the crew of the "Merrimac" were particularly anxious to go, and a formal order was necessary to get them off the ship.

Randolph Clausen, coxswain of the "New York," was not selected as a volunteer, but his desire to accompany the expedition was so great that he practically deserted his ship. He was at work on the "Merrimac," and declined to leave her when all save the volunteers were ordered to join the flagship.

Admiral Cervera, who had spent some time in the United States, complimented the men upon their bravery.

His appreciation of their act was shown in *Complimented by his note to Admiral Sampson, in which he requested an exchange of prisoners because of the bravery of those he had captured.*

The American naval officers spoke in highly complimentary terms of the chivalry displayed by Admiral Cervera.

Cadet Powell, who was the last man to see Lieutenant Hobson, and who had charge of the launch during its perilous trip, told the story of his experience. He said:

"Lieutenant Hobson took a sleep for a few hours, which was often interrupted. A quarter to two o'clock he came on deck and made a final inspection, giving his last instructions. Then we had a little lunch.

"Hobson was as cool as a cucumber. About 2.30 o'clock, I took the men who were not going on the trip into the launch and started for the 'Texas,' the nearest ship, but had to go back again for one of the assistant engineers, whom Hobson was finally compelled to leave. I shook hands with Hobson the last of all. He said: 'Powell, watch the boat's crew when we pull out of the harbor. We will be cracks, rowing thirty strokes to the minute.'

"After leaving the 'Texas,' I saw the 'Merrimac' steaming slowly in. It was only fairly dark then, and the shore was quite visible. We followed about three-quarters of a mile astern. The 'Merrimac' stood about a mile to the westward of the harbor and seemed a bit mixed, turning completely around, finally heading to the east, she ran down, then turning in.

"We were then chasing him because we thought Hobson had lost his bearings. When Hobson was about 200 yards

on the 'Merrimac.' Until daylight we waited just outside the breakers, half a mile to the westward of Morro, keeping a bright lookout for the boat or for swimmers, but saw nothing.

"Hobson had arranged to meet us at that point, but thinking that some might have drifted out, we crossed in front of Morro and the mouth of the harbor to the eastward. About five o'clock we crossed the harbor again within a quarter of a mile and stood to the westward.



HUT AT SANTIAGO, FROM WHICH THE SPANIARDS EXPLODED THE MINES IN THE HARBOR

"In passing we saw one spar of the 'Merrimac' sticking out of the water. We hugged the shore just opposite the breakers for a mile, and then turned toward the 'Texas,' when the batteries saw us and opened fire. It was then broad daylight. The first shot fired dropped thirty yards astern, but the other shots went wild. I drove the launch for all she was worth, finally making the 'New York.' The men behaved splendidly."

Madrid was in a state of wild rejoicing over the sinking of the American ship "Merrimac" inside the mouth of Santiago harbor. Telegrams from Santiago were read in the Chamber of Deputies and the *Madrid Wild With Joy.* optimistic contents were welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Admiralty authorities asserted upon official information that the American collier "Merrimac" was sunk by a Spanish torpedo at the mouth of Santiago harbor. The sunken hulk lay, fortunately, just outside the entrance and did not block the channel. The Admiralty officials considered Santiago impregnable, and were confident that Admiral Cervera could hold out until reinforcements arrived.

The *Nacional* alone, of all the Madrid newspapers, took a sober view of the operations at Santiago. "The Americans did not seek an entrance to Santiago Bay," the paper said, "but merely to block the egress of the Spanish ships. The Minister should now advise the country," the *Nacional* added, "not to become excited over a small matter, lest disappointment should be in store for the future."

The *Heraldo* persisted in rejoicing. "Dewey," it said, "fancied he could seize Manila, but he had not reached beyond Cavite. Cuba continues to be inaccessible to the Americans, whose formidable squadrons recoil from the mediocre guns of our batteries. Admiral Cervera led them a wild-goose chase on the sea, and has now routed and repulsed them at Santiago."

Admiral Sampson's version of the bombardment of San Juan was regarded throughout Spain as pure invention. *El Liberal*, in an article under the caption, "A Mendacious Admiral," said that his stories would not be credited even in Washington. Rejoicings continued throughout Spain over the signal victory of the Spanish.

Before sending to Congress a message recommending that the thanks of the legislative branch be given to Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, and nominating him to the Senate for advance- *Hobson to Have His Choice.* ment as a reward for his heroism, the President took steps to secure the Lieutenant's views in the matter. A telegram was accordingly sent to Admiral Sampson, directing him to ascertain Lieutenant Hobson's preferences, after an exchange should be made, as Admiral Sampson had



BUYING THEIR MORNING BEER ON SUNDAY—NO RAINES LAW ON THE "IOWA."

from the harbor the first gun was fired from the eastern bluff.

"We were then a half-mile off shore, close under the batteries. The firing increased rapidly. We steamed in slowly and lost sight of the 'Merrimac' in the smoke which the wind carried off shore. It hung heavily.

"Before Hobson could have blown up the 'Merrimac,' the western battery picked up and commenced firing. They shot wild and we only heard the shots.

"We ran in still closer to the shore, and the gunners lost sight of us. Then we heard the explosion of the torpedo

no means of communicating with him except through Spanish officers.

The seven enlisted men who composed the crew of the "Merrimac" on her perilous run past the forts at the entrance to the harbor and through the torpedo fields were also honored. Under Section 1407 of the Revised Statutes, "Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warrant officers, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the Secretary of the Navy." When seamen have received this recommendation "they shall be given," the statute says, "a gratuity of \$100 and a medal of honor, to be prepared under the direction of the Navy Department."



LIEUTENANT HOBSON AS A NAVAL CADET.

Before rewarding Hobson's seven bluejackets, it was necessary for the Navy Department to receive a statement from Admiral Sampson saying that they had been recommended for promotion by the captains of their respective ships, and that his approval was given. In his official dispatch narrating Hobson's heroic exploit, Admiral Sampson did not mention the members of the "Merrimac's" crew by name, nor did he comply with the requirements of the law regarding their advancement. He was directed by telegraph to send the names of the enlisted men without delay, and of course included in his answer the statement necessary to secure them their deserved reward.

If the men were made warrant officers, the highest grade in the enlisted force, the President could grant warrants to

consideration. His pay ranges from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year, and he can retire for age or disability on three-fourths of the sea pay he was receiving at the time of retirement.

Arrangements for the exchange of Hobson and the seven enlisted men were left to Admiral Sampson and General Shafter. Fifteen Spanish prisoners of war were at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and an equal number of these, perhaps more, would be turned over to the Spanish authorities in Cuba in exchange for the surrender of the eight Americans.

At the request of the Navy Department this list of Spanish military prisoners was furnished for transmission to Admiral Sampson to facilitate the arrangement of the exchanges: First Lieutenant Lucas Saenz Gastaminza, Second Lieutenant Emilio M. Cabeza, Second Lieutenant Baldomero Apricio Zambrano, Second Lieutenant Juan G. Ramos, Second Lieutenant Cleto M. Castro, Second Lieutenant Pedro L. Alarez, Second Lieutenant Juan Gonzales Varges, Sergeant Enrique A. Olie and nine privates.

Lieutenant Hobson was born August 17, 1870, in Greensboro, Hale County, Ala., where he attended the Southern University, graduating at the head of his class.

Then he wanted to go to the Naval Academy, *A Sketch of Hobson.*

Hilary A. Herbert, the Representative in Congress from the Montgomery district, had a vacancy at the academy to fill. Colonel Herbert and Judge Hobson, of Mobile, the father of the constructor, were in the same regiment in the Confederate Army. They fought side by side at the battle of Sharpsburg. Colonel Herbert held a competitive examination and young Hobson made the highest percentage. He received the appointment and went to the academy in September, 1885. After graduating, in 1889, the youngest man in his class, he was sent as a cadet on the flagship "Chicago," with a squadron of evolution, and cruised in the Mediterranean and South American waters until October, 1890. Then he was ordered to a special course in construction at Paris. He spent one year at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure du Mines and two years at the Ecole Application des Genie Maritime. In the summer months he studied ship construction at the French shipyards. Several diplomas for distinction were conferred on him by the French schools which he attended. After visiting the English shipyards, he returned to the United States in December, 1893, and was on duty at the Navy Department as an assistant naval constructor from January, 1894, to April, 1895. During that time he wrote a number of papers on technical subjects which attracted wide attention.

In 1895 and the following year he was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and in the summer of 1896 went to sea with Commodore Bunce's squadron. It was Lieutenant Hobson



THIRD ARTILLERY GOING INTO CAMP AT CHICKAMAUGA WITH CAMP OF FOURTH ARTILLERY ON THE HILL IN THE DISTANCE.

them. It would not be necessary to send their names to the Senate. A warrant officer wears a uniform very much like the undress of commissioned officer. He also wears a cap that a layman cannot distinguish from that worn by his superiors. A warrant officer is known as a gunner, sailmaker, carpenter or boatswain, according to his duties; is called "Mister" by the officers, and is treated with great

who proposed the establishment of a post-graduate course at the Naval Academy for cadets who intended to enter the Construction Corps. Before that time all constructors were educated abroad. Lieutenant Hobson was placed in charge of the course, and through that means he found a way of going with Admiral Sampson's squadron just before the war began. It was his idea that constructors should be assigned to sea

duty in time of hostilities on account of their knowledge of construction of ships, which would enable them to point out the vital parts of the enemy's vessels and thus materially assist commanding officers in conducting engagements. He also succeeded in having his class of construction assigned to the squadrons engaged in operations. In April, 1898, he was assigned to the flagship "New York," and was on that vessel when he volunteered to take the "Merrimac" into the entrance channel of Santiago Bay. He performed the duties of constructor for the fleet at Key West, and directed the construction work of the naval station at that place.

Lieutenant Hobson has written a number of essays on naval topics. His most noted paper was entitled "The Situation and Outlook in Europe," which dealt with military, naval and political subjects. This was published in "The Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute" in January, 1895, and attracted considerable attention abroad. When the China-Japan war began Lieutenant Hobson applied for duty with the Japanese fleet in order that he might observe the effect of projectiles in vessels of modern construction. He was

dimensions were: Length, 330 feet; beam, 44 feet; depth from side of the deck to the top of the keel, 29 feet 10 inches; load draught, 24 feet; load displacement, 7,500 tons; total dead weight capacity, 5,700 tons; indicated horse power, 1,300; speed when loaded, 10½ knots; speed with light



FIVE SONS OF OFFICERS OF THIRD INFANTRY WHO ENLISTED AS PRIVATES WHEN AT CHICKAMAUGA CAMP.

load, 11½, and could make 13 knots in ballast. The "Merrimac" had two complete steel decks, steel top gallant fore-castle, steel pilot house, steel wheel house aft, and wood bridge. Her construction was such that she could be used for carrying cattle and stores, in addition to coal, and would have plenty of space available for hospital purposes. She was purchased by the government from the Hogan line of steamers running out of Baltimore, at a cost of \$300,000.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ABOUT HAVANA AND SANTIAGO.

Havana, from the sea, is a mass of mud-red buildings, cigar-box colored, none of them very high, most of them squatty and dingy. "Wait till the Yankees have had it ten years," some one said, "and then it won't lack sky-scrappers." The first inquiry is "Morro Castle." Just about the middle of the stretch of houses, a good-sized structure, built on rock and surmounted by a tower, not a very tall tower, stands in the foreground. But the American expectation of something

*Scenes and
Incidents of
the Cuban
Blockade.*



COMPANY G (COLORED) AT KEY WEST—CAPTAIN WILSON GIVING COMMAND TO MARCH TO OLD FORT TAYLOR.

big, something imposing, impressive, crushing, is not realized. This dingy dog-house on a rock is the famous Morro Castle.

Back of it, half hidden by the Morro, are the Cabana prison and barracks. The Morro hill hides most of Havana harbor. Not a ship can be seen in the part of the harbor that shows. A curve in the land hides the wreck of the "Maine." The whole water front, viewed from sea, recalls old geography cuts labeled, "View of Ancient Carthage," or "View of Jerusalem."

Eastward from Morro are four batteries, two on the hill-tops, two new water batteries. There are a few buildings to redeem the barrenness east of Morro. The water batteries



COLORED REGULARS "AT EASE" A FEW MOMENTS AFTER ARRIVAL AT KEY WEST.

named for the duty by Secretary Herbert, but at the last moment his orders were revoked. The revocation was attributed variously to the opposition of line officers, who believed that one of their number should have the assignment, and to the premature publication of the fact that he was going with the Japanese fleet, which it was reported caused the government at Tokio to rescind its permission for fear that other nations would be offended over the privilege given the United States. He also applied for observation duty in the Greek-Turkish war.

In December, 1896, when only 26 years old, he was nominated by the Mexican Government to represent it on the commission of exports, to conduct trials and pass upon the Mexican vessel "Dunata Guerra," built at Philadelphia.

Mr. Hobson is of North Carolina stock. He is a great-nephew of Chief Justice Richmond Pearson, a great-grand-son of Colonel Williams, Senator from Tennessee, and Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, and a nephew of Richmond Pierson, Representative in Congress from the Asheville district of North Carolina. His father was a judge on the Alabama bench.

The "Merri-

mac" was a steel



SUNDAY MORNING—SITTING UNDER THE TWELVE-INCH GUN AWAITING VISITORS.

single-screw steamer, built at Newcastle, England, in 1894, and rebuilt by John N. Robins Company, New York, in November, 1897. She was of the highest class in the British Lloyds and in the American Record. Her principal

are new. The sand looks like clean brown sugar. A few ragged breaks in the line of hilltops and the presence of the Spanish flag were the only indications of batteries seen from seaward.

Havana is to the westward of Morro, across the harbor, at whose mouth the castle stands. The whole city, resting in the gentle upward curving of the hills from the gulf,



COLONEL MILES, OF THE FIRST INFANTRY, SAN FRANCISCO, THE FIRST REGIMENT OF REGULARS CALLED TO THE FRONT.

was visible from the blockading vessels. The view was disappointing—no high buildings, no pretty trees, no spreading parks. Near the water is a great barren patch of yellow earth, for all the world like the yellow Virginia hills after a rain. On the chart this stretch along the sea is marked "military baths." On the land side of it are more cigar-box colored houses. In fact, the architecture of the whole city suggests cigar-boxes.

The famous Santa Clara battery is near the sea at the western end of the city. Between it and Havana are the Captain-General's palace, the Principe barracks, and more cigar-box houses. From the sea all the batteries look small and weak.

The apparent lifelessness of the city has no comparison in anything American. Not a sail on the water front, not a factory's tall smokestack on land, not one huge building can be seen in the city. Neither a smoke, nor life, nor animation.

June 3, 1898, the adjutant-general issued the following order, dated May 30, by command of the major-general commanding the army :

General Miles to the Army.

After a prolonged period of peace, our army is once more called upon to engage in war in the cause of justice and humanity. To bring the military forces to the highest state of efficiency, and most speedily accomplish what is expected should be the earnest effort, and call forth the best energies of all its members of whatsoever station.

The laws and regulations which govern military bodies in civilized countries have been developed to their present perfection through the experience of hundreds of years, and the faithful observance of those laws and regulations is essential to the honor and efficiency of the army. All authority should be exercised with firmness, equity, and decorum on the part of superiors, and should be respected by implicit obedience and loyal support from subordinates.

Every officer, of whatever grade, will, as far as may be in his power, guard and preserve the health and welfare of those under his charge. He must labor diligently and zealously to perfect himself and his subordinates in military drill, instruction and discipline, and, above all, he must constantly endeavor, by precept and example, to maintain the highest character, to foster and stimulate that true soldierly spirit and patriotic devotion to duty, which must characterize an effective army. The major-general commanding confidently trusts that every officer and soldier in the service of the republic, each in his proper sphere, will contribute his most zealous efforts to the end, that the honor and character of the army may be preserved untarnished, and its best efforts crowned with success.

This order is given upon a day sacred to the memory of the heroic dead, whose services and sacrifices afford us example and inspiration, and it is expected that all will be fully impressed with the sacred duty imposed upon the army by the government of our beloved country.

The long and faithful watch maintained by Schley and Sampson before Santiago, relieved at intervals by skirmish and bombardment, made the city one of great interest. Once within the land-locked harbor of Santiago de Cuba, one is well disposed to join in the chorus of praise which has been awarded to it. Sailors and others do not hesitate to describe it as one of the finest in the world, and certainly it has many admirable points which one realizes only from the inside. The entrance is so difficult to discern that the individual who ventured to insinuate that Columbus, when on his second voyage of discovery, found it by a mere accident, may not be very far wrong. However that may be, it was certainly a lucky hit. The old Spaniard Velasquez was not slow to seize upon the great natural advantages which the harbor presented, and in founding the city there in 1514 he displayed a prescience which has not always been shown by his countrymen in recent times.

Picturesque Santiago.

Coming in from the sea, it is utterly impossible to see the mouth of the harbor channel, even from comparatively close quarters. Looking in the direction of the land, nothing can be seen but high mountains, presenting an apparently impenetrable front. But, continuing to steam toward the coast, two mountains seem suddenly to part asunder, disclosing a passage only 180 yards wide, but of good depth.

Like Havana and San Juan, Santiago has its Castle Morro, built by the old Spanish warrior, Pedro de la Rocca, then governor of the province, about the year 1640, on the mountain to the right of the entrance. The word Morro means "overhanging lip," and all three castles mentioned are erected on extreme points of land commanding harbor approaches. That at Santiago is certainly the most picturesque; but looking at it one would scarcely credit it as possessing much effectiveness when pitted against modern men-of-war. From the point of view of the artist, however, it is perfect. A flight of well-worn steps winds from the water's edge up the side of the grim old brown and yellow walls, all covered with moss and ivy, to the battlements on top, while the moat, drawbridge and other surroundings make up a charming picture, suggestive of the days of gallant knights and imprisoned maidens. On the mountain to the left is Castle La Socapa, also presenting a very picturesque appearance, while further inland, on the same side as Morro, is a small fortification, resembling a star in

shape, and for that reason called the Bateria de la Estrella. Though the guns are chiefly of an old-fashioned type, pointing directly toward the sea, they are capable of being used with considerable effect against vessels attempting to force an entrance.

Still further in, to the left, is a little island, on the hill-side, on which is built the hamlet of Cape Smith. In the



A MULE PACK-TRAIN ON THE WAY TO SANTIAGO.

olden days of colonial conquest it was taken and held for some time by the British. Of late years it has been much patronized by the best families of Santiago as a watering place. Still a narrow neck of the bay, about a mile in length, has to be traversed, the mountain sides on either hand covered with vegetation, palms, cacti, oranges, etc., until at last the bay of Santiago proper is entered. Its width varies from two to two and a half miles, and from end to end it is six miles, affording ample room for the anchorage of several fleets. As the last curve is made, the vessel is confronted from the right shore by the guns of Punta Gorda battery, and the defences had further been strengthened by a number of masked batteries constructed at other points along the harbor shores.

There is a small island with a name denoting in English the isle of rats, at the beginning of the bay, on which the Spanish government built a magazine, where it was customary to store arms and ammunition for the naval and military forces, together with any large quantity of explosives needed by the various mining companies. The neighborhood of Santiago is particularly rich in minerals, especially iron and copper; but the Spaniards have themselves done little to develop the mining industry. This has been left to American enterprise. From Punta de Sol, a little to the left of the magazine, a million and a half dollars worth of copper ore was annually shipped to the United States, as far back as the thirties, from the celebrated Cobra mines. But the mines remained closed for some time, owing chiefly to differences between the corporation which laid the railroad to the mines and that owning the mining concession. While

**A Rich City
Without
Enterprise.**

Not only to the north, but east and west also, tall mountains raise their heads around the hill upon which the city stands, forming thus a vast amphitheatre of nature, with the blue waters of the bay as a foreground. Like many another place, distance lends enchantment to the view, and there are not a few disillusionings for the visitor who goes ashore. To the right of the city, toward La Cruz, is a small but well-manned fort, called Punta Blanca, taking its name from the bank of white sand on which it rests. The harbor front has several wharves, but only vessels of light draught can come alongside. The Spanish authorities had been talking for years of constructing a stone jetty, and, by dredging, obtaining a depth of from seventeen to twenty-two feet, in order that many vessels lightered might unload direct on the quay. Stories are told of immense sums paid to the military engineers, who pocketed the money and left the work to their successors, with the result that scarcely more than a start had ever been made. One of the best features of the place is the Alameda, the road extending along the water front for about half a mile, which has a good surface adapted for cycling, and is shaded by a boulevard of waving palms and choice trees. At the eastern end is a very pretty botanical garden. About midway down the Paseo is a charming rustic pavilion, directly oppo-



"ADVANCE IN OPEN ORDER"—SKIRMISHERS

these contending parties were haggling over freight rates, the mines filled with water and had to be abandoned, and now the works are rapidly falling into ruins.

A far more satisfactory evidence of American enterprise and engineering skill is afforded by the immense iron pier of the Juruqua Company. This cost \$200,000 to construct, and has facilities to load two 3,000-ton steamers with ore in less than ten hours. The ore, which is brought down from the mines, some fifteen miles away, on railroad trucks, is very rich, containing from 65 to 68 per cent of pure iron. Most of it has been sent to the Bethlehem, Steelton, and Sparrow Point Companies, and a considerable quantity was off Santiago in the shape of armor plates on our warships. Just before the war broke out trial shipments of ore had been sent over to England, and strong hopes were entertained of establishing an extensive trade. The Spanish-American Iron Company, whose mines are at Baquiri, a few miles to the east of Juruqua, also exported large quantities of ore, and its wharf along the eastern coast proved of service to the army of invasion in conjunction with the railway line which connects with the Juruqua pier.

On the right side of the bay, toward the mouth, is a place used by the government as a coaling station, and known as Cinco Reales. It is not at all unlikely that the Spanish fleet found a fair supply of coal awaiting them.

**Beautiful Sun-
sets and
Landscapes.**

On the opposite side of the bay, near a mangrove swamp, was a building used as a convalescents' hospital for the Spanish soldiers. This, with the exception of a number of pretty villa residences on the hillside near La Cruz, brings to a close the list of objects that would engage the visitors' attention on first entering the harbor, of

course, excepting the ancient capital itself. Houses with blue and yellow walls are piled up on the hillside, here and there a quaint tower and turret showing, or a stately palm. As a background the magnificent heights of the Sierra Maestra appear, assuming in the early morning the peculiar purple color seen to such effect on the Blue Mountains of Jamaica.



FIRING INTO THE PALMETTO BRUSH.

site the pier, which leads to the comfortable quarters of the Club Nautica. During the revolution the club had little chance of fulfilling the object of its existence, no boats, by order of the Spanish authorities, being allowed out. But the club and the improvements to the Alameda are chiefly due to the efforts of a German resident, Mr. Michaelsen, of the

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A NOTED INSURGENT FIGHTER, BIGERO CHARARILLE, COMMANDANT.

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ION OF CUBA.

GOING ABOARD THE TRANSPORTS AT PORT TAMPA, FLORIDA.

banking house of Schumann & Co. As a matter of fact, were it not for the foreign residents the city would long since have gone to the dogs. The Spaniards were so intent on personal

Mr. Best, the cable clerk, ignored the instructions of the Spanish censor, and took upon himself the responsibility of sending a message to Jamaica for the British gunboat that subsequently arrived in time to save the crew from the fate of their fifty-three unfortunate companions, who were shot in front of the abattoir in 1873. He was in charge of the office of the West India and Panama Cable Company in San Juan, where he stuck to his post of duty throughout the recent bombardment.

The old cathedral forms the eastern boundary of the Plaza de Armas, where on Thursday and Sunday nights it was the custom of the citizens, and especially of the pretty señoritas, to promenade while listening to the music of the military bands. The Government House and the Club San Carlos are also in the Plaza. The latter club was a regular rendezvous for Cuban

patriots; for it must not be thought that all the insurgents were in the woods. Equally valuable work had been done by those remaining in the towns in the way of obtaining and sending out supplies of ammunition, food and clothing. This went on continually in Santiago, scarcely a week elapsing that did not see the dispatch of something or other needed by the insurgents under arms.

In speaking of the principal city buildings, mention must be made of the large military barracks and hospital on the



FIRING FROM RAPIDLY-CONSTRUCTED INTRENCHMENTS.

gain, that no time or money could be spared for public improvements.

There is no hotel in the city at which a self-respecting tramp would accept free accommodation. A couple of years ago, therefore, a few Englishmen and Americans met and formed an alliance, the result of which took definite shape in the establishment of an Anglo-American Club. Without exception travelers have declared it supplied the best cooked meals, and was the cleanest and most comfortable stopping place for foreign travelers and residents in the West Indies.

The appearance of the commercial houses on the harbor front conveys a wrong impression of the business transacted therein. Looking at the shabby tumbledown offices of Brookes & Co., and Bueno & Co., one can hardly credit that the former firm has some three million dollars invested in sugar estates, and both do a turnover of several millions a year, Frederic Ramson, the British Consul, being a member of the firm of Brookes & Co., and having his consulate in the same building. Mr.



BODY OF INSURGENT INFANTRY UNDER GENERAL RODRIGUEZ.

Ramson, though consul at the time of the "Virginus" affair, was away in England, his brother-in-law, Theodore Brookes, being the then acting vice-consul. On Mr. Ramson's return, he worked energetically in obtaining compensation from the Spanish government. It may not be generally known that



GENERAL J. M. RODRIGUEZ AND STAFF AT HIS HEADQUARTERS IN WESTERN CUBA.

hill to the northwest; nor will it do to forget the theatre, in rather a dilapidated state, in which it is claimed Mme. Adelina Patti, at the age of fourteen, and under the direction of Gottschalk, made her debut on the public stage. The same claim, however, is made for the theatre of San Juan; but it may be that both places were visited on the same tour.

The patrons of the theatre in Santiago during the revolution were chiefly confined to the Spanish officers. The citizens had little to spend on amusements. Many families, old and distinguished and well-to-do, were brought to ruin, their members being only too glad to accept the charitable gifts of the American Relief Committee to avoid actual starvation. The reconcentrados and people of the lower orders, having no chance of getting employment, also suffered great hardships. A soup kitchen which had been supported for some time by the contributions of merchants was threatened

with extinction, because the local storekeepers were doing no business and simply could not pay their promised contributions. With a large body of military to feed and their numbers increased by the arrival of the Spanish fleet, and knowing the brutal, selfish character of the authorities, one can easily imagine the desperate straits to which the poor

Admiral Sampson decided that the bombardment should begin later in the morning, in order that all the men might have their breakfast and go into the fight with full stomachs.

At six o'clock the signal was given to clear for action, and the officers and men sprang to their stations with alacrity. Forty minutes later the ships slowly formed into two



LIGHT BATTERIES C AND F, THIRD ARTILLERY, MARCHING DOWN VAN NESS AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.



SCHOOL CHILDREN WAITING TO CHEER THE DEPARTING REGULARS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

people of Santiago were put in seeking to obtain the bare necessities of life.

On June 5, 1898, all the captains under Admiral Sampson were summoned by signal to board the flagship "New York." Everybody indulged in speculation as to what the conference meant, and later there was much joy aboard all the vessels when it became known that the admiral was going to give his men another chance at the Spaniards.

It had been seen that the Spaniards were displaying the greatest activity in repairing the batteries damaged at the time of Commodore Schley's bombardment and in constructing new defences. Admiral Sampson concluded that it was time to stop this, and it was to discuss his plans and to see that all the details were thoroughly understood that he summoned his captains. It was decided that there should be a general bombardment to reduce the fortifications, and each captain was instructed as to the part his ship should take in it.

It had been evident for some days that the Spaniards did not expect to be allowed to proceed with their work without

lines, 800 yards apart, on each side of the entrance to the harbor. To the east were the "New York," Admiral Sampson's flagship; "Iowa," "Oregon," "Yankee" and "Dolphin," while to the west were the "Brooklyn," with Commodore Schley on board; "Massachusetts," "Texas," "Vixen" and "Suwanee."

The lines were formed six miles off shore. When the ships had got into their assigned positions they steamed slowly in toward the mouth of the harbor until they were about 4,000 yards from the shore. It could be seen from the decks of the warships that the Spaniards were preparing for the attack that was impending.

It was nearly eight o'clock when the engagement was opened by a thundering roar from the flagship "New York," and a shell from one of her 8-inch rifles sent hustling through the air toward the Morro, the ancient fort which the Spaniards had heretofore believed to be impregnable. They knew more when the battle ceased. Almost simultaneously with the shot from the "New York," one of the guns of the "Brooklyn" roared a defiance to the enemy. As the firing opened the two lines began to manoeuvre, presenting a beautiful and imposing sight. Admiral Sampson's squadron



COLONEL MILES AND OFFICERS OF THE HISTORIC FIRST INFANTRY OF REGULARS, ABOUT TO LEAVE THE PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

molestation from the American fleet. Judging from their preparations and movements, it was thought they expected when they were attacked it would be about dawn, but

turned to the east and Commodore Schley's to the west. At the same time the lighter ships, in obedience to a signal, steamed out of the range of the heaviest shore batteries, for



HAVANA SHUT OUT FROM THE WORLD.



UNIFORMS AND TYPES OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY—OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

the purpose of attacking the light field batteries that had been erected near the beach. The battleships, remaining a considerable distance apart, steamed slowly in, pouring a devastating fire on the strong shore defences that were grouped at the mouth of the harbor.

The fire from the warships was vigorous and sustained, showing that the men were enjoying the work that had been cut out for them. The shore batteries answered weakly at first, but the gunners in them seemed to gain more confidence and coolness as the battle continued, and their fierce fire then became strong.

The Spanish batteries were armed with Krupp and Armstrong guns, which were taken to Santiago by the Spanish steamer "Montserrat." These were manned by German and French artillery experts, whose knowledge of American marksmanship was greatly augmented during the fight.

The Spaniards had boasted that no fleet would live before

these imported experts, but they proved themselves to be about as poor artillerists as the Spaniards themselves, than whom no worse ever stood behind a gun. Not one of the American ships was materially damaged.

The marksmanship of the Yankee sailors was, as usual, excellent, particularly in the case of the "New York" and "Texas." For an hour a perfect storm of shot and shell landed in the batteries and forts, doing frightful execution. The Spaniards stood it as long as they could, and then their fire began to slacken. Shells from the fleet could be seen landing and exploding on the crest of the hill on which the Morro stands, and at the bottom of which were some of the strongest batteries.

As the deadly missiles landed in these batteries there would follow a roaring that could be heard above the din of battle, and then above the clouds of dust and masses of flying masonry could be seen guns and men blown high in the air.

The "Yankee," manned by the naval militia, made a fine



DRILLING AT TAMPA.

showing. She kept close in shore, fighting the batteries near the beach. The naval militia fought like old blue jackets and poured a savage fire into the enemy. The cannonading was kept up until 10.20 o'clock, when the "New York" signaled "cease firing." During the battle one gun located east of the Morro was seen to be hit. It was lifted bodily into the air and hurled for a great distance. A magazine on the west side of the entrance was set on fire by a shell which exploded in it. One of the three Spanish flags that were shot away was not replaced. In the course of the bombardment a battery of field pieces at the Cuban headquarters on a mountain top north of Santiago opened fire on the town. The range was fully ten miles, and, of course, no damage was done. The firing was attributed to the enthusiasm of the insurgents in seeing their hereditary enemy being thoroughly whipped. A number of Spanish troops were seen in a small fort near the beach, and the "Dolphin's" commander thought he could draw their fire. He plumped several shells into them, but elicited no reply. The fort was knocked to pieces, and the Spaniards who were left alive fled.

upon, and the American gunners were exceedingly careful that none of their shots went anywhere near enough the structure to harm their imprisoned comrades. The surprising accuracy of the American fire was illustrated by the fact, that the batteries on the rocky table below the building where the prisoners were confined, were completely ruined by the shots from Commodore Schley's squadron.

The "Marblehead" and the "New Orleans," which had been lying far off shore for some time after the firing began, were finally signaled that they might take part in the bombardment. They came in, the "Marblehead" on the west and the "New Orleans" on the east, and worked their way well in shore, all the time fighting desperately. The effect of their shots could be seen along the shore, where bare patches of ground show the pathway of their shells. The firing was suspended before the officers and men wished, and they were greatly disappointed in not being allowed to wipe the last vestige of the Spanish fortifications off the earth. Much laughter was occasioned on board the

Results of the Bombardment.



THE STUFF OUR NAVY IS MADE OF—ENSIGN GILLIS, OF THE TORPEDO-BOAT "PORTER," SEIZING A FLOATING TORPEDO AT THE PERIL OF HIS LIFE.

Admiral Sampson, after the engagement began, ran in within 1,800 yards of the mouth of the harbor. The fire from the flagship was principally directed against the batteries inside the harbor, and it did great execution. None of the ships approached the shore so closely as the "New York." To make the fire against the Morro effective, it was necessary for some of the warships to stand well off the coast in order that the proper elevation of the guns could be obtained. The ships on the west side of the entrance ultimately worked in until they were within 3,000 yards of the beach. By this time the old Morro had been transformed into a picturesque ruin, part of what had been its walls lying in tumbled heaps of masonry, while the part still standing was torn and rent with great holes, where the solid shot had plowed through. A short distance beneath the Morro stands an old stone fortification, in which it was known Lieutenant Hobson and his fellow heroes of the "Merrimac" were confined. This was, of course, not fired

big ship by the conduct of the auxiliary cruiser "Yankee," which, when the order to cease firing was given, slowly and reluctantly turned seaward, at the same time keeping up a hot fire on the shore from her stern guns. The "Texas" was slow to withdraw, and she, too, continued to fire over her stern until she was nearly out of range.

The "New Orleans," as usual, used smokeless powder, which permitted her to employ her guns with greater rapidity than she would have been able to do had her gunners been blinded by the huge clouds of smoke which followed each discharge of the big guns of the other ships. The "Suwanee," which was firing close in shore, was slightly damaged by a bursting shell, and William Rose, a seaman, was struck in the leg by a flying fragment, but his injury was slight.

The ships suffered somewhat from the recoil of their great guns, and the military mast of the "Massachusetts" was struck by a shot, but the damage was small.

The Spanish batteries on the key inside the harbor fired on the fleet, but their shots were ineffective. Many shells

from the warships flew into the city, but this was unintentional Admiral Sampson having no idea of bombarding the town.

The morning was misty and the showers were frequent.

Fountains of debris showed whenever a big shell landed on the cliff facing the sea. Vegetation was exterminated and the conformation of the cliff was altered, and buildings were demolished wherever the shells struck. All the guns



"Osoyo."

"Prosperina."

"Pelayo."

"Girafda."

"Emperador Carlos V."

"Alfonso XIII."

"Rapido."

"Patria."

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S SHIPS ON THE WAY TO MANILA

The scene ashore and afloat was most beautiful. The mountains along the coast were wrapped in clouds and the ships were enveloped in smoke.

The shells that missed the fortifications tore up trees by their roots, demolished rocks, and dug huge holes in the earth, scattering the fragments high into the air.

along the sea front, save the smooth-bores in the Morro, were silenced and many of them were ruined.

As if to taunt the Spaniards by a display of feeling of complete security the Americans anchored an unarmed vessel directly in front of the mouth of Santiago harbor. The heaviest battleships placed themselves in the same position,

and the "St. Louis" and the "Yankee" tempted the batteries, while the "New York's" launch and the gunboat "Porter" steamed carelessly across the harbor mouth and the "Massachusetts" coaled a few lengths away. These vessels were afterward bunched five miles from the forts, but did not at any time draw the enemy's fire.

It was an open question whether the sinking of the

As an illustration of the sharp watch which was kept for torpedo boats at night, the men of the "Texas" lay on the edge of the deck facing outward, each armed with a rifle, every third man standing watch and waking his relief at his feet at the expiration of two hours. All hands were on watch and all on deck, except the crews of the guns, who were at their places.

CHAPTER XIX.

UNITED STATES MARINES LAND IN CUBA.

On June 10, 1898, the first landing in force by the Americans on Cuban soil was made by 600 men from the transport "Panther," who came ashore and took possession of Caimanera, in Guantanamo harbor. The landing was effected without firing a single shot, and this despite the Spanish boasts that they would defend Caimanera to the last.

It was 2.10 p. m. when Color Sergeant Richard Silvey, of Company C, First Battalion of Marines, of Brooklyn, raised the flag above the ruins of the blockhouse. The marines laid down their carbines, picks, shovels and tent poles, and, lifting their caps, gave voice to a mighty shout of salutation and satisfaction.

The "Panther" left Santiago at noon June 10, 1898. She reported to Admiral Sampson at 8 o'clock, and received orders to proceed to Caimanera. With her went the store-ship "Supply," the auxiliary cruiser "Yosemite," manned by 300 of the Michigan naval reserves; the "Scorpion," and a collier.

The "Scorpion" appeared with her stern somewhat stove in. The damage was done by the "Panther," which ran into the converted yacht on the way from Florida.

Before the arrival of these vessels, the battleship "Oregon" and the dispatch boat "Dolphin" were ordered to proceed to Guantanamo harbor to join the "Marblehead." At 12 o'clock the "Yankee," "Yosemite" and "Porter" took the troopship "Panther" in charge and left to effect a landing. As the squadron was proceeding down the coast the "Yankee," manned by New York naval reserves, bombarded a small blockhouse and a fort at Baiquiri, seventeen miles from Santiago, setting them on fire in a few minutes. This occasioned but a brief delay, and the transport and



RAGGED CUBAN INSURGENTS ON THE TRAIL TO SEVILLA.

"Merrimac" was a success, and the fleet was unable to ascertain whether she lay across the channel so as to absolutely block it, although the Spanish truce launch was seen to pass around the wreck without difficulty. Admiral Cervera's action in sending the launch greatly elevated him in the estimation of the fleet, and was much discussed. Admiral Sampson received Cervera's chief of staff cordially, and called for champagne with which to treat him, but it was found there was none on board. The incident of the visit indicated that, after all, the Spaniards did not intend that their politeness should go for nothing. When the "New York's" launch met the Spanish launch it took the Spanish officer on board and conveyed him to the flagship. The Spanish launch, instead of remaining, still steamed about and took a good look at the ships, and nothing was said or done in opposition.

The "Porter" found evidence that the torpedo scare was not without reason. She discovered near the station of the "New Orleans," which was the first ship to sight the torpedo boats two five-metre torpedoes floating in the water which had evidently been discharged by the Spanish boats. There was a commotion on board when the "Porter's" lookout cried "Torpedo!" The engines of the "Porter" were reversed with wonderful quickness, and almost at the same moment another torpedo was discovered. There was little danger in them, however, as one had a practice head instead of a war head, and the propeller of the other was badly rusted. The torpedo with the practice head sank before it could be picked up. Both were of the latest design and worth \$3,500 each.

Orders were issued to see whether the Spaniards were working on the "Merrimac." The "Brooklyn," "Marblehead" and "Vixen" were sent to the west, and the "New York," "New Orleans" and "Yankee" to the east of the harbor entrance. All were well in shore. The "Oregon," "Texas," "Iowa" and "Massachusetts" were ordered to file past the mouth of the harbor within 3,500 yards, and if the Spaniards were working on the wreck to fire upon them. They were also ordered to fire upon Admiral Cervera's ships if any of them were visible, or if the forts opened fire to return it, but not to fire upon Morro Castle, were the volunteers of the "Merrimac" were confined.

The "Texas," as shown by the stadimeter, went within 3,100 yards of Morro. She could see the Spaniards at work on the forts, but none on the "Merrimac." Not a fort fired, and the only shot was one fired by the "Texas" at the west of the harbor mouth, with no apparent purpose.

The ships had been in blockade line within a radius of five miles of Morro in the daytime, but drew in to four miles at night. The "Vixen," which had the extreme west of the line in shore, where the fleet communicated with the insurgents, got permission to fire upon the Spanish cavalry there, in order to interrupt communication.



THE CRACK COMPANY OF THE CRACK REGIMENT OF SPANISH VOLUNTEERS.

her escorts arrived in Guantanamo harbor shortly before two o'clock. As soon as it was seen that no resistance would be made to a landing, the small boats from the several vessels were put overboard, and the landing party was soon ashore. Every precaution was taken to guard against a surprise by the enemy, but as it turned out, this was needless.

The first thing that was done when the men were safely ashore, was to set fire to the half dozen houses which marked the entrance to the bay. This was done by order of the commanding officer, who took this and all the other safeguards possible to prevent an outbreak of the dreaded yellow fever among the men. The "Oregon," "Marble-



SCENE IN CAMP ON THE EVE OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Lead," "Yankee," "Yosemite," "Porter," "Dolphin" and "Vixen" lay off the shore, and it was perhaps the presence of this strong force that prevented the Spaniards from offering any resistance to the landing. The blockhouse, which had been badly battered in the previous engagement, was set on fire with the other buildings. The houses destroyed formed a little fishing village, back of which



MARINES FROM THE "BROOKLYN."

stood the blockhouse. This village was also the headquarters of the Guantanamo pilots.

Like most other Cuban harbors, this one is long and tortuous. The town of Guantanamo is fifteen miles inland. Only the little fishing village, the blockhouse and the cable station were at the entrance. All these were found deserted, the Spaniards having evidently been frightened away by the bombardment on June 6, 1898. It was found on landing that a solid shot from either the "Marblehead" or the "Yankee," the vessels that conducted the previous bombardment, had cut the wires on the side of the cable station, while another had smashed the batteries and instruments inside.

While examining the ruined station, a large batch of

If the find was not a "plant," it might have proved of much importance. There was a chance, however, that when the Spaniards found that they would have to abandon the place, they prepared these dispatches and left them behind with the object of deceiving the Americans. It was believed though from the wording of the messages that they were genuine, as it was scarcely probable that amateurs could have prepared such technical details as were given in the messages. They were turned over to Admiral Sampson.

The landing was made for the purpose of establishing a naval base for the American fleet, and especially for a coaling station, for which purpose the harbor offers ideal facilities, but not for the landing of the troops that were en route for the south side of Cuba. The situation for that purpose was bad. The country round about is very mountainous, and to handle heavy artillery where there are practically no roads save mule paths an exceedingly arduous undertaking. It would take days for an army to have marched from there to Santiago.

The landing of the marines was characterized by great enthusiasm. This was not alone due to the fact that they were the first body of American troops to put foot on Cuban soil, but was in a great measure owing to the fact that it was the first chance they had to stretch themselves since they went aboard the transport at Brooklyn. These men, the First Battalion, had been cooped up since May 22 without a single hour of shore leave. They had passed through a fearful storm off Cape Hatteras, and lay in the broiling sun at Key West for weeks, chafing under inaction. They were happy. It was no small task to get all the supplies intended for the men ashore. They were on Cuban soil at last, and the work waited for so long was close before them.

Owing to the vast amount of labor entailed in providing a large body of troops with a complete equipment for field service in a foreign territory, and for transporting them by water, the plans for occupying Santiago with a military force made slow progress. Great difficulty was experienced at Tampa in providing the troops with the necessary equipment for service in Cuba. Freight cars, most of them loaded with supplies

Difficulty in Embarking Troops for Santiago.



SAVANNAH LADIES PREPARING A FAREWELL MEAL FOR BATTERY "A" BEFORE THE LATTER'S DEPARTURE FOR CUBA.

official telegrams were found, signed by Ramon Fernandez L. Aguirre and other Spanish officers, describing the strength of fortifications in various parts of the island, and giving the details of plans for the movement of Spanish troops.

of various kinds, which had been shipped for the army, occupied many miles of track in the vicinity of Tampa, and the Quartermaster General's Department experienced great difficulty and some confusion in getting the supplies from

the cars and distributing them for the use of the Santiago and Porto Rico expeditions.

The transports chartered to take troops to Santiago de Cuba made their first start from Tampa June 8, 1898, but after some had gotten under way, all were called back, while the cruisers went out hunting for a mysterious squadron supposed to be Spanish, said to have been seen off the northern coast of Cuba. Meanwhile the Santiago expedition waited, and continued to wait, before making a second start.

An interesting story underlies the postponement of the expedition. The War Department was certainly not to blame for the delay, and in a measure, neither was the Navy Department, but the question of judgment in holding back the troopships rested with the naval authorities, and not, as erroneously circulated, with the military administration.

The primary cause of the delay was the receipt of information from more than one reliable source, transmitted

but there was nothing definite on this point, and the decision to delay the departure of the United States transports, as a precautionary measure, was reached.

After a meeting of the Naval War Board the Navy Department advised the War Department not to let the



TRANSFERRING SICK SOLDIERS IN A SMALL BOAT FROM THE TRANSPORTS TO THE HOSPITAL SHIP "OLIVETTE."

through Commodore Remey, the commandant of the naval base at Key West, that several mysterious vessels had been seen off the northern coast of Cuba, less than 100 miles east of Havana, and headed in the direction of that place. Right on top of this came news of an intercepted dispatch, addressed to Captain-General Blanco, saying that four Spanish vessels were on their way to Havana. This dispatch was from the Madrid Government. The ships were believed to be merchantmen, with supplies for the Spanish army at Havana,



THE TRANSPORT "MICHIGAN" COMING UP THE SAVANNAH RIVER TO TAKE THE SECOND REGIMENT OF AMERICAN VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS TO HAVANA.



HORSE AND RIDER ENJOYING A SWIM.

transports sail, but some of the transports had already left Tampa when the order of detention came. The first of these had departed six hours before the dispatch from the War Department was received. Fast vessels were sent to overtake them, and as a consequence all the troopships returned to Tampa to await developments.

Why the War Board should put so much credence in the reports that Spanish ships were seen off the northern coast of Cuba was not clear. All the information in the possession of the board indicated clearly that Cervera's four armored cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers were locked up in Santiago harbor. Admiral Sampson had sent a positive statement to that effect in his dispatch reporting the gallant deed of Naval Constructor Hobson, and Cervera's message offering to arrange an exchange. Three armored cruisers and both destroyers had been seen by Commodore Schley in the harbor. The board also had trustworthy advices that the reserve squadron of the enemy had not left Cadiz. Corroboration of this came in press dispatches that the Minister of Marine had gone to Cadiz to expedite the departure of the squadron. Nevertheless, the board deemed its later evidence sufficient to justify a recommendation that the transports be held.

When the military authorities, following the suggestion of the War Board, recalled and held the transports, the Navy Department, also advised by the strategists, sent telegraphic



"THE BLACK KID," THE LITTLE MASCOT OF THE SEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

orders to commanders of war vessels at Tampa and Key West to make a thorough search for the phantom warships. All the convoys departed from Tampa and other vessels went out from Key West to strengthen the blockade. It

tiago, by way of the nearest cable station, to detach the battleship "Iowa" and another armorclad for service with the transports.

General Shafter's corps was composed of 15,337 officers and men, including nineteen infantry regiments, four light batteries, two siege batteries, two companies of engineers, a detachment of the signal corps, and forty-eight troops of cavalry dismounted, as follows:

Infantry.—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Regulars, Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts Volunteers, a total of 561 officers and 10,709 enlisted men.

Cavalry.—Two dismounted squadrons of four troops each, from the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments, and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Woods' regiment—a total of 159 officers and 2,875 enlisted men. One squadron, Second Cavalry, mounted, 9 officers and 280 enlisted men.

Artillery.—Light Batteries E and K, First Artillery, and A and F, Second Artillery, 14 officers and 323 enlisted men. Batteries G and H, Fourth Artillery, siege, 4 officers and 132 enlisted men.

Engineers.—Companies C and E of Engineers, 9 officers and 200 enlisted men.

Signal Corps.—Signal detachments, 2 officers and 45 enlisted men.

Hospital detachments, included in foregoing figures. Corps staff, 15 officers.

These forces formed the bulk of the Fifth Army Corps.

On June 13 General Shafter's long-delayed expedition to Cuba finally left Tampa, Fla. It was originally the intention of the War Department, approved by General Miles, to send 25,000 men to Santiago, but the order to rush troops came so unexpectedly from Washington that it was decided to take



FIRST TROOP OF ROUGH RIDERS LEAVING THE TRANSPORTS.

was the fear that one, and perhaps more, of Cervera's armorclads had escaped from Santiago, or that some of the reserve fleet had recently reached the West Indies, that induced the Navy Department to ask that the transports be held until



BATTERIES A, B AND C BEING ENTERTAINED AT SAVANNAH BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE—BATTERY A IN FOREGROUND.

two armored ships of the United States could be furnished for escort duty. The battleship "Indiana" was the only armorclad assigned to convoy the fleet. The rest of the convoys were to be protected cruisers and gunboats, none of them capable of fighting an armored cruiser or battleship. Telegraphic orders were sent to Admiral Sampson at San-

tiago, along as many of the regulars as possible, and to dispatch the volunteers as soon as they should be ready.

With the exception of three regiments—the Seventy-first New York, the Second Massachusetts and the Roosevelt Rough Riders—the army of invasion was composed of United States regulars. It was the intention to have taken



SOLDIERS PRACTICING FOOT-BALL AT SAVANNAH, PREPARATORY TO PLAYING THE GAME IN CUBA.



THE START FOR CUBA.

GENERAL SHAFTER'S MILITARY EXPEDITION LEAVING TAMPA, FLORIDA, FOR CUBA—THE TRANSPORTS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP "INDIANA" AND OTHER WAR VESSELS. THE MOST IMPOSING MARINE SPECTACLE EVER WITNESSED IN AMERICAN WATERS.

the First Brigade of volunteers, composed of the Thirty-second Michigan, the Third and Fifth Ohio, commanded by Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry; the Second Brigade, consisting of the Second New York, First District of Columbia,



THE FARTHEST AMERICAN OUTPOST IN FRONT OF THE SPANISH INTRENCHMENTS ON CANEY ROAD.

and Fifth Maryland, commanded by Brigadier-General L. H. Carpenter, and the Third Brigade, consisting of the First Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana and Third Pennsylvania, commanded by Brigadier-General Robert H. Hall, but for some reason it was decided at the last moment to leave them at camp. That it was the plan to take this division, which was commanded by Brigadier-General Simon Snyder and known as the provisional division, was evident from

the fact that the horses of the officers had been sent aboard the transports, and the men themselves were ordered to be aboard the troopships an hour later than the time the commanding order was received.

It was at first proposed that each transport should carry a comfortable complement only, but the exaggerations as to

compelled to bunk with their lieutenant-colonels or whatever room-mates they chose, while the lieutenants slept three in a room. Every regiment that went on the expedition from the Tampa camps left an officer and a detail behind to look after the horses and the regimental property.

While the report about a Spanish squadron was probably the principal cause for the suspension of the movement, there were other causes which doubtless influenced General Miles, and it is thought by many that the warship story was given out by him for a purpose, and that the other reasons were the true cause of the delay. First among these was the fact that the army was not ready for an active campaign. General Miles was not aware of this until his arrival there, and he endeavored to delay the expedition until the men should be thoroughly equipped. Another reason was the fact that the transport ships available were not sufficient to carry the army which it was proposed to take. After the work of loading was begun the surgeons and many commissioned officers were dismounted and their horses and equipments sent ashore. It was also decided that the light artillery pieces could be handled by the men, and many of the artillery horses were also sent ashore.

The sailing of the army of invasion of the fleet and transports for Santiago, which had been so long promised, became now an accomplished fact to the American people. The war had begun in earnest.

The gunboats which sailed with the transport fleet from the pier were the "Helena," "Castine," "Bancroft," "Annapolis" and "Hornet." These were joined between Tampa Bay and Rebecca Shoals by the "Oregon," "Iowa," "Terror" and "Indiana." When the junction of the two fleets was made; the transports formed into two divisions of three columns with the "Miami" heading the right column, and the transports according to their numbers completing the line to the rear. This arrangement placed the flagship about the centre of the fleet, and in this order the vessels proceeded to their destination.

In front of the centre column in single file were the

*The Transport
Fleet and
Convoys.*



EXCITEMENT ON BOARD THE TRANSPORTS WHEN CUBA WAS FIRST SIGHTED.

the capacity of some of the ships made it necessary to pack the men in like sardines, and even the officers had scant room in their staterooms. The colonels of regiments were

"Iowa" and "Indiana," while bringing up the rear, between the first and third columns, were the "Oregon" and "Terror." The several gunboats which formed part of the escort

were used as scouts. This formation had been decided on for some time prior to the sailing, but was not given out until a few hours before the actual departure.

The scene presented by the embarkation was a memorable one, and was witnessed from the piers and places of vantage by thousands of soldiers and citizens who had remained at the port for twenty-four hours preceding to see the spectacle.

As each ship pulled out into the bay, with its hundreds of men on the decks and hanging to the rigging, the regimental bands played, and a deafening roar of cheers which thundered for miles across the smooth water was sent up.

The bay itself presented a picture difficult to portray. As far as the eye could reach were the troopships, from which floated patriotic music, mingled with the cheers of the men.

Steamers and sailboats, large and small, and gayly decked with the nation's colors, played about the transports and warships. After the long delays, which had wearied the men and caused their spirits to droop, they at last realized that they were off for the war, and this very thought enlivened them as seldom before. The embarkation itself, besides its spectacular effect, was a brilliant success, and every cog in the great wheels worked to a nicety. The very immensity of the undertaking was dwarfed by the smoothness with which the arrangements were executed. After two days and nights of incessant strain and twelve hours of guerrilla warfare, the first American forces to encamp on Cuban soil, reported the loss of four of their number killed, victims of bullets from Mauser rifles in the hands of the enemy, in an engagement at Guantanamo Bay, June 11.

Casualties Attending the First Landing.

The four men who were killed were members of the Marine Corps, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert W. Huntington. Three of them met their death in a fierce encounter that took place on the outposts with the Spanish troops, while the other, Assistant Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, of New York City, was shot while standing not twenty feet from his tent.

The officers and men alike acquitted themselves nobly, and those who sacrificed their lives fighting for the flag, left a record for the marines to cherish with pride. The killed were Dr. John Blair Gibbs, who was a son of Major Gibbs, Seventh United States Cavalry, who was killed in the Custer massacre; Sergeant Charles H. Smith, of Company D, commanded by Captain Spicer, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island; Private James McColgan, of Company D, from the Newport Barracks, and Private William Dunphy, of Company D, of Portsmouth, N. H.

On landing from the transport "Panther," under the protection of the guns of the "Marblehead," the marines, 620 all told, pitched their camp on the brow of a low hill overlooking the outer bay and the entrance to Guantanamo harbor. The position selected was exposed on three sides, and, occupied even by a larger body of troops, backed up by warships in the bay, was a dangerous place. It was especially so with only 600 men, utterly unacquainted with the character of the country and unaccustomed to the guerrilla method of warfare that was followed by the Spaniards.

Colonel Huntington's task in holding Camp McCalla was an extremely difficult one. There were between 2,500 and 3,000 of the enemy within fifteen miles of the camp. The Spaniards were well armed, and knew every inch of the chaparral thickets in the valleys and on the hills. They were inured to the insect torments of the locality, and having done garrison duty there, as well as having seen service in combats with the insurgents, were thoroughly seasoned campaigners.

The marines worked like beavers in establishing their camp. The incoming sentries reported that none of the enemy had been seen. The worst foe they had had to encounter were the mosquitoes that abound in the chaparral. Before the day closed the Americans were to learn the realities of war on Cuban soil.

At about 5.30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a weather-beaten old insurgent came tearing into the camp from the road leading from the valley over to the tall hills three miles distant. He came to report

A Fierce Attack by Spaniards.

He was not a moment too soon, for a bullet from a Mauser was hot on his trail. Fifteen seconds later the sharp "ping" of rifles was heard, and the Spaniards were making a fierce attack on the outposts.

There was fully fifteen minutes' firing. Sharp volleys from the Lee-Metford rifles of the Americans answered the Mausers of the enemy. Every man in the camp wanted to dash into the bushes at once and chase the hidden foe, but Colonel

Huntington and his officers kept the boys in check and prepared to resist the attack on the camp. Trenches had not been dug, and the only shelter for the few sick men and non-combatants was in the ruins of the blockhouse, which the marines had burned on landing.

So fierce was the firing that to the men on the warships it appeared that the Spaniards were descending in force on the camp. Commander McCalla, of the "Marblehead," sent his marines ashore in a jiffy, and fifty or sixty of Colonel Huntington's men who had been washing off the grime of their day's work in the shoal water near the landing, ran half naked up the hill to the aid of their comrades.

For nearly three-quarters of an hour shots were exchanged, now brisk, then a scattering fire across the lagoon or out of the thickets. It was nearly dark when the outermost sentries came in, hot, wearied and panting. Three of their men were missing, including Sergeant Smith, but he later turned up all right. He went out again with a squad several hours afterward, and was killed in retreating from the foe.

The two men killed in the engagement of the afternoon were Privates Dunphy and McColgan, both of whom were shot through the head. None of their comrades were near them at the time, and when found their bodies had been stripped. Some of the marines insisted that the Spaniards had mutilated the bodies after death. The heads, it was said, had been slashed with machetes, but this report was not officially confirmed.

A Bloody Engagement.

The signal officers were busy all night exchanging signals with the "Marblehead." Commander McCalla kept the powerful searchlights of his ship trained on the chaparral thickets.

At least a dozen attacks were made by the enemy between dusk and dawn, the heaviest firing and the best organized attack being made about one o'clock in the morning. Then the Spaniards had apparently surrounded the camp. From the tableland extending from the lower end of the camp to the sea, from the valley immediately eastward and from the winding road leading to the range of tall hills fronting the sea, the enemy poured in volley after volley, but the marines, though hemmed in, kept their faces to the foe. When driven back from the outposts the sentries retreated slowly and gave shot for shot. Not one of the 600 faltered, and most of the firing was done by the Americans.

Colonel Huntington had ordered two field pieces to be hauled up the hill from the landing place, and they were made ready for use. During the night, however, the howitzers were silent. It was impossible to tell the location of the enemy so as to shell the thickets and swamps without danger to the marines themselves. At no time was it possible for the skirmishers to see objects twenty yards away, and it was only by the flash of the enemy's guns that the whereabouts of the attacking party could be learned.

Lieutenants Neville and Shaw, who were in charge of the skirmish lines, were especially commended for their work. Their men were under the hottest fire, but they kept on shooting, and never yielded an inch of ground until they were relieved.

In the morning, when the Spaniards were doing their best work and the shots were the thickest in the camp, Dr. Gibbs was fatally wounded. About 1 a. m., by the aid of the searchlight, a dozen Spaniards were seen not over 200 yards from the lower end of the camp. They disappeared in the chaparral under the hot fire that followed their discovery. Dr. Gibbs, who had been

in the hospital tent, said to Private Edgar: **Death of
Dr. Gibbs.**

"My God, I don't want to get killed here!" He started for the ruined blockhouse, but had not gone twenty feet when he dropped, shot through the head, and died shortly afterward in the trench at the blockhouse, whither he was carried.

Colonel Alfredo Laborde, of the insurgent army, co-operating with the Americans, and well informed as to the Spanish strength and methods in Santiago province, declared that a Cuban-Spanish guerrilla ally of the troops killed Dr. Gibbs. Colonel Laborde reported that he was standing in the shadow of the hospital tent, when he saw three or four guerrillas come up the slope leading from the beach. One of these men fired and hit Dr. Gibbs. Colonel Laborde opened fire on the guerrillas, and they turned and fled down the hill. Sergeant Smith was killed between one and two o'clock in the morning. He and Private Brown, of Company D, went out in the first valley eastward of the camp. The Spaniards opened fire on them and three parties



"Pelayo."

"Emperador Carlos V."

"Isla de Luzon."

"Proserpina."

THE FLEET THAT DID NOT GO TO THE PHILIPPINES.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S SQUADRON IN THE SUEZ CANAL.—THIS IS THE LAST FLEET REMAINING TO PROTECT THE COAST OF SPAIN.

of the enemy closed in on them. Smith and Brown retreated, firing at each flash from the Spanish guns. Smith, in walking backward, stepped on a hedge, which brought him prominently into view, and a bullet pierced his brain. His body was found about daybreak and was brought into camp.

It was impossible to estimate the loss of the enemy. Colonel Huntington's men found traces of blood on the outer skirmish line, and no doubt the Americans winged a number of the Spaniards, who were carried off by their comrades.

After a consultation between Colonel Huntington and Commander McCalla it was decided to shell the thickets and the main road leading to the hills and commanding the camp. The "Marblehead" moved to a position near

1878, studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and after taking his degree, in 1881, entered Bellevue Hospital in New York city as a surgeon. He was there one and one-half years, and afterwards was a surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital. He studied abroad for a year, and returning to this country in 1884, entered into a partnership with Dr. Kelsey, at Twenty-fifth street and Madison avenue. In 1894 he became a partner of Dr. Syms. He had been connected with the Post-Graduate Hospital as an instructor, and when he joined the navy was attending surgeon at the Demilt Dispensary, and an assistant attending surgeon at Lebanon Hospital. He was not married. He was a member of the Southern Club, the Rutgers College Alumni Club, and the Club of the University of Virginia. He has a brother, A. W. Gibbs, who is connected with



ARTILLERY JUST BEFORE GOING INTO ACTION AND WHILE BEHIND THE HILL ABOVE SAN JUAN

the entrance to the outer bay, and began dropping shells into the chaparral where the Spaniards were supposed to be in hiding.

Dr. John Blair Gibbs was the son of a soldier, and born on the Western plains, but a New Yorker by adoption. He

was a successful physician, a partner of Dr.

The Killed. Parker Syms, and lived at 60 West Forty-seventh street. When war was declared he

was among the first to offer himself for service. He was a friend of Theodore Roosevelt, as well as a connection by marriage, and it was through Mr. Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy, that he offered himself for a place in the navy. He passed his examination and was appointed an assistant surgeon. He was the first New York volunteer to be assigned to a place in the navy. He was sent at first aboard the monitor "Miantonomoh," but was afterward transferred to the "Panther." His connection with the Roosevelts was through the marriage of a cousin to the late J. West Roosevelt.

Dr. Gibbs's father was General Alfred Gibbs, of the United States Army. His mother was a Miss Blair, of Richmond, Va., a sister of Lewis H. Blair, a business man of that place. Mrs. Gibbs is still alive, and lives at 1010 Park avenue, Richmond. Dr. Gibbs was born in 1858. He was graduated from Rutgers College, New Jersey, in

the engineering corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and lives at Altoona, Pa.

Sergeant Charles H. Smith was from Smallwood, Md. He was thirty-one years old and not married. He lived for a long while in Baltimore, where he was employed by an insurance company. A sister, Mrs. John E. Deeds, lives at Westminster, Md.

Private William Dunphy was a native of Gloucester, Mass., and the first of the 350 fishermen shipped for the navy from that city to fall in action. He came of Highland Scotch stock, his parents being natives of Prince Edward Island. His father died six months before his birth and his mother two years after. His only relative, besides a sister, Miss Josephine Dunphy, who resided at Souris, Prince Edward Island, was an aunt in Gloucester. He enlisted at Key West, on December 10, 1897, as a private in the Marine Corps on board the United States Steamship "Iowa." He wrote a letter on May 22, to his aunt, saying that he had money coming to him, and if it was not called for, to turn the money over to the authorities for his burial in case he should fall.

Private James McColgan was born in Ireland, and had only been in this country seven or eight years. He was a sewer laborer, and noted for his unusual strength. While living in Stoneham, Mass., his home was with his aunt,

Mrs. Michael Laughlin. He got out of a job and enlisted in the Marine Corps. As he happened to be living in Stoneham at the time, he gave the town as his residence, although few persons there knew him.

On June 14, the Spaniards, who had made matters so decidedly unpleasant for the marines who landed at Guantanamo, and who displayed their boasted chivalry and upheld the much talked of honor of their army by barbarously mutilating the bodies of some of

Another Hot Engagement. the Americans they had shot, had the tables turned on them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, the commander of the marines, sent out four scouting parties. These parties were instructed to make an aggressive fight upon the Spaniards, and the order was carried out to the letter.

These parties returned to the camp, bringing with them eighteen Spanish prisoners, including a lieutenant. They also had 100 rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition, which they had captured from the enemy.

Captain G. F. Elliott, First Lieutenant L. C. Lucas and Second Lieutenant P. M. Bannon, of Company C, with ninety marines and fifteen Cubans, composed one of the parties. Captain W. F. Spicer, First Lieutenant W. C. Neville and Second Lieutenant M. J. Shaw, of Company D, with ninety marines and fifteen Cubans, made up the

Magill, with the second platoon of Company E, separated from the others. This party had gone but a short distance when they found a heliograph station that was guarded by a company of Spaniards. The latter discovered the Americans at the same time they were themselves seen, and a sharp fight took place that lasted fifteen minutes. At the end of that time the Spaniards found the fire of the marines too hot, and they fled in disorder. Many of them were shot as they ran. Lieutenant Magill took possession of the heliograph outfit.

Meanwhile Captains Spicer and Elliott and Lieutenant Mahoney crossed the second range of hills, meeting sharp firing every few minutes from their front. It was evident from this that they were driving a body of Spaniards before them. Lieutenant Mahoney stopped at the crossroads and formed his men to hold the position. A vigorous fight occurred at this point for a little while, but the Spaniards were forced to retreat.

Lieutenant Magill and his men, flushed with victory, headed straight for the third ridge, reaching there and crossing before the other parties.

Early in the afternoon Captain Elliott and **A Warm Time on the Hill.** his men drove the Spaniards over the crest of the third ridge. Lieutenant Magill and his party were waiting for them, and as they appeared on



THE IMPROVISED BARBER-SHOP OF THE ENGINEER CORPS IN CUBA.

second party. First Lieutenant J. E. Mahoney, of Company E, and Second Lieutenant L. J. Magill, of Company A, with fifty men and ten Cubans, formed the third party; while the fourth party comprised First Lieutenant C. L. Ingate, of Company B, fifty marines and a Cuban guide.

Between the camp from which the scouting parties started and the sea there are three ridges of hills. In the valley between the second and third ridges was the tank which supplied the Spaniards with water. It was the destruction of this water supply which was the primary object of the expedition.

Between the first and second ridges were crossroads, where one of the Spanish headquarters had been located. Lieutenant Mahoney and his party were sent to take and hold this position. Captain Elliott and Captain Spicer went together to the crossroads, where they separated, one party going east and the other west, across the last range of hills.

Lieutenant Ingate was sent to the southwest of the camp to break his way through the brush around to the position held by Lieutenant Mahoney. After being out two hours, Lieutenant Ingate lost his way in the dense undergrowth. His Cuban guide acted very suspiciously, and it appeared as though it was his intention to lead the party into a trap. Lieutenant Ingate was running no chances of having his little party cut to pieces through treachery, so he placed the guide under arrest and brought him back to the camp a prisoner. Captain Elliott, Captain Spicer and Lieutenant Mahoney carried out the programme that had been arranged, and met at first with little opposition.

Going over the first hill to the second one, Lieutenant

the top of the hill and attempted to descend, they poured a deadly fire into them. The enemy were driven back to the crest of the hill again.

The "Dolphin" had moved around to the sea side of the hill in the morning, and was keeping a sharp lookout for the enemy ashore. When the Spaniards were seen on the crest of the hill, whither they had been driven by the pitiless fire of the Americans and Cubans below, the "Dolphin" took a hand in the game. She let drive with her four-inch shells, the largest her guns carry, and they caused havoc among the terrified Spaniards, who rushed down the hill again to escape the death-dealing missiles from the ship.

They simply jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. Captain Elliott kept moving steadily ahead, his men firing rapidly and effectively as they went, and cheering loudly.

The Cubans were fighting like devils incarnate, at the same time yelling at the top of their voices, "Viva Cuba Libre!" "Viva los Americanos!"

Spaniards could be seen dropping in every direction. They sought to hold their ground, but no men could have withstood the murderous fire that the marines and Cubans were pouring into them. Their lines wavered for a moment, then broke, and the enemy fled at top speed back over the hill.

Lieutenant Magill had meanwhile pushed up with his men, intending to follow over to Captain Elliott's side of the hill. This party saw the Spaniards coming toward them in disorder and resumed firing the moment they appeared. The Spaniards were picked off like so many jack rabbits and with as little compunction. The enemy fought bravely; that much must be acknowledged. They would not surrender,

but attempted to escape along the crest of the hill in the direction of Captain Spicer's men.

The "Dolphin" still had a sharp watch out, and as the enemy again appeared she again dropped a number of shells among them. Turn which way they would, the Spaniards could find no way of escape. The Americans were without mercy. As the shells from the "Dolphin" flew screeching through the air, and exploded with a noise like crashing thunder, the Spaniards rushed along the crest of the hill until they unexpectedly came upon Captain Spicer's party. Captain Spicer harried them until they turned in desperation and ran back toward Captain Elliott and Lieutenant Magill, whose men coolly and calmly picked them off.

At the end of an hour there were 200 dead or wounded Spaniards on the hill. The only casualty on the American side was one Cuban killed.

Though the marines fought excellently and with much dash, they really were in no condition to stand the work that had been cut out for them.

Fighting in the Chaparral.

Some of the men had been without sleep for 100 hours, most of which time was occupied in fighting off the Spaniards from their camp. The heat of the sun was awful, and the men were much affected by it. The unaccustomed work of cutting their way through the brush and rank growth of cactus plants, which grow to great size, also told upon them, and many of them were so exhausted that they dropped to the ground, unable to stand for another moment.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the marines drove the Spaniards back and forth over the hill three times. Then the Cubans were turned loose upon the enemy to follow up the victory. Those Americans who have decried the Cubans as fighters should have seen this gallant little band of insurgents. They had been like dogs in leash. When the word was given to let them slip they were off like a greyhound after a rabbit, and the Spaniards fled in terror before them.

The incidents in the neighborhood of Caimanera showed that though the Spaniards did not hesitate to attack Ameri-

a Spanish blockhouse on the seaward side of the hills. A few Spanish soldiers who were stationed there made a feeble resistance. After seven or eight of them had been killed the others cleared out and took to the bush as rapidly as possible. They were followed, but the marines were too tired



THE FIRST TENT PITCHED BY THE AMERICAN ENGINEERING CORPS AT HAVANA.

to put much life into the chase, and the Spaniards escaped.

A number of rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition were taken from the blockhouse, and the place was then set on fire. Next the water tank and the windmill which pumped the water into it were destroyed.

Meanwhile the Cubans were yelling victoriously and following what was left of the Spanish force, driving them back and forth over the hill and slaying them remorselessly. Their bravery was phenomenal. Without the slightest fear of bullets they rushed with joyous cries to hand-to-hand encounters. The Spaniards, as they fled panic-stricken before them, cried "Don't kill us, brothers." The Cubans answered these appeals with cries of "Viva Cuba Libre," "Viva los Americanos," and showed the same mercy to the Spaniards as would have been shown to them had the conditions been reversed.

While the Americans were destroying the blockhouse, tank and windmill, the Cubans rounded up a lieutenant and seventeen Spanish privates. These were

spared and compelled to surrender. This practically completed the victory. The bush

A Disposition of the Wounded.

was beaten in all directions for the enemy. A few were found who fought to the last, and were killed or were so badly wounded that they could resist no longer. Then, at about dark, the men started back for the camp, almost completely exhausted, but jubilant over their victory. Captain Spicer was overcome by the heat, and Lieutenant Neville sprained his ankle. Several of the privates were overcome by the heat. The body of the Cuban who was killed, another Cuban who was wounded, and the Spanish prisoners were taken to the shore, where the "Dolphin" sent boats for them. She then brought them into the bay, where the prisoners were transferred to the "Marblehead." The captured arms, ammunition and heliograph outfit were brought in by the men. The destruction of the blockhouse and the capture of the heliograph were important. By the use of the latter the Spaniards had kept all the Spanish army fully informed as to the situation, and had twice sent for and received reinforcements. The captured lieutenant said he knew that sixty-eight of the Spaniards were killed and 200 wounded in the day's fighting. He thought that the total might be twice or three times as many. This acknowledgment from a Spanish officer was taken to indicate that the losses were much larger than stated by him. The lieutenant said that Privates McColgan



A ROUGH RIDER SADDLING HIS HORSE.

cans, with whose fighting qualities they were as yet scarcely familiar, they had a most wholesome fear of the Cubans, who held them in the greatest contempt, both as men and fighters.

When the Cubans had received permission to finish what was left of the fleeing enemy, the tired marines marched to

and Dunphy, who were found dead on Sunday, were killed by a Spanish sergeant and two privates.

The men were doing sentry duty, and the Spaniards sneaked up to them without being heard. McColgan was shot in the head seventeen times and Dunphy fourteen. The pris-



AMERICAN SOLDIERS "SWAPPING" HARD-TACK, OVER THE INTRENCHMENTS, WITH THE SPANIARDS FOR RUM, IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO.

oner added that the men who did the killing were all killed by the marines. Every time shots were fired ashore, the colliers in the bay hailed the "Marblehead" and pleaded for permission to send volunteers to take part in the fighting. Men from all the vessels went ashore every night helping to guard the camp. When the news of the victory was received the crew of the collier "Sterling" cheered the marines and shouted, "You're avenging the Maine."

On June 15, 1898, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," of which so much had been expected, was at last tested, with what result it remained for the Spaniards cooped up in Santiago harbor to report.

The swift craft crept unobserved to within 600 yards of the mouth of the harbor, and, after discharging 1,500 pounds of ammunition at the Spanish ships and the fortifications within, escaped unharmed.

A Cuban pilot and Ensign L. C. Palmer, who had made a trip ashore and were acquainted with the location of the ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron and the batteries, went aboard the vessel, and she was ordered to the mouth of the harbor.

The last order issued to her from the flagship was to be very deliberate. The "Vesuvius" took up her position and fired three shots in as many minutes, one from each of her aerial dynamite tubes. The report was a peculiar one, sounding like a cough. There was no recoil perceptible.

The first shot struck near the ridge of the hills, and exploded with a tremendous roar, not unlike the thunder of a shell. There was, however, very little flame. The light emitted was rather in the nature of a glow. An immense volume of red earth was blown straight up into the air to a height of 200 feet.

The effect of the second shot, which struck higher up on the cliff, was similar to that of the first. The third shot went over the hill, and probably reached the supposed location of the torpedo boats in the harbor. Only two shots were fired in answer by the forts, and these were apparently delivered at random.

The "Vesuvius" backed out at a high rate of speed, although she was moving with her engines reversed. She swept by the lighthouse tender that was lying to seaward, which was getting away from the fire of the forts, passing her as though she was lying at anchor. The men on the "Vesuvius" were delighted with their work and anxious to try the guns again. They expected and were eager to go straight into the harbor, but the effects of the shots were not such as justified an attempt to pass the lower batteries, and the "Vesuvius" did not repeat her attack.

Another expedition of 4,000 troops was planned to leave Tampa one week after the sailing of Shafter to be organized at once, but their services were not required. The military authorities hoped to have the transports

The "Vesuvius" Begins Hurling Dynamite at Santiago.



SECOND WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS HURRYING TO THE FRONT JUST AFTER LEAVING TRANSPORTS.

with the second expedition at sea in four days, and to this end the transports then available at gulf ports were ordered to Tampa. It was understood that the proposed expedition was preliminary to others of equal strength to follow in as rapid succession as possible, until about 10,000 troops had been placed in Santiago, in addition to the force under General Shafter, then on the way. The purpose of these reinforcements was to provide General Shafter with an adequate command for attack in the interior. It was an occasion for surprise among the army officers that so small a military force was started under General Shafter.

When the War Department officials discussed the original plans for the Santiago invasion it was calculated that at least 27,000 troops would be necessary to accomplish the speedy and absolute defeat of the Spanish in the province. General Miles and other military advisers of Secretary Alger persistently maintained that a substantial force should be dispatched under General Shafter, and the suggestion was made that, after the victory of the American forces, the troops which were not required for the garrisoning of Santiago and vicinity might readily be transferred to Porto Rico. The reports received at the War Department showed that the aggregate numerical strength of the force under Shafter comprised 773 officers and 14,564 men. The official advices received from Tampa were somewhat bewildering in their details, since the dispatches reported two regiments as participating in the expedition when it was known they were either at Tampa, or, as in the case of the Seventh Cavalry, at western posts.

The immediate invasion of Porto Rico was effectively blocked by difficulties in securing transports. Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn estimated that from thirty to forty additional transports would be required in conveying to Porto Rico the military force of 20,000 men, with which it was planned to occupy that island. Orders were sent to quartermasters at various ports requiring every effort to be

15,000 troops for transfer to another point to be designated. The captain of a German steamer "Porto," reported that at daybreak June 17, 1898, abreast of Ceuta, he passed two Spanish ironclads, four large cruisers, and four torpedo-boat destroyers steering east. The *Cadiz Fleet Sails Away.* Before leaving Cadiz with Admiral Camara's fleet Señor Aunon, minister of marine, telegraphed to the Queen Regent that "the reserve squadron and the expeditionary troops, who are quitting Spanish waters, send a warm and enthusiastic salutation to your majesty, avowing their determination to fight to the death for the honor of the nation."

A similar dispatch was sent to Prime Minister Sagasta.

The departure of Admiral Camara's squadron gave great encouragement to everybody in Spain. All manner of rumors were current regarding the destination of the squadron. One had it that it was bound for the New England coast, and would bombard Boston.

The ceremonies attending the departure of the squadron were characteristic. The ladies of Cadiz embroidered a flag, which the bishop solemnly blessed aboard the "Emperor



THE MASCOT OF THE TENTH CAVALRY GUARDING THE BODY OF A FALLEN SOLDIER.



SERVING OUT RATIONS TO HUNGRY SOLDIERS ON A HILLSIDE ENCAMPMENT NEAR SANTIAGO.

used to obtain suitable transports. Shipowners and steamship companies were publicly solicited to offer their facilities.

The first material step in the preliminary arrangements for the Porto Rico invasion was the sending of a telegraphic order June 16, 1898, to General Brooke, commanding the forces at Chickamauga, directing him to prepare

Carlos V.," for which vessel the flag had been prepared as a gift. The prelate arrived and departed, accompanied by a procession of priests and choristers, and youths bearing censers. The ceremony was marked with all the pomp of the Roman Catholic Church. The choristers led the crew of the warship in singing "Mary, Star of the Sea."



The minister of marine delivered a lyrical, ear-tingling patriotic speech. He said that the reserve squadron would no longer be reserved, but would brave danger for the country's sake. It was a privilege to be placed in a situation that

First eleven passed rock (of Gibraltar) bound for Carthagea under orders; last three had troops on board.

The only formidable fighting vessels in the above fleet were the "Pelayo" and "Emperador Carlos V." The



1. General Grenville M. Dodge, Chairman. 2. General Joseph Wheeler. 3. Colonel Charles Denby. 4. Major-General Alexander McCook. 5. Major Stephen C. Mills. 6. Brigadier-General John M. Wilson. 7. Colonel James A. Sexton. 8. General James A. Beaver. 9. Ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury. 10. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis B. Jones. 11. Captain Evan P. Howell. 12. Dr. Phineas S. Conner.

THE ARMY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE IN SESSION AT WASHINGTON.

must ennoble the humblest sailor, transforming him into a hero

The auxiliary cruisers accompanying the squadron were laden with coal. They also carried a considerable number of soldiers, who formed the expeditionary corps.

June 17, the Navy Department received definite advices that the Spanish reserve squadron, under Admiral Camara, had left Cadiz. The reports to the Navy Department indicated that the squadron was going to the Canaries, but the State Department had positive information that the vessels took an easterly course. This might have been a ruse, but indicated that the squadron was bound for the Philippines by

"Audaz," "Osado," and "Prosperina," however, were among the most dangerous vessels of their class, all three being 225-foot long torpedo-boat destroyers of the thirty-knot class, and they had only just been delivered to Spain from the British shipyards, where they were being built when the war began.

The "Pelayo," built at La Seyne, France, in 1887, was the strongest of the fleet, and, in fact, the most formidable vessel in the Spanish Navy. Her rating is that of a second-class battleship, of 9,900 tons displacement, 330 feet long, 66 feet beam, and 24 feet 11 inches draught. She has twin screws, driven by engines which develop 9,000 horse-power, and a speed of 16 knots. She has an armor belt 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick



MEN OF THE "BROOKLYN" CHEERING THE TRANSPORTS.



FRIGHTFUL EFFECT OF A DYNAMITE SHELL FROM THE "VESUVIUS" ON MORRO CASTLE, SANTIAGO.

the Mediterranean and Suez Canal route, which supposition was afterwards confirmed.

This telegram was received from Mr. Carroll, the United States Consul at Gibraltar:

"Emperador Carlos V.," "Rapido," "Patriota," "Audaz," "Osado," "Prosperina," "Giraldo," "Pelayo," with the Minister on board, "Colon," "Alfonso XII.," "Covadonga," "Antonio Lopez," "Isla de Panay," "Buenos Aires" and "San Francisco" left Cadiz yesterday.

19 inches of armor about her big guns, and a 4-inch steel deck. Her armament comprised two 12-inch guns, two 11-inch guns, nine 5.5-inch quick-firing guns, six smaller guns of the same sort, and twelve machine guns. She also has seven torpedo tubes, and carries 600 men.

The "Emperador Carlos V." is an armored cruiser, with two 11-inch Hontoria guns in her main battery, mounted one

each in two turrets, one fore and the other aft. Besides these guns, she carried eight 5.5-inch quick-firing guns in sponsons, four 3.9-inch, two 2.7-inch, and four 2.2-inch quick-firing guns, and six machine guns, and she has six torpedo tubes. Her armor consists of a belt two inches thick, a protective deck $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and her turrets are 10 inches thick. She displaces 9,235 tons, is 380 feet long, and has a speed of 20 knots. She carries 535 men. She was built at Cadiz in 1895.

The "Rapida" was formerly the "Normania," and the "Patriota" the "Columbia," both of the Hamburg-American line. They were then auxiliary cruisers, like the "Yale" and "Harvard" of our own fleet. The "Giralda" was a yacht which formerly belonged to H. L. B. McCalmont of England. She was armed as a torpedo-boat destroyer. She is 289 feet long, 35 feet wide, draws 18 feet of water, and is of 212 net tonnage.

The "Colon" (1,935 tons), the "Covadonga" (1,231 tons), the "Antonio Lopez" (1,979 tons), the "Isla de Panay" (2,460 tons), the "Buenos Aires" (3,765 tons), the "San Francisco" (1,672 tons), and the "Alfonso XII." (3,268 tons), were all formerly liners, all or nearly all of them the property of the Campana Transatlantica of Barcelona. They are steel, single screw steamers, and some of them have been armed as auxiliary cruisers.

This powerful fleet proceeded without halting to the Suez Canal, which it entered after some delay, the manifest intention being to strike Dewey in Manila Bay before his squadron could be reinforced. Considerable alarm was naturally felt at Washington over this movement of Spain, for it was well known that the inferiority of Dewey's ships would place him in a perilous position should these heavier battleships succeed in engaging him. Immediate plans were, therefore, concerted to force Spain to order a return of Camara's fleet. This purpose was accomplished by giving out the report that a large fleet, among which would be some of our strongest battleships, would be dispatched as soon as possible, under command of Commodore Watson, to bombard the Spanish coast cities. To make this report appear more probable actual orders were issued to assemble and prepare a squadron of our largest fighting vessels for a long cruise, whereupon Spain was frightened into ordering the recall of

to within range of the guns of Morro Castle at 12.10 o'clock in the afternoon of June 20.

The convoys and the big transports of the fleet presented an impressive sight. They stretched out over eight miles



CREW OF THE "BROOKLYN" WATCHING THE LANDING OF TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

of the Caribbean Sea, gently moving with the ground swell, as though courtesying to the grim warships which had been so long awaiting their coming. Their decks were thronged with soldiers, whose eyes were directed shoreward to the picturesque land in which they were soon to meet the foe of their country in the clash and din of battle.

A Beautiful Scene.

As the fleet sailed up the "New York" saluted General Shafter, and the transports and their convoys then wheeled into single file and paraded past the warships, each vessel dipping her flag to Admiral Sampson as she passed.



HOLLOW SQUARE FORMED BY ROUGH RIDERS AT THE PRESENTATION OF THE BRONCO BUSTER IN BRONZE TO COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

Camara's fleet before it had made the complete passage of the Suez Canal.

With flags flying and the guns of Admiral Sampson's flagship booming a salute to the general commanding, the first American army of occupation sailed grandly up almost

The battleship "Indiana" was in the lead. She was followed by the gunboats "Bancroft," "Castine," "Machias" and "Annapolis," in the order named. After them came a number of the troop ships, which were in turn followed by a torpedo boat. Next in line were the rest of the transports,



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COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N.,

COMMANDER OF THE FLYING SQUADRON, ON HIS FLAG-SHIP "MASSACHUSETTS," DURING THE VIGOROUS BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

while the rear was brought up by the cruiser "Detroit" and the convoys "Helena," "Wasp," "Eagle," "Hornet," and several others.

Immediately after the arrival of the fleet the Admiral's launch put off from the "New York" and got General Shafter and his staff, who were conveyed aboard the flagship. They were received by Admiral Sampson, who invited them

and on the yards, waving their hats and cheering wildly. They were all eager to be told the news.

As the fleet drew near to Santiago orders were given for a change of formation, and the manœuvre was executed without a hitch. The sight from Morro Castle must have sent a chill down the backs of the Spaniards who were watching the arrival of the troops from the parapets with glasses.



THE BARBER AT WORK



SHAVING A COLORED SOLDIER AT THE NEW CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO.

to take lunch with him. While partaking of the lunch General Shafter and his staff told of the trip from Key West, which was without incident of note.

Then a conference was held between Admiral Sampson and his staff, General Shafter and his staff, and General Castillo and other Cubans on the question of landing the troops and their supplies and the attack on Santiago.

The men on the warships had almost given up hope of the troops going to Cuba, and some of them did not hesitate to express their belief that no army existed that was intended to operate against Santiago. The news had come so often that the transports had started, only to be afterward denied, that the men could scarcely be blamed for doubting the intention of the government to send military reinforcements.

Then the news of the approaching army was signaled to the fleet, causing much joy aboard the warships. Everybody said: "Now we will do something." "This is the beginning of the end."

As soon as Admiral Sampson had been informed of the nearness of the transports he dispatched a torpedo boat to meet them. The transports were met twenty miles off shore, and about fifteen miles east of where the warships were lying off Santiago.

All hands were cheering and waving hats and flags as the transports passed by the ships of the fleet and circled out to sea. The line went about eleven miles off shore, when the ships were hove to directly in front of the castle, shore batteries and the entrance of the harbor.

Admiral Sampson explained the whole situation at the conference on his flagship, and laid before the council all the facts that had been gathered by our own men and reported by the Cubans. Admiral Sampson had been fully informed of many important facts by General Calixto Garcia and his staff, Colonel Callizo, Colonel Valiente, Captain Portuondo, Lieutenant Machado, General Lore and his chief of staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Melarses, and two other officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Hernandez and Major Bueno, all of whom had visited the flagship. General Garcia had just returned to the neighborhood of Santiago, conveying arms and ammunition landed by the Americans for the use of the insurgents.

A Conference with Sampson

While the conference was going on the transports stood well out to sea, where they were perfectly safe from shots from ashore, and the soldiers aboard of them gazed curiously at the old Morro, so battered by the warships, and the land batteries on either side of the entrance to the bay.



TROOPS DEBARKING AT TAMPA.

When they were met the ships were all abreast, about a quarter of a mile apart. The line stretched as far as the eye could see. The sight was a beautiful one. Every ship was jammed to the rails, and there were men in the rigging

After the conference between Admiral Sampson and General Shafter the two officers went aboard the steamer "Seguranca" and were taken to Aserradero, twenty-two miles west of Santiago, where General Garcia and his force



"what we want is war. war to the knife,
we are ready and anxious to show our
valor on the field of battle." but



when war comes he finds a convenient
retreat in the mountains where the fishing is
good and he is perfectly safe.



"I sincerely hope we can settle this
trouble without bloodshed war is a
terrible thing" but when it comes,



you will find him right near "old glory"

Keng ble

TWO TYPES OF CITIZENSHIP.

THE MAN WHO TALKS AND THE MAN WHO FIGHTS.

were encamped. Here Admiral Sampson and General Shafter went ashore and had a long conference with Garcia.

The meeting between Shafter, Sampson and Garcia was practically the first landing of the United States Army in Cuba. The three commanders met under the palm-leaf roof

understand. After the conference Admiral Sampson and General Shafter returned to their boats between two lines of Garcia's coatless and shoeless veterans, who presented arms in true military fashion as the officers passed. Thus ended the first notable council of war upon Cuba's soil.

June 19, 1898, the "Vesuvius" threw three more of her 500-pound shells on the ridge west of Santiago. One of these awful missiles destroyed a portion of the powerful western battery which had given so much annoyance to the fleet, since the blockade of the port began. The other two shells went over the ridge of hills and their effect was not seen. The "Vesuvius" was one mile off shore when she fired. Besides injuring the battery, the first shell knocked down a house on the hill.

It was officially admitted that the sunken "Merrimac" did not block the entrance to the harbor, and also that the shore batteries at Santiago had been greatly strengthened. Some of the guns from Admiral Cervera's vessels were taken ashore and mounted on the hills.

Cuban scouts, who went through the woods in the neighborhood of Camp McCalla, estimated that fully 300 Spaniards were killed in the three days' fighting there. The Spaniards made no attempt to bury their dead, and the marines had no time to do it for them. As a result, it was not possible to go within two miles of the valley where the biggest fight took place. Thousands of buzzards hovered over the awful food that war had brought them.

The anxiously looked for American army of invasion at last arrived off Santiago,

after a comparatively uneventful voyage. The troops were eager to get ashore it being seven days since they left Egmont Key, off the coast of Florida. Few of the men had any sea experience, and they disliked exceedingly their close confinement aboard the troop-ships. There was however, little

Story of the Journey.



TRANSFERRING THE SICK AND WOUNDED TO THE STEAMER "SHINNECOCK" FOR TRANSPORTATION TO HOSPITALS.

of an open hut, where, seated on boxes with a blue print map spread before them, they decided upon the plan of attack for Santiago. The gathering was not only notable but motley. It included Colonel John Jacob Astor, General Ludlow of the engineers, General Castillo and Lieutenant Miley. Also Count Goetzen, German military attache, Captain Arthur



BATTERY "F," FOURTH ARTILLERY, ENJOYING A FEAST OF SANDWICHES FURNISHED BY THE LADIES.

Lee of the British Army, Captain Stewart Brice of the volunteers, and a group of ensigns from the warships. The Cuban escort squatted on the ground, most of them half naked, and watched the proceedings which they could not

grumbling among them. They were extremely fortunate in having pleasant weather nearly all the time so that few of them suffered from seasickness.

There were thirty-seven vessels in the fleet, exclusive of



THE ARRIVAL OFF BAIQUIRI.

the eleven warships which were convoying the expedition. The progress of the fleet was slow, as the faster vessels had to run at reduced speed in order not to get away from the slower ones. The spectacle presented by the slowly moving vessels guarded by the warships in every direction, was an impressive one.



ANDREW FONTANILLA, WHO FOUGHT WITH MACEO.
A DARING CUBAN-AMERICAN.

Among the vessels keeping a close watch for the enemy were the "Indiana," "Bancroft," "Helena," "Hornet," "Ericsson," "Porter," "Annapolis" and "Castine," forming a squadron more than sufficient to deal with any of Spain's free ships, had there been any of them in West Indian waters. Altogether, the vessels formed the greatest flotilla of troopships ever sent at one time to a foreign country by any nation in the world. The ves-

sels proceeded without trouble of any kind in the positions assigned to them. As darkness set in they would become invisible, as only one of them, the former Ward liner "Seguranca," having on board General Shafter and his staff, was allowed to show any lights. This made navigation necessarily very difficult, as every precaution had to be observed to prevent collisions.

On June 17, 1898, Romano Keys, directly north of the city of Puerto Principe, were sighted. This was the first view the men had of Cuba, and it seemed to prophesy the near ending of the voyage, which by that time had become most tedious and uninteresting.

Having been assured of the safe arrival of General Shafter's command off the coast of Santiago province, the government expected to hear that a landing had been effected under the protection of Admiral Sampson's guns. Only the facts that the *Direct Cable Com-* munication *With* troopships arrived at their destination and that General Shafter and Admiral Sampson conferred, reached Washington. The means by which this information was received was gratifying to the government.

Under censorship of an officer of the United States Signal



WEALTHY REFUGEES LEAVING SANTIAGO IN CARRIAGES.

Corps, cable messages were sent from Washington and Guantanamo at the discretion of the government. The negotiations to obtain the use of the Guantanamo cable cost more than

a month of constant effort by the officers of the army Signal Corps under General Greely. General Greely was ordered by the government to open negotiations through the proper channels for the use of the cable line for the United States, in order that all arrangements for prompt communication might be completed by the time the invading force in Santiago province should have accomplished a landing.

The cable ran from Santiago to Guantanamo by a sea loop. That loop was cut early in the war. From Guantanamo it crossed to Hayti, landing at Mole St. Nicholas. That stretch, which was also cut, was the one which was spliced and used by the United States signal officers at Guantanamo Bay. From Mole St. Nicholas there is a loop under water to Cape Haytien. Thence there is the direct American wire to New York of the United States and Hayti Telegraph and Cable Company. At each station, Mole St. Nicholas and Cape Haytien, the message had to be taken down and repeated to the next one. The wire was a single one and only one message could be sent over it at one time. The operators on the French line are Frenchmen and are wont to have difficulty with English dispatches, also in understanding the peculiar desire that an American has for haste. From Cape Haytien to New York all is clear and quick.

The vanguard of the American army of invasion, numbering 3,000 men, landed at seventeen miles east of Santiago. The landing was made in the small boats of the transports and warships, and the soldiers went ashore near a deserted steamship pier on June 21.

When the word was given that the landing was to begin, there was much enthusiasm among the troops, who feared that they would be compelled to remain for days on the transports, not a very agreeable outlook in such hot weather as prevailed there. Besides, the men were anxious to begin active land operations against the enemy, and it would have been especially trying to them to remain cooped up on the troopships with the Spaniards ashore in sight. Never did soldiers spring more gladly to their work than did those who were selected to be the first to land.

There was a Spanish blockhouse on a high cliff to the right of the place selected for the landing, and also a fort and earthworks on a hill to the rear. Some little time before the boats started for the shore the fleet began to prepare the way for the landing by bombarding the Spanish defences. While some of the vessels attended to the fortifications at Baiquiri, others attacked Aguadores, Cabanas, Siboney and Jurugua, fortified places to the east and west of Santiago, it being necessary to reduce them before the troops could advance on Santiago.

Simultaneously with the bombardment a thousand Cubans ashore, under command of General Demetrius Castillo, covered the disembarkation of the troops on the land side. These Cubans were transferred by the navy from Aserradero to Sigua, four miles east of Baiquiri, where they were joined by 500 others.

The fire from the ships and our Cuban allies was very heavy. From their positions the Cubans commanded the Spanish defences, and they poured into them a constant hail of bullets. The ships also made things so lively for the Spaniards that they had very little time to devote to preventing the landing of the troops.

General Shafter's plans for the landing and attack were unfolded by him to Generals Garcia and Rabi and to Joaquin and Demetrius Castillo at General Rabi's camp at Aserradero. Some of the engineers accompanied General



SERGEANT BERRY, OF THE TENTH CAVALRY, WHO
SAVED THE COLORS OF A TROOP OF THE
THIRD CAVALRY.

*Scenes Attending
the Debarkation.*

Shafter to Aserradero, but found that the place presented no advantages for the landing of troops. The government map showed a road running from Aserradero to the city of Santiago, but the engineers found that this so-called road was simply a mule path, over which it would be killing work to attempt to transport artillery.

June 22, at 4.30 p. m., Major-General Miles received by cable a message, sent directly from a point on the Cuban coast near Santiago, containing the good news that the landing of the main body of General Shafter's army had begun. The message was signed by Lieutenant-Colonel James Allen of the Signal Corps, the officer detailed by General Greely to establish cable communication between Santiago and the island of Hayti. Colonel Allen's dispatch was dated Playa del Este, where he had established a shore telegraph station.

When the message was started from Playa del Este the landing was just beginning, and Colonel Allen said it would be in full progress by the time the telegram reached Washington. The landing place was Baiquiri, seventeen miles east of Santiago. Later on came a despatch signed by General Shafter. It was dated Playa del Este, was addressed to the Secretary of War, and read as follows:

Off Baiquiri, Cuba, January 22.—Landing at Baiquiri this afternoon successful. Very little, if any resistance.

SHAFTER.



TIRED MEMBERS OF THE SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA SLEEPING ABOARD THE TRANSPORT "WINNEWASKA."

The location of Baiquiri was admirable for an attack on Santiago. It is seventeen miles east of the entrance to Santiago harbor and about the same distance from the city. The town of Baiquiri is one and a half miles inland from the landing place, which is known as Surgidero de Baiquiri, or Baiquiri anchorage. A wagon road runs from Baiquiri to Santiago through Altares, Juraguasesto, and Sevilla, all villages.

Telegraph Communication Established.

An hour or so before Colonel Allen's message telling of preparations to land was received, other brief despatches had come from him. The first reported from Playa del Este, "Have established station here," and the other said in substance, "Messages can get off very slowly. Can only send a limited amount for press." The telegram telling of the establishment of a shore cable station was very gratifying to the War Department, and particularly to General Greely, the Chief of the Signal Service, to whom it was addressed. It was the first message sent from an American telegraph office on Cuban soil.

The following despatch from Admiral Sampson was received at the Navy Department:

PLAYA DEL ESTE.
June 22, 1898, 6.50 p. m.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, Washington:

Landing of army progresses favorably at Baiquiri. There was very little resistance. The "New Orleans," "Detroit," "Castine," "Wasp" and "Suwanee" shelled vicinity before landing. Made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The "Texas" engages west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten submarine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo.

SAMPSON.

The first fight near Santiago was at Las Guasimas, when ten of Roosevelt's Rough Riders were killed in an engagement June 24, with a Spanish force. These troops had requested that they be sent to the front at once, and they were ordered to march over the foothills from Baiquiri.

The troops sent out in advance were commanded by General Young. The Rough Riders were on his flank several miles further inland. Of the cavalry there were in the expedition several troops of the First and Tenth Cavalry, and of the Rough Riders, all dismounted. There were about 1,200 men in all. They found 2,000 Spanish in a thicket and finally drove them back to the de-

Battle of Las Guasimas.



FLAG-SHIP "BROOKLYN" SIGNALING THE TRANSPORTS WITH THE TROOPS OFF CUBA.

fences of the town. Fourteen dead Spaniards were found, but this did not measure the Spanish loss. The last resistance of the Spanish was at a blockhouse, which was stormed and carried. Four regiments of infantry, including the Seventy-first of New York and some of the Ninth Cavalry, were hurried forward as a reinforcement.

The country about is covered with high grass and chaparral, and in this a strong force of the Spaniards was hidden. As the Americans moved forward they were met by a withering fire. Colonel Leonard Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt led the charge with great bravery. They scorned to hide themselves in the grass or underbrush as the enemy did, and ultimately they drove the enemy back toward Santiago, inflicting heavy losses upon them. The Rough Riders were supported by the Second Massachusetts Volunteers and the First Regular Cavalry.

The route taken by General Young's men was fairly plain sailing, but that followed by the Rough Riders was through a rough and hilly region, the hillsides of which were densely wooded. The first intimation of the presence of the enemy was the low signal calls which the Spanish pickets made when



A CUBAN INSURGENT CAPTURED BY THE SPANIARDS AND COMPELLED TO CARRY THE SPANISH FLAG—WHILE THUS ENGAGED, HE WAS WOUNDED BY THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

reconnoitring. Although assured that the Spanish were at hand, it was impossible to determine their exact location. Presently the body of a Cuban scout was found, but still it was not thought that an attack was intended until the Cuban scouts fell back, hurriedly, telling of the presence of a large force.

Just then volleys of musketry were heard in the direction taken by General Young's command. A moment later came

the boom of the pieces of light field artillery which Young's men had taken along. A moment later and the thoughts of Roosevelt's men were drawn again to themselves, for from the brush in front of them and from the hills at both sides the Mausers began to crack. From the first the Spanish fire was

The lay of the land placed Roosevelt's men at a terrible disadvantage, being such that a comparatively small body of sharpshooters, concealed and protected by the chaparral, could pour down a withering fire from both sides with slight danger of return from the enemy.

The severity of the losses is attributed in part to the utter contempt displayed by Roosevelt's men and the regulars for the Spanish foe. The gallantry of the troopers under fire for the first time and the cool bravery of Roosevelt and Colonel Wood, who took their men out of a bad fix with the glory of victory, made them the heroes of the hour.

When, after the first volleys, it was seen that the Spanish were in such number and position that they could not be dislodged at a single dash, the Americans fell back, but without seeking shelter. Their commanders rallied them, giving the order to deploy and fire upon the concealed enemy from a lying position. As the Mauser bullets ripped up the ground about them, the men swore in angry impatience. They wanted to be up and at the Spaniards close in.

"Don't swear or you'll catch no fish," was Colonel Wood's cool advice as he held the men in check and directed the fire, while reinforcements were being sent for. When these came the Americans made a hurricane dash for the chaparral, and the Spaniards were soon scurrying through the thicket. The auxiliary cruisers sent a few rounds of shell after the retreating enemy, but the range was too long and little damage was done. When the firing was over the wounded were promptly sent to rear. There was deep sorrow and anger as the extent of the losses

began to be learned.

The troops had the greatest difficulty in transporting the siege guns and other heavy war material to the front. It was known in advance that the country was rugged and mountainous, and covered with a tangle of tropical undergrowth, but a revelation awaited them as to the kind of roads southeastern Cuba affords. The main road from Baiquiri to Santiago was as impassable to artillery in its condition as a Maine logging road in summer time. It is a little more than a footpath, and is overgrown with vines and shrubs and bristles with jagged rocks. The engineers worked like beavers to put it in shape for the artillery and supply trains, but in the terrible heat the task was a hard one.

Even the infantry found the footing a tax on their endurance, and many of them had to be sent to the rear, prostrated by the heat and exertion.

In the main, however, the men bore up well, and their



THE MEN OF THE "TEXAS."

heavy, and after recovering from the first momentary surprise the reply was equally spirited.

The Spaniards were scarcely more than a hundred yards off. Hamilton Fish, Jr., was among the first to fall on the American side. The Rough Riders were divided, Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt taking command of a detachment which was sent around the trail for the purpose of attacking the enemy's rear.

The firing lasted about twenty minutes. When the sound of the approaching reinforcements was heard the Spaniards began to give ground and their volleying slackened. They kept up a desultory fire for a little while longer and then turning, fled to a blockhouse some distance away. There they

relied again; but the American troops charged them and the Spaniards decided not to wait their arrival. When they were still four or five hundred yards away the Spanish resumed their retreat, leaving the blockhouse in the possession of the United States troops.

*Short, Sharp
Fighting.*

*Prostrations
From Heat.*



THE CLIFFS OF SANTIAGO.

general condition was surprisingly good, considering the hardships they underwent.

An interesting incident of the march through the village of Demajaybo was the capture of a locomotive left by the Spaniards standing on the track with steam up. Before they scuttled away they attempted to disable the engine, but their efforts merely served to illustrate once more Spanish lack of mechanical skill, and the ingenuity of the Yankee invader. The railroad employes had hurriedly taken off the connecting rods, throttle gear and other important pieces of machinery, concealing them behind the fences and under cars and even burying some of them. Then, after blocking the piston guides with pieces of wood, they ran off in the firm belief that they had put the locomotive permanently out of commission.

But in the Yankee forces were half a dozen old railroad engineers and mechanics who shouted with joy when they saw the engine. In a few moments they were clambering all over the machine, and it didn't take them long to discover its condition.

A search was started for the missing parts, some of which were found; clever makeshifts were resorted to to supply those that were not found. The blocks were knocked out of the slides, fresh coal was dumped into the fire box, and in a space of time that must have astonished the Spanish railroad men the locomotive was puffing away in the direction of Jurugua drawing a train of ore cars filled with Yankee soldiers.

General Linares, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago, cabled to General Correa, minister of war, the following official report of the fighting which took place near Santiago:

Spanish Reports of the Fight.

A large force of Americans and Cubans attacked the Spanish column in the hills near Sevilla. The enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. The Spaniards had seven killed and twenty-seven wounded.

The debarkation of the American troops is continuing at Jurugua, which place was abandoned by the Spanish owing to the terrific cannonade of the heavy guns of the American warships covering the landing. The buildings were all destroyed. The Spaniards retired, but took with them all their munitions.

The debarkation of the American troops continues in the Ensenada mineral district, which I evacuated, destroying the village. Owing to the fact that the American squadron was bombarding within 2,000 paces of our trenches, we removed all war material.

Captain-General Blanco telegraphed from Havana that a force of 300 Americans attacked the Spaniards near Siboney and Sevilla. The Spaniards had three men killed and three wounded. The Americans also attacked the Spanish troops



A GROUP OF PATIENTS HAVING THEIR WOUNDS DRESSED.

under General Rubon, but were repulsed and pursued. The Spaniards captured the Americans' ammunition and clothing. The Americans, he said, bombarded Caselda.

Some of the brave men who fell in this desperate fight were the following: Hamilton Fish, third, belonged to one of the best known families of New York. His father, Nicholas Fish, is a banker at 120 Broadway and lives at 16 Irving place. One of his uncles is Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad. Another uncle is Hamilton Fish, who was speaker of the New York Assembly in 1895 and 1896. His grandfather was the first Hamilton Fish, who was Secretary of State under Grant.

Young Fish was about 26 years old. Like most members of the family he was very tall, standing 6 feet 3 inches in

his stocking feet. He was of powerful build, though stoop-shouldered. For two or three years he was a student at Columbia University, of which his father has been a trustee for many years. He gave little attention to his studies, but devoted a great deal to athletics, particularly to rowing. He was one of the strongest oars in the Columbia 'varsity crew of 1895, which upset all calculations by defeating Cornell



BURYING THE DEAD.

and the University of Pennsylvania at Poughkeepsie. Soon after this Fish left college and went out to Utah to rough it on a railroad. For several months he worked as a brakeman, at the end of which time he jammed his index finger in coupling cars. He came back to New York in 1896.

Fish was always of a roving and adventurous disposition, and it was merely a verification of his friends' predictions when news came from the West that "Ham" Fish had joined Roosevelt's Rough Riders. While the regiment was in process of organization at San Antonio, Texas, Fish received a sergeant's commission in his company.

Fish's prowess was displayed on several occasions while he was in New York in fist fights that he had with coachmen, cooks and policemen, in most of which he was victorious. In spite of these exploits, Fish was ordinarily the best natured of men and had hosts of friends who swore by him, many of them Columbia students and members of prominent New York families. Fish was a member of the Union League Club and the St. Nicholas Society. He belonged to the Delta Psi college fraternity.

Captain Knox was in command of Company K of the First Cavalry. He was a Tennessean and entered the Military Academy in 1865. He was appointed second lieutenant in 1870, first lieutenant in 1877 and captain in 1889.

Lieutenant Bryam was born in Mississippi and was graduated from West Point in 1885, receiving an appointment as second lieutenant in the First Cavalry; he was made a first lieutenant in 1892.

After a conference between the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, and Commander Royal B. Bradford, chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, rush orders were sent to *Hurrying Aid to Shafter.* Commodore Remy, commanding the Naval Bureau at Key West, to dispatch a number

of steam lighters and tugs to Santiago. An adequate convoy was promised by the Navy Department, and the orders to Commodore Remy directed him to get the convoying warships and the lighters and tugs away from Key West at once. This action was taken in response to a request from General Shafter received at the War Department. The greatest haste in sending this fleet was urged on the military and naval authorities, it having been represented to the War Department that the vessels were necessary for the immediate landing of heavy siege guns and supplies for General Shafter's army. There was a feeling in the army administration that the advance guard of the invading forces in Santiago province had gone too far ahead to be in close touch with its base of supplies, and it was certain that the supply trains supposed to accompany the leading forces were some distance in the rear.

Dispatches received from General Shafter indicated that the guns and necessary supplies had not all been landed. Secretary Alger received a cable dispatch from General Shafter, commanding the United States forces in Santiago



HAPPY SPANISH TROOPS, AFTER THE SURRENDER AT SANTIAGO, INTERVIEWING THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS ACROSS THE TRENCHES.

proper, informing him in regard to the engagement with Spanish troops which took place near Sevilla.

BAIQUIRI, June 24, VIA PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 25.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

In the pushing out to occupy good position near Sevilla, to wait and intrench until supplies and artillery could be landed, the Fourteenth and Tenth Cavalry and Wood's regiment had a skirmish. Enemy was driven from his position, and General Wheeler reports he now occupies his ground. Wounded—Major Bell, Captain Knox, Captain Wainwright, Lieutenant Byram, First Cavalry, and a number of men. Above names only given. Lighters and steam tugs asked for this morning should be sent at once.

SHAFTER, Commanding.

The second message from Shafter gives further news of the first battle of regular volunteer troops on Cuban soil:

Our Losses in the First Engagement.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 25.
Further news from Wheeler places our loss in the morning's affair about ten killed and forty wounded. Captain Capron, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, killed. Wounded: Major Brodie, Captain McClintock, and Lieutenant Thomas, First Volunteer Cavalry; Major Bell, Captain Knox, and Lieutenant Byram, First United States Cavalry; Captain Knox seriously. Captain Wainwright, formerly reported wounded, is uninjured. The names of the others killed and wounded not yet known. The Spaniards occupied a very strong intrenched position on the high hill. The firing lasted about an hour, and the enemy was driven from his position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla. The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba.

SHAFTER.

The two dispatches from the American commander provided the government with a very accurate idea of the military situation in southern Cuba, and every member of the army administration was pleased with the progress which had been made toward Santiago. It was expected that by this time the forces commanded by Generals Shafter, Wheeler and Lawton were in possession of the principal approaches to Santiago, and that as soon as the heavy field ordnance and the necessary amount of supplies were brought up from the coast, the attack on the city and harbor would begin.

This belated despatch from General Shafter was received at the War Department:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAYTI, June 25.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

BAIQUIRI, June 23, 2.55 p. m.—Had very fine voyage. Lost less than fifty animals, six or eight to-day; lost more putting them through the surf to land them on transports. Command as healthy as when we left; eighty men sick; only deaths, two men drowned in landing. Landings difficult; coast quite similar to that in vicinity of San Francisco and covered with dense growth of bushes. Landing at Baiquiri unopposed; all points occupied by Spanish troops heavily bombarded by navy to clear them out. Sent troops toward Santiago and occupied Jurugua City, a naturally strong place, this morning. Spanish troops retreating as soon as our advance was known. Had no mounted troops, or could have captured them, about 600 all told. Railroad from there; have cars and engine in possession. With assistance of navy disembarked 6,000 men yesterday and as many

more to-day. Will get all troops off to-morrow, including light artillery and greater portion of pack train, probably all of it, with some of the wagons. Animals have to be jumped to the water and towed ashore.

Had consultation with Generals Garcia, Rader, and Castillo, 1 p. m. of twentieth, twenty miles west of Santiago. These officers were unanimously of the opinion that landing should be made east of Santiago. I had come to that conclusion. General Garcia promises to join me at Jurugua City to-morrow with between 3,000 and 4,000 men, who will be brought from east of Santiago by ships of the navy to Jurugua City and there disembarked. This will leave 1,000 with General Rabi to threaten Santiago from the west. General Kent's division is being disembarked this afternoon at Jurugua City, and will be continued during the night. The assistance of the navy has been of the greatest benefit and enthusiastically given. Without them I could not have landed in ten days, and perhaps not at all, as I believe I should have lost so many boats in the surf; at present want nothing. Weather has been good; no rain on land, and prospects for fair weather.

SHAFTER,

Major-General U. S. Commanding.

The land forces of the United States were closing in on Santiago, and the Spanish were fleeing before them, falling back step by step on the intrenchments about the city. There had been several brushes between the Cuban skirmishers in advance of General Shafter's army and the flank of the retreating Spaniards, but the latter on each occasion vanished before our troops could be brought forward to engage them.

Fighting our Way to Santiago.

From Demajayabo, two miles northwest of Baiquiri, where the head of the column rested, the army advanced to Jurugua, which the enemy hastily evacuated, and by night a junction had been effected between the main divisions of the invaders at a point on the high ground surrounding the city and within ten miles of the guns of Morro.

This advance was effected without a single check. Beyond Jurugua, which is four and a half miles west of Demajayabo and a little over eight miles from the iron company's trestle, where the troops landed, the Spanish suddenly appeared in force, expecting, apparently, to take the vanguard of our army by surprise.

In this they were unsuccessful; their presence was discovered by Colonel Wagner's party of reconnaissance, and when he and the Cuban scouts opened fire as they fell back upon the head of the column, the Spanish took the back track, the sound of their musketry dying away as they scurried off in a northwesterly direction. The Spaniards formed the flank of General Linares' command, which, 1,200 strong, fled from Jucaro upon the approach of the United States troops.

In the skirmish two Cubans were killed and eight were wounded. The Spanish loss was probably more severe. It is known that one regular was killed. General Linares fell back upon Sevilla, which is about six miles west of Jurugua. Here, the Cubans declared, he could make a stand, but



FIRST INFANTRY LEAVING THE PRESIDIO CAMP, SAN FRANCISCO.

unless materially reinforced from Santiago, four miles away, as the bird flies, Brigadier-General Lawton did not anticipate serious difficulty in dislodging him.

Although conducted with rapidity, the advance of the invading army had been made with the greatest caution, and not a step was taken that was not carefully considered beforehand by General Shafter. The rear of the army in Jurugua was protected by the guns of Sampson's ships (Jurugua is only two and a half miles from the coast), and

strong outposts were sent out in every direction whence danger might be apprehended. The nature of the country, too, in view of the definite information possessed, as to the location of the Spanish forces, precluded the possibility of a flank movement on the part of the enemy.

The advance from Demajayabo was resumed at daylight on June 23, 1898, General Lawton's brigade, which formed the vanguard of the army and passed the night there, consisted of the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, the Eighth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, First, Fourth, Seventh and Seventeenth Regular Infantry, and the Eighth, Fourth and Ninth Cavalry, and a battalion of engineers.

The skirmish line was commanded by Colonel Wagner. In it were fifty picked men from the brigade and about two hundred Cubans, whose familiarity with the country and the tactics of the Spaniards rendered them most desirable

They had not gone far when the Cubans, under Colonel Aquirra, stumbled upon the rear of the retreating Spaniards, and shots were exchanged. It was then that the two Cubans were killed and the others wounded.

The preparations for landing the men began at daybreak. Admiral Sampson gave orders for the "Brooklyn," "Indiana" and "Texas" to engage the batteries to the west of Santiago, while the "Helena," "Annapolis" and the "Ericsson" battered

How the Landing Was Done.

the railroad shops, in which there were a number of Spanish troops, at Los Altares, two miles to the east of Santiago. Meanwhile the "New Orleans" and the "Montgomery" bombarded the town of Aguadores, and poured such a fire into the place that the Spaniards were unable to hold their position, and fled to the hills in wild confusion.



OFF FOR CUBA.

for this service. Colonel Aquirra was in charge of the Cubans.

The march to Jurugua from Demajayabo was practically devoid of incident. Within a mile of Jurugua a messenger came in from Colonel Wagner announcing that the Spaniards under General Linares had abandoned the place. Brigadier-General Lawton took possession without firing a shot. He found that the Spaniards had retreated so precipitately that they were unable to carry out their purpose of destroying the town by fire.

An unsuccessful attempt to burn the railroad shops had been made, and a few huts on the outskirts were set on fire. Otherwise property there was unharmed, and the Stars and Stripes were promptly hoisted over the government buildings, a signal to the Spaniards that another move had been made toward tightening the cordon about Santiago.

General Lawton established temporary headquarters at Jurugua and set about taking the precautions necessary to hold it against possible attack. This occupied the attention of a large part of his brigade. The rest, with Colonel Wagner's scouting party in advance, pushed on in a westerly direction.

There was one blockhouse situated on a hill, from which the Spanish flag floated defiantly throughout the engagement. When the troops had landed, however, it was found to be deserted and was at once occupied by the Americans.

It was just about midday when the signal came for the troops to leave the transports and start for the shore. The work of landing was pushed with great rapidity, and it is believed that such a number of men were never before landed from small boats in a hostile country in such a short time. The men were jubilant, and as they stepped ashore they cheered again and again.

After having been cooped up for fourteen days on board the transports under a broiling sun, they were not in the least dispirited, but were eager to meet the enemy and face new and greater hardships than any they had yet endured.

The first work after landing was to establish a camp and put it in order.

The engineers immediately started in to prepare the way for the advance of the field artillery in the direction of Santiago.

The work of scouting was all done by the Cubans. This appeared to be work for which they were pre-eminently fitted.

Prior to the bombardment the Spaniards had boasted that the whole American fleet, backed up by the army, would not be able to drive them from their position.

At the same time the landing was being effected at Baiquiri, a similar movement was being carried out at Aguadores, two and a half miles east of Santiago. The troops which landed were the First, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of regulars, the First and Tenth Regiments of cavalry, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, four troops of the Second Regular Cavalry, mounted; the Second Regiment



HOW THE SECOND CAVALRY FIGHT.

of Massachusetts Volunteers, a battalion of engineers and a number of animals intended to be used by mounted infantry.

The landing was effected under cover of a fierce fire from the battleships. When the bombardment had ceased, a large number of fam-

ished, ill-clothed Cubans flocked down the mountain sides to welcome the Americans. Many of them wept when they saw the soldiers who had come to rescue them from the Spanish yoke.

The Spaniards who had been driven out of the village and the forts defending the place applied the torch before they left, and when the Americans reached the shore the houses in the village and the forest also were burning.

While the loaded small boats were being pulled ashore the bands on the transports enlivened the proceedings by playing "There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night." The popular air was greeted with wild cheers from the soldiers and from the blue-jackets and marines on the warships.

The Spaniards fled from before the Americans in every direction, burning everything possible in their way. They destroyed most of the property belonging to Carnegie's Spanish-American Iron Company.

The American flag floated from the blockhouse on top of the hill close to where the landing was made. It was hoisted by Major Henry La Motte and Sergeant Dinnis J. Kick of New York.

The flag was owned by Roosevelt's Rough Riders and was presented to them by the ladies of Phoenix, Ariz. As its folds floated out on the breeze, the flag was greeted with wild cheers, the firing of guns, and the blowing of whistles by the transports.

A high wind was blowing, which caused the surf to run, and the landing was therefore difficult.



SUBMARINE MINE PICKED UP AT SANTIAGO HARBOR BY THE "MARBLEHEAD."

Two troopers belonging to the Tenth Cavalry were caught between boats and crushed to death. Eight horses and seventeen mules fell overboard and drowned.

Text of Sampson's Instructions Here is the order which Admiral Sampson issued Tuesday afternoon, June 21, 1898, with regard to the landing of the troops. The details of the work had been carefully elaborated by the Admiral and General Shafter, and with 4,000 troops already on shore, every detail of the program given below had been faithfully adhered to in all essential particulars with wholly satisfactory results:

The army corps will land to-morrow morning, the entire force landing at Baiquiri. The landing will begin at daylight. Ships stationed to the eastward of Baiquiri will assist in clearing the way for an unopposed landing by flanking out the Spanish forces at that point. Simultaneously with the shelling of the beach and blockhouse at Baiquiri, the Ensenada los Altares and Aguadores, both to the eastward of Santiago, and the small bay of Cabanas, about two and one-half miles to the westward of Santiago, will be shelled by the ships stationed there for that purpose.

A feint in force of landing at Cabanas will be made, about ten of the transports—the last to disembark their forces at Baiquiri—remaining during the day, or a greater part of the day, about two miles to the southward of Cabanas, lowering boats and making apparent preparations for disembarking a large body of troops.

At the same time General Rabi, with 500 Cuban troops, will make a demonstration on the west side of Cabanas. The following vessels are assigned to bombard the four points mentioned above: At Cabanas, the "Scorpion," "Vixen" and "Texas;" at Aguadores, the "Eagle" and "Gloucester;" at Ensenada los Altares, the "Hornet," "Helena" and "Bancroft;" at Baiquiri, the "Detroit," "Castine," "Wasp" and "New Orleans," the "Detroit" and "Castine" on the western flank and the "Wasp" and "New Orleans" on the eastern flank.

All the vessels named will be in their positions at daylight. Great care will be taken to avoid the wasteful expenditure of ammunition. The firing at Baiquiri will begin on a signal from the "New Orleans."

At Cabanas it is probable that after a few minutes, unless the firing is returned, the occasional dropping of shots from the smaller vessels will be sufficient; but the semblance of covering a landing should be maintained, the ships keeping close in at Aguadores and Ensenada los Altares.

The same rule should prevail at Baiquiri, the point of actual landing. The vessels will, of course, use their artillery until they have reason to



NURSE BATHING A SICK SOLDIER ON HIS ARRIVAL AT THE HOSPITAL CAMP.

believe that the landing is clear. They will take care to make the firing deliberate and effective.

The "Texas" and "Brooklyn" will exchange blockading stations, the "Texas" going inside, to be near Cabanas. The "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts," "Iowa" and "Oregon" will keep a vigilant watch on the harbor mouth. The "Indiana" will take the "New Orleans'" position in the blockading line east of Santiago de Cuba and between the flagship "New York" and the shore. This is only a temporary assignment for the "Indiana" to strengthen the blockading line during the landing and to avoid any possibility of the enemy's breaking through, should he attempt to get out of the port.

The "Suwanee," "Osceola" and "Wompatuck" will be prepared to tow boats. Each will be provided with two five or six-inch lines, one on each quarter, and each long enough to take in tow a dozen or more boats. These vessels will report at the "New York" at 3 a. m., on June 22, prepared to take in tow the ships' boats, which are to assist in the landing of troops and to convey them to Baiquiri.

The "Texas," "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts," "Iowa," "Oregon," "New York" and "Indiana" will send all their steam cutters and all their pulling boats, with the exception of one retained on board each ship, to assist in the landing. These boats will report at the "New York" at 3 a. m. Each boat, whaleboat and cutter will have three men, each launch five men and each steam cutter its full crew and an officer for their own management. In addition to these men each boat will carry five men, including one capable of acting as coxswain, to manage and direct the transports' boats. Each steam launch will be in charge of an officer, who will report to Captain Goodrich.

Care will be taken in the selection of boatkeepers and coxswains to take no men who are gun pointers or who occupy positions of special importance at the batteries.

Unnecessary oars and impedimenta should be removed from the pulling boats for the greater convenience of the transportation of troops; but each boat should retain its anchor and chain.

Captain C. F. Goodrich, commanding the "St. Louis," will have, on the part of the navy, general charge of the landing. The "New Orleans" will send her boats to report to Captain Goodrich upon her arrival at Baiquiri.

The attention of commanding officers of all vessels engaged in blockading Santiago de Cuba is earnestly called to the necessity of the utmost vigilance from this time forward, both as to maintaining stations and readiness for action and as to keeping a close watch upon the harbor mouth. If the Spanish Admiral ever intends to attempt to escape that attempt will be made soon.

On June 25, 1898, General Chaffee took Sevilla, and the troops of his command were already in sight of the city of Santiago. The following report was sent to General Shafter:

We can plainly see Santiago, less than seven miles away. The country is level for six miles this side of the city, except for hills on the south, which extend to within a mile of Santiago.

These hills now appear deserted. The country is fairly open, and it will not be difficult to move troops over it. Gen. Chaffee occupies Sevilla to-day.
Signed. YOUNG.

From General Wheeler came the following report:

I have just seen two negro boys who left Santiago this morning (Saturday). They report that the soldiers and citizens are very short of food. The soldiers and officers have seized all the food in the shops. They are killing young horses for food, and in the hospitals are subsisting on bread made of rice and flour.

Three Spanish generals took part in the fight at Sevilla yesterday. Five wagon loads of wounded were carried into Santiago and many other wounded got there on horses or afoot.

We can see Morro Castle and the flag very distinctly from our position. The Cubans confirm the reports as to the fine character of the fortifications around the city. Seven lines of barbed wire are stretched around the trenches. The Spaniards have recently dug deep trenches around the entire city, connecting a series of small forts.

The official report of the number of dead at Sevilla as submitted by General Wheeler, placed the number at twenty-two,

The Americans advanced on Santiago in three columns by way of Altares, Firmeza, and Jurugua, flanked by insurgents to force the Spanish positions at Sevilla and Grande Pena.

In Paris, the military experts at length began to do justice to the American troops. They never doubted their dash and pluck, but did not expect that a force consisting largely of volunteers would already be able to drive superior numbers of Spanish regulars back upon Santiago.

The *Temps* paid a handsome tribute to the careful, business-like way the landing of the Americans was planned and carried out. The paper regarded the fate of Santiago as already sealed. It urged Spain not to prolong her resistance, which was doomed to defeat, for "every hour materially augments the hardship of the terms on which Spain will have to treat."

In dispatches to the Secretary of War received June 29, 1898, Major-General Shafter said that he could with his force take Santiago within forty-eight hours. He intimated in one of the messages that he did not intend to wait for reinforcements before making the assault, and he said that he would be fully ready for the attack as soon as the siege guns, which he placed so great reliance on, could be moved into position. In another dispatch General Shafter said that 8,000 Spanish soldiers, under General Pando, were approaching from

Shafter
to Attack.



AN AFTERNOON NAP ON THE DECK OF A TRANSPORT.

the wounded at between seventy and eighty. Thirty-nine Spaniards are known to have been killed, their bodies having been found.

The combined forces of United States troops and Cubans at Sevilla were 8,000. General Wheeler was in command. With him were Generals Chaffee, Young and Lawton.

The official and press telegrams at Madrid concurred in saying that the Americans were *General Linares' Plans.* three times repulsed, with loss, while attacking Sevilla, despite the fact that they used quick-firing guns. The Spanish loss was placed at eight killed and thirty-eight wounded, including six officers.

General Linares' forces were posted along lines extending for twelve miles, who saw that the enemy, after landing at Baiquiri, intended to outflank him, the American left advancing concurrently toward Santiago and the bay. He rapidly concentrated his forces and made an orderly retreat to Sevilla and Grande Pena. It was expected that he would hold out there until General Luque, with reinforcements from Manzanillo, enabled him to take the offensive.

Admiral Cervera, it was said, could spare 2,000 men to aid in the defence without weakening his crews.

Captain-General Blanco cabled that he had received several cargoes of provisions. He added that the news from Santiago caused some anxiety in Havana. The troops were in a healthy condition. There were fewer cases of yellow fever than in previous years.

Manzanillo, accompanied by pack trains and droves of animals, and that the reinforcements were within forty miles of Santiago. In the dispatch regarding the possibility of taking Santiago within forty-eight hours General Shafter said that he had resolved to take no step of that kind until he had well considered the situation, and until he had time to make the most thorough preparation for the assault. General Shafter recognized that the capture of the city required a desperate fight, for the defences, both natural and artificial, were formidable. He was led to speak of the possibility of early action because of the fact that General Linares was about to be reinforced, and it was desirable, if possible, to cut off the reinforcements or to capture the city before they arrived. The War Department left the matter entirely in the hands of General Shafter.

The situation was such that prompt communication with Washington was impossible, and it was wisdom upon the part of the War Department to issue as few orders as possible, as ignorance of the conditions of the army before Santiago rendered it probable that orders from Washington would be more likely to hamper than to benefit. The real peril of the investing army was known to be great, but subsequent events proved that, retreat being impossible, its utter annihilation would have been almost certain had it been opposed by a highly trained force of soldiers, such as England, Germany, France or Russia have in the field, for which excellent reason diplomatic conduct became a necessity.



G W PETERS
SS NEWPORT
PACIFIC C
JULY 1898

ON THE WAY TO SANTIAGO.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, COLONEL OF THE ROUGH RIDERS IN CUBA.

CHAPTER XX.

OUR ARMY BEFORE SANTIAGO.

On June 28, 1898, the American forces were nearly ready for the attack of the city of Santiago de Cuba, which lay in full sight of our advanced lines. Barbed wire fences, in which the Spaniards appeared to place great reliance as a means of defence, guarded the intrenchments of the land side of the city. The openings in these barriers numbered six, and each of them was guarded by strong forces of Spanish troops.

The American army was gradually stretching out across the hills on the eastern side of the doomed city. They were within a comparatively short distance from the strongly

defended hills which it was necessary for them to capture before the city itself could be taken. While General Shafter was putting the finishing touches to his plans for the advance, a Spanish force of 5,000, the flower of Spain's army in Cuba, under the command of General Pando, Captain-General Blanco's chief of staff, moved in the direction of Santiago from Manzanillo, with the intention of reinforcing the enemy already in the city. They made forced marches, but their progress was necessarily slow, owing to the large quantities of supplies of ammunition and provisions they were bringing to the relief of their imperiled comrades. These reinforcements, all infantry, were expected to attempt to enter the city on the northwest side.

General Linares, the Spanish commander, appeared to think that his barbed wire barriers would hold the Americans

in check while his guns poured a withering fire into their ranks and smashed the lines. These fences had been used with greater or less effect against the half-naked Cuban insurgents, but there was a surprise in store for General Linares when he expected to see them hold back the advance of our army.

The Americans knew of the use of barbed wire by the Spaniards, and every man in the invading army carried a

of mud or stone furrowed along four hillsides on the eastern edge of the city. On the south side of the city, however, facing the harbor and commanding the main approach to the town and the railroad line which connected with the American base at Siboney, there were two new and powerful earthworks, situated about a mile apart.

It was clear that General Linares and Admiral Cervera had expected General Shafter to advance along the sea-



TROOP D, FIRST SQUADRON, ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS, AT DRILL.

pair of good, strong, wire-cutters, which made short work of the wire barriers.

The Spanish guerilla, it was very evident, had been taught a lesson concerning the bravery of the Americans which they had taken well to heart in the battle with Roosevelt's Rough Riders near Sevilla. That was the first time Spaniards had encountered men who knew how to shoot straight to kill, and the fierce fighting struck terror to their hearts. The enemy deserted the whole countryside and retired into their works. Much had been said of the so-called impregnable defences on the landward side of Santiago. Nothing more was found than mere infantry curtains

coast, capture the railroad bridge at Aguadores, storm Morro Castle, and allow Admiral Sampson's fleet to enter the harbor to remove the mines. One look at Santiago from the heights showed the utter confusion of the Spanish army and the helplessness of its attempting to resist the invaders.

No man who was not in the terrible downpour of rain which drenched the American army to the skin can understand the suffering of our troops and the heroism with which they bore it. Cavalrymen, dismounted for the first time in years, and infantrymen from cool Michigan and Massachusetts, toiled hour after hour along these so-called roads and paths through the jungles of cacti, poison vines

*Our Army
Storm-beaten.*



POSTING A LETTER FOR HOME.

and high grass that cuts like a razor, in a blistering sunlight that made the sky-lines of the distant hills shimmer and waver before the eyes, while from the stagnant pools strange, gray mists float upward, and vultures, with outstretched wings, looked greedily down from above. The vegetation torn down and trampled under foot by our troops fermented, and a horrible sour breath arose from the earth. Curious stench stole from hidden places in the jungle.



MAP OF CUBA.

Portion of the island cleared of Spanish troops and rule by the surrender of Santiago is colored black.

Thousands of gigantic land crabs, spotted with yellow and red, wriggled and twisted themselves along the sides of the road, with leprous, white claws clicking viciously, a ghastly, dreadful sight to young soldiers fresh from New York, Boston and Detroit. Ragged Cubans slipped noiselessly through the undergrowth or sprawled under the shade of huge gossamer trees, watching with childish pleasure the steady onrush of their American defenders. The heat was almost intolerable. The sun was like a great yellow furnace, torturing everything living and turning everything dead into a thousand mysterious forms of terrors. The fierce light swam in waves before the eyes of the exhausted soldiers. A young infantryman reeled and fell in the road almost under the feet of a mule. When helped to his feet he smiled and said: "It's all right. I never struck such a place as this, but I must get to the front before the fight begins. I had to lie to get into the army, for I am only seventeen years old."

The first great tropical rainstorm encountered fell from the sky, not slantwise, but straight down. It was the first actual test of the army in a most dreadful experience of the tropics. For three hours a great, cold torrent swept down from the clouds, drenching the soldiers to the skin, soaking

blankets and carrying misery into all our vast camp, reaching out on either side of the trail, extinguishing camp fires and sending rivers of mud and red water swirling along the narrow road, dashing over rocks where the trail inclined downward, and through this filthy flood the army streamed along, splashing in the mud and water or huddling vainly for shelter under the trees.

An hour before the heat was so intense that men reeled and swooned, but then came one of the mysterious transformations of the tropics. The whole army shivered, and robust men could be seen shaking from head to foot, turned gray and white. Millions of land crabs came clattering and squirming from under the poisonous undergrowth, and the soldiers crushed them under their heels. Every man who had quinine swallowed a dose. The officers, splashed with



THREE REMARKABLE AND TYPICAL ROUGH RIDERS, EACH OVER SIX FEET TWO INCHES IN HEIGHT—THE COLOR-SERGEANT, THE MAN IN THE CENTRE, CARRIED THE STARS AND STRIPES THROUGH CURA.

mud to their hips, hurried here and there, urging the men to strip naked when the rain was over and dry their clothes at the camp fires.

Presently thousands of men were standing about naked while the sun drew up thick vapors from the earth and vicious tropical flies stung their white skins. Think of the



No. 1. Trooper William Tiffany. No. 2. Bugler Cassi. No. 3. Provo Sergeant Cash. No. 4. Second Lieutenant Devereaux. No. 5. Trooper George L. Smith. No. 6. Sergeant R. Ronalds. No. 7. Trooper Errig. No. 8. Sergeant S. G. Devore. No. 9. Corporal Joe Stephens. No. 10. Trooper Coville. No. 11. Corporal Norman. No. 12. Corporal Bull. No. 13. Trooper B. F. Daniels. No. 14. Trooper W. J. Clay. No. 15. Surgeon Thorp. No. 16. Trooper Lie.

GUN-DETAIL OF COLT AUTOMATIC RAPID-FIRE GUNS, TROOP K.

tremendous strain of heat like that and rain like that in one day on men from a northern climate, and yet there was not one word of complaint anywhere.

One thought which seemed to run like an electric current through the army was anxiety to get to the front. The soldiers everywhere begged to have their regiments put in the first line of attack. *A Rain of Water and Bullets.* The weather, the possibility of disease was nothing to them, exposure and hunger did not trouble them. They wanted to fight. You could see it in their faces; you could hear it in their talk. There was

The wildest rumors were afloat in Santiago respecting the size of the American army and the possibility of relief from Manzanillo. June 29th, our cable steamer grappling for the cable picked up by mistake the Santiago end of the line and over it came the information that the Spaniards estimated the American forces at between 40,000 and 60,000.

On June 30, 1898, General Shafter reached the front and took personal command of the American troops investing Santiago. Almost immediately after his arrival he issued orders looking to the immediate occupation of Santiago, and personally saw that they were carried out. He reached



WAITING FOR THE BARBER'S CHAIR AT CAMP BLACK

a touching scene during the great storm. While giant gusts of rain were beating down on the earth, groups of soldiers stood unsheltered around the graves of the Rough Riders on the little trail where they died so heroically. There may be a monument erected to these men, but there can never be a nobler tribute than this. As the poor fellows pressed around Hamilton Fish's grave the rain poured cataracts from their hat rims and ran in little rivulets over the mound.

General Wheeler's headquarters after a three hours' trip over a scorching trail, which was very trying to the men and horses. General Shafter left his headquarters on board the "Seguranca," accompanied by Lieutenants Miley and McClellan and a large staff. Reaching the shore he mounted a large bay horse. The imposing figure of the bulky General on the back of the fine animal attracted thousands of soldiers and Cubans to the beach to get a close view of him. General Shafter rode at once to General Garcia's headquarters to have

conference with the Cuban leader, after which he started to join General Wheeler.

General Garcia was impatient to march at once at the head of his men to cut off the advance of General Pando and his 8,000 troops, who were marching from Manzanillo to join the Spanish forces at Santiago. General Garcia was very insistent upon this idea, but General Shafter put an end to the matter

The Cuban outposts nearest to the city reached a picturesque old stone house three miles from Santiago. The portholes and turrets of the old building had been manned by a hundred Spanish soldiers. From this position the city of Santiago could be distinctly seen below. Red Cross flags were flying in all parts of the town, which either meant the recognition of the Red Cross in the protection of the women



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROOSEVELT (IN CENTRE) AND TWO TROOPERS OF THE ROUGH RIDERS

by saying: "No; let them get into Santiago, and then we will know where we have got them."

Spanish deserters who came into the American camp from Santiago reported that Admiral Cervera had everything in readiness to make a dash out of the harbor with his fleet, his object being to try to sink at least one of the ships of

and children or were intended to show that there was a great deal of sickness in the city. However, all the deserters from Santiago reported that the health of the troops and inhabitants of the city was excellent.

In General Wheeler's official report of the engagement in which the Rough Riders participated he established the location of the fight at a point between Siboney and Sevilla, three miles from the former place. *A Hot Brush at Siboney.* His force consisted of the Twenty-third Regiment, Troops A, B, D, E, F, G, K and L of the Rough Riders, Troops A, B, C and K of the First Cavalry, and Troops A, B, E and I of the Tenth Cavalry, a total of 964 men.

The Cubans, after the evacuation of Siboney, had driven the Spanish to the point where the fight took place. There



"GOOD-BYE, OLD FRIEND!" A ROUGH RIDER SAYING GOOD-BYE TO HIS ASSOCIATE, A FORMER INDIAN CHIEF.

the American squadron, and if need be go down with his flags flying and bands playing. This perhaps was not the Spanish Admiral's exact program, but the information conveyed by the deserters clearly showed the state of desperation which the Spanish defenders of Santiago had reached.



THE COLOR-BEARER OF THE ROUGH RIDERS THROUGHOUT THE CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

they made a stand at nightfall, and General Wheeler decided to dislodge them at daylight the following morning. The Rough Riders under Colonel Wood were ordered to approach the enemy on the left or westerly side, while Wheeler himself, with about fifty troopers from the First and Tenth and three mountain guns, followed the Sevilla road. The lines were deployed until the right of Colonel Wood's command almost reached the left of the regulars. Then General Wheeler ordered the men at the mountain guns to open fire. The Spanish reply was prompt, and at once the firing became general. It was maintained hotly for an hour; then the Spanish gave way, and our men followed them over the line. Exhaustion from fatigue and the heat prevented a vigorous



COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

pursuit. General Wheeler warmly commended in general the gallantry of his officers and men. In particular he mentioned General Young, Acting Adjutant-General Lieutenant A. L. Mills, Major W. D. Beach, Acting Volunteer Aide Maestro, Colonel Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, Captains W. H. Beck, Robert P. Wainwright, and Jacob G. Galbraith, Major James M. Bell, Captain Thomas T. Knox and Lieutenant George E. Brown. The last three, who were wounded, were

244, killed 7, wounded 8; Tenth United States Regular Cavalry, strength 220, killed 1, wounded 10. Total strength 964, killed 16, wounded 52.

Generals Chaffee, Lawton and Wheeler were at the front and made excursions daily for purposes of observation. The engineers were hurrying forward the construction of an artillery road and with it a combined telegraph and telephone line to the front.



THE OFFICERS OF THE ROUGH RIDERS. COLONEL ROOSEVELT IN THE CENTRE.

recommended for the favorable consideration of the government.

General Wheeler believed that the Spanish losses in killed and wounded far exceeded the losses on the American side. Although he did not see the Rough Riders in action, the General said that they conducted themselves magnificently. The report gave the following list of casualties:

First United States Volunteer Cavalry, strength 500, killed 8, wounded 34; First United States Regular Cavalry, strength

The Cuban women and children who had been hiding in the mountains came down into the valleys to see the American soldiers and to beg for food. They were fed and cared for by the representatives of the Red Cross Society.

Spanish newspapers giving an account of the Rough Riders were brought into the American lines. They said that 4,000 Spanish troops were engaged in battle with a force of 10,000 Americans. The Spanish loss was 265 killed and wounded.

The United States Government had lots of fun at the



ROUGH RIDERS GIVING AN EXHIBITION DRILL AT CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, NEW YORK.

expense of the Camara obscura fleet. The dignified State Department was the main mover in the practical jokes played on the Spanish Admiral, and arranged a series of entertaining incidents that were not viewed in Spain with the amusement they created in this country. It was a very neat trick the Washington authorities worked on Camara by buying up all the coal he expected to get at Port Said. But the enemy should have credit for making preparations

**Anticipating
Camara's
Needs.**



GROUP OF ROUGH RIDERS, COMPRISING MEN WHO WERE ADVANCED IN RANK FOR BRAVERY IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO.

to overcome just such a contingency. Two colliers, said to be British, loaded deep with fuel, had been engaged to meet the Spanish fleet in the Red Sea. Unfortunately for the plans of the Madrid Ministry, it deferred paying for the coal until the question of whether Camara's ships would succeed in getting through the canal had been settled. Meanwhile this government heard of the bargain with the colliers and made a proposition for the purchase of the coal on them. As spot cash was better than Spanish promises, the offer was accepted, and the coal then belonged to the United States.

The following official statement was issued from Cairo in view of the inaccurate reports in circulation:

The Spanish squadron at Port Said began coaling from colliers that arrived from Spain. The government notified the Spanish commander that this could not be allowed, and that it must cease forthwith. It also notified him that the squadron must, moreover, leave Port Said, as the



HOW THE ROUGH RIDERS FIGHT BEHIND THEIR HORSES.

twenty-four hour limit had already been greatly exceeded. The Spaniards then said that their ships wanted repairs, and began discharging coal and other material for the purpose of effecting repairs.

The attack upon Santiago began and lasted all day. Our forces succeeded in driving the Spanish from their outworks, which were at once occupied by General Shafter's soldiers. The battle began before 8 o'clock and was sustained with remarkable vigor throughout the entire day. General Shafter sent the following report of the battle to Washington:

"SIBONEY, July 1.

Had a very heavy engagement to-day, which lasted from 8 a. m. till sundown. We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open country between my lines and city. By morning troops will be entrenched, and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bate's brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be about 400. Of these not many are killed.

July 1, 1898, was a day of eager waiting for news from the American Army then fighting in front of Santiago de Cuba. By the time President McKinley had had his breakfast a brief cable dispatch from Major-General Shafter was brought to the White House, which told him that the assault on the city had begun at an early hour. From that time until midnight the government officials waited expectantly for further advices from the fight, but only twice was their anxiety relieved in any degree, and then only by brief bulletins. The message from General Shafter which told of the beginning of the fight reached Washington at 9.34 a. m. Here is the message:

"Near SEVILLA, CUBA, July 1, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, WASHINGTON:—First action is now going on, but firing light and desultory. Action began near Caney, Lawton's division. He will move on northeast part of town of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress.

SHAFTER.

General Lawton's division, which opened the battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts Regiment of Volun-



ONE OF THE FAMOUS COWBOYS OF THE ROUGH RIDER REGIMENT.

teers, was composed entirely of regulars. The division consisted of three brigades as follows: First Brigade, Colonel J. J. Van Horn, commanding, Eighth and Twenty-second United States Infantry and Second Massachusetts Volunteers. Second Brigade, First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, Brigadier-General Burt, commanding. Third Brigade, Brigadier-General A. R. Chaffee, commanding, Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth United States Infantry. General Bates' Brigade was made up of the Second, Tenth and Twenty-first United States Infantry.

The problem of feeding the people of Santiago and the prisoners taken there, in addition to the United States troops



GROUP OF THE ROUGH RIDERS' MASCOTS.

under Shafter, became a very serious matter, and could not be adequately adjusted until the War Department had been acquainted with the conditions. *Furnishing Supplies to Starving Spaniards.* General Shafter took with him supplies for six months for about thirty thousand men and animals. These, it was estimated, would last the United States troops and their Cuban allies, the needy



Howard Chandler Christy
From the Siboney, Jan 24, 1898.
Wounded Rough Riders and Second Infantry
after the charge.

AFTER THE ROUGH RIDERS' HEROIC CHARGE, NEAR SIBONEY.

WOUNDED ROUGH RIDERS COMING IN FROM THE FRONT, AND THE SECOND INFANTRY HASTENING TO THEIR AID.

people of Santiago and the Spanish army defending the place for three months, so that there was no fear for the moment of any lack of subsistence. The supplies that accompanied General Shafter were intended for use in the Porto Rico as well as the Santiago campaign, and for that reason were sent additional supplies to Santiago, so that those in the possession of the American forces might not be depleted.

The reports that many refugees had taken the risk of getting through the Spanish lines to the American position in the hope of obtaining food convinced army officers that the news was spreading in Santiago that the terrible Yankees were not so terrible after all, but had wagon loads of good things to eat, which they intended to give to the needy in the city.

In response to a resolution of inquiry by the House, Sec-

retary Alger sent to Speaker Reed a list of names of persons appointed to office in the military service since April 24, together with their rank and the States from which they came. The number appointed to each of the several ranks is as follows:

Major-generals, 5; brigadier-generals, 28; assistant adjutant-generals, with rank of major, 37; inspector-generals, with rank of major, 7; judge advocates, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 4; chief quartermaster, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 1; quartermasters, with rank of major, 4; assistant-quartermasters, with the rank of captain, 52; chief commissaries of subsistence, with the rank of major, 14; commissaries of subsistence, with the rank of captain, 61; chief surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 2; chief surgeons, with the rank of major, 42; paymasters, with the rank of major, 69; chief engineers, with the rank of major, 7. Signal Corps—major, 1; captains, 26; first lieutenants, 30; second lieutenants, 20.

In addition to these there were the officers of the First, Second and Third Regiments Volunteer Cavalry; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments, Volunteer Infantry, and First, Second and Third Regiments, Volunteer Engineers.

July 1, 1898, the President sent to the Senate the following nominations:

To be captains in the infantry arm of the regular army: first lieutenants, Frank B. McCoy, Third Infantry; Elias Chandler, Sixteenth Infantry; Frank L. Dodds, Ninth Infan-



ROUGH RIDERS JUST AFTER THEY LANDED FROM THE TRANSPORT "MIAMI."



UNITED STATES TROOPS THROWING UP HASTY INTRENCHMENTS.



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CAMP OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH U. S. REGULARS—THIS IS THE BATTLE-GROUND OF THE ROUGH RIDERS' BLOODY CHARGE ON JUNE 24.

try; Charles R. Noyes, Ninth Infantry; Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry; Richard M. Blatchford, Eleventh Infantry; James R. Brett, Twenty-fourth Infantry; John A. Beacom, Third Infantry; *Regular Army Promotions.* Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry; Henry W. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lawrence J. Hearn, Twenty-first Infantry; John H. Shollenberger, Tenth Infantry; Walter K. Wright, Sixteenth Infantry; Charles B. Hardin, Eighteenth Infantry; Edwin P. Pendleton, Twenty-third Infantry; Harry A. Leonhaeuser, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Charles B. Vogdes, First Infantry; Charles W.

Penrose, Eleventh Infantry; and Daniel L. Powell, Seventh Infantry. To be first lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry. To be first lieutenant Volunteer Signal Corps, Second Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourne, Jr., Signal Corps. Second Regiment Volunteer Engineers.—To be captain, Barton F. Dickson, of Indiana; to be first lieutenant, Arthur T. Balentine, of Ohio. Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry.—To be second lieutenant, Edward Garralson, of Georgia.

July 1, 1898, showed that the American front had been extended further north almost to El Caney. The Spaniards



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UNITED STATES REGULARS CROSSING THE SAN JUAN RIVER, JUST PREVIOUS TO BEING CALLED INTO ACTION, JULY 1.

abandoned their strong position at Aguadores on our left flank, but still held the fortifications near the sea at the port of Aguadores. According to information received by the War Department, the Spanish forces in Santiago City consisted of thirteen battalions of infantry of 800 men each, four squadrons of cavalry, of seventy-five men each, one battery of artillery, three companies of sappers and miners of

**Spanish Forces
in Santiago.**

one hundred men each, two transport companies of one hundred men each, a telegraph company of one hundred men, one telegraph section, and 750 other men besides, making in all, 11,450 men, exclusive of volunteers. In the province altogether there were 37,825 men, of which the Manzanillo division and 4,000 men from the Holguin division were hurrying toward Santiago City. Shafter had 16,000 men, and with the second expedition 24,000 men to attack the city.

The United States Auxiliary Cruiser "St. Paul," fresh from her victory over the Spanish cruiser "Isabelle II." and the torpedo boat destroyer "Terror," off San Juan, in the nearest approach to a stand-up naval fight that occurred in West Indian waters since the war began, arrived in the lower bay July 1, 1898, and dropped anchor off Tompkinsville. Hundreds of men stood on her decks and grinned as they looked over the sides at the people in the small boats which clustered around her. They knew that news of their fight with the Spaniards had preceded them.

But the "St. Paul" brought back the first detailed report of that fight which had been received. According to the report she administered a sound thrashing to the

**The "St. Paul"
takes care of
herself.**

Spaniards, so disabling the "Terror" that she had to be beached and making it so hot for the valiant commander of the "Isabelle II." that he would not venture out from under the protection of the forts. He was struck once or twice, and finally sneaked into the harbor out of range,

lish schooner, and a German steamer which were held up coming out of San Juan. The Englishmen and the Germans couldn't restrain their laughter when they told of the exultant departure of the two Spanish warships to sink the "St. Paul," and the return of only one of them a couple of hours later without as much as a well aimed shot to her credit. It seems that the Spaniards mistook the "St. Paul" for the "St. Louis," and, on account of the latter's light



GENERAL JOE WHEELER, WITH HIS FAMOUS MACHETE TAKEN FROM A SPANISH OFFICER, IS GREETED BY GENERAL YOUNG.

armament, figured that they would have an easy time of it. So they invited the populace to climb the hills of San Juan to see the slaughter of the Americans. From the Englishmen and Germans our boys learned the full extent of the damage done to the "Terror" and the "Isabelle II.," and they also learned the result of one of the most remarkable shots ever made from the deck of a man-of-war. At a distance of three miles a 5-inch shell was put into the engine room of the low-lying "Terror," killing three men and so disabling the engines that it was weeks before the "Terror" was in commission again.

The victory of the Americans in the fighting before Santiago was greater than the early reports of the battle indicated, and the losses were also much heavier than they were at first supposed to be.

Besides capturing El Caney and Aguadores, our forces captured, after a terrific fight, the hill of San Juan, which commands the barracks of Santiago. Kent's Division and Wheeler's cavalry occupied the slopes before and the ridges overlooking the city. After Grimes' battery had silenced the guns of the first Spanish redoubt Wheeler's troops advanced up the valley, supported by Kent's troops. The most glorious achievement of the day was the charge up the hill 600 yards from the city by Wood's Rough Riders. The Spanish shells were pouring down upon them,



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SECOND UNITED STATES CAVALRY TURNING OUT FOR BREAKFAST, AT GENERAL SHAFER'S HEADQUARTERS.

leaving the sinking "Terror" to get out of her predicament as best she could.

There was a humorous side to the fight, the details of which were learned the next day from the men of an Eng-

but they never wavered. Men fell on every side, but they kept steadily on until they captured the Spanish position of San Juan. The Spaniards were strongly intrenched, with heavy artillery back of them and an open field between them

and the Americans, but the Rough Riders and the First, Second, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second Infantry drove them out. The Rough Riders, the Seventy-first New York, and the Tenth Cavalry swept everything before them. They captured three block-houses, all of them defended by artillery, and did it with a dash that was irresistible. The Spanish sharpshooters constantly fired at the litters upon which our wounded were being conveyed to the rear.

Incidents of the Fight.



THE ARMIES BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Once during the fight the Seventy-first New York was flanked by the Spaniards. They beat the enemy off, but suffered heavy loss in doing so, mostly in wounded. The entire Spanish army had been driven into the city proper, and the Americans were in full possession of the batteries on the hills, and the city seemed to be at their mercy. The guns which were landed from Admiral Cervera's ships, as well as the heavier guns on board the vessels, fired shells into the American ranks, which inflicted great damage. The losses of the Cubans were proportionately as heavy as those of the Americans.



TYPICAL NARROW STREET IN CANEY, SHOWING THE CHARACTER OF THE DWELLINGS.

The official list of the killed and wounded in the fight of July 1 aggregated eight hundred. The losses of the



A SOLDIER'S HASTY AND LIGHT LUNCH—BOMB-PROOF INTRENCHMENTS IN THE DISTANCE.



CROWD OF EXPECTANT REFUGEES WATCHING THE UNLOADING OF STORES AT CANEY UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A MOUNTED GUARD.



INTERIOR OF THE STONE FORT AT CANBY AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

Spaniards were enormous. Some idea of their casualties can be gathered from the fact that one hundred and fifty dead were found in one intrenchment. It is estimated that in the Spanish intrenchments an average of only twelve Spaniards out of every thirty escaped.

At daybreak, July 1, 1898, the "Oregon," "New York," "Gloucester," "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts" and "Indiana" bombarded Morro Castle. Holes were punched in the fort and the shells from the warships fell inside the works. The Spanish flagstaff was hit, but the fort was not silenced, nor was serious damage inflicted. At 8 o'clock in the evening, when the warships withdrew, the Spanish gunners gave evidence that their guns were still in commission by firing two parting shots.

The sanguinary nature of the battle became apparent when our victorious forces, having captured the Spanish trenches, were enabled not only to count up their own losses,

but to make some estimate of the casualties on the Spanish side. In many of the trenches it was estimated the mortality had reached the surprising figure of 60 per cent. It is said that between 10,000 and 15,000 men were engaged on the Spanish side, and the total of the Spanish losses footed up 6,000 men killed, wounded, or captured. Of this number it is estimated that 2,000 were prisoners.

At sunset, July 1, after twelve hours of hard fighting, General Shafter's forces had taken the fortified town of El Caney, on the extreme right of the line to the northeast of Santiago, and cut off and virtually captured Aguadores, on the extreme left on the coast about two and a half miles east of Morro Castle. In the centre the Spanish forts on San Juan Hill were captured, and the Spanish outposts all along the line driven back upon the city itself and their outworks taken by the Americans.

*Fighting Line
Five Miles Long.*



GUN PRACTICE ON BOARD SPANISH TORPEDO-DESTROYER.



SPANISH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH IN CUBA.

The Cuban guerillas, who followed General Pando from Manzanillo, harassing him continually, reported that his command of 5,000 Spanish regulars had reached Santiago.

The fighting was begun almost simultaneously by the right and left wings of Shafter's army—before El Caney and Aguadores—the warships co-operating with General



POSITION OF THE ARMY JULY 1, 1898.

Duffield's brigade at the latter point and doing most efficient service in protecting its advance. Duffield's men, the Thirty-third Michigan and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, made a feint on Aguadores by train from Siboney. The train stopped when fired upon, and the advance was made thereafter on foot, after communicating by wig-wag signals with Admiral Sampson on the flagship "New York." The ships opened fire on the forts, which replied hotly as the land forces were deployed, the main firing being directed against Duffield's men. Two well-directed shells burst among the latter, killing several and wounding about fifteen.

The attack upon El Caney was begun by the Second Brigade under General Lawton. General Wheeler's cavalry corps, under General Sumner, General Wheeler being ill, took the centre. General "Joe," however, insisted on taking part in the action, and he was carried into the field on a litter. In the valley was planted Grimes' battery of four guns.

The Second Artillery took a position on the hill at El Pozo ranch, 1,600 yards from the first defences of Santiago and nearly opposite the hill front of San Juan. General Ludlow supported the position of Grimes' battery in the valley. General Pearson's Second Brigade of the First Division took a position in the rear of Sumner, in the centre, and awaited orders from the front.

Captain Capron's battery on the cliff, a mile and a half from El Caney, opened fire at 6.10 o'clock in the morning. The sky was hazy and the sun shone with scorching heat. At 6.40 a. m., Grimes' battery at El Pozo opened fire from the centre upon the Spanish works on the side of the hill, and worked its fire upward. The hill was surmounted by a Spanish blockhouse and battery. The Spaniards made no reply until the tenth shot had been fired, and then their shells began to hiss over El Pozo. They had the line at



ADJUSTING AIM OF CANNON ON BOARD SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR.

short range, but nearly all their shells burst in the air over the hill. One shell went through the engine-house at El Pozo and wounded a cavalryman.

Two troops of Wood's Rough Riders were stationed along the hillside in the bushes. The shells of the Spaniards



THE FOURTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY DIGGING TRENCHES ON THE EXTREME RIGHT OF THE AMERICAN LINE AND TO THE NORTH OF SANTIAGO, SHOWING THE TOWN AND HARBOR IN THE DISTANCE.



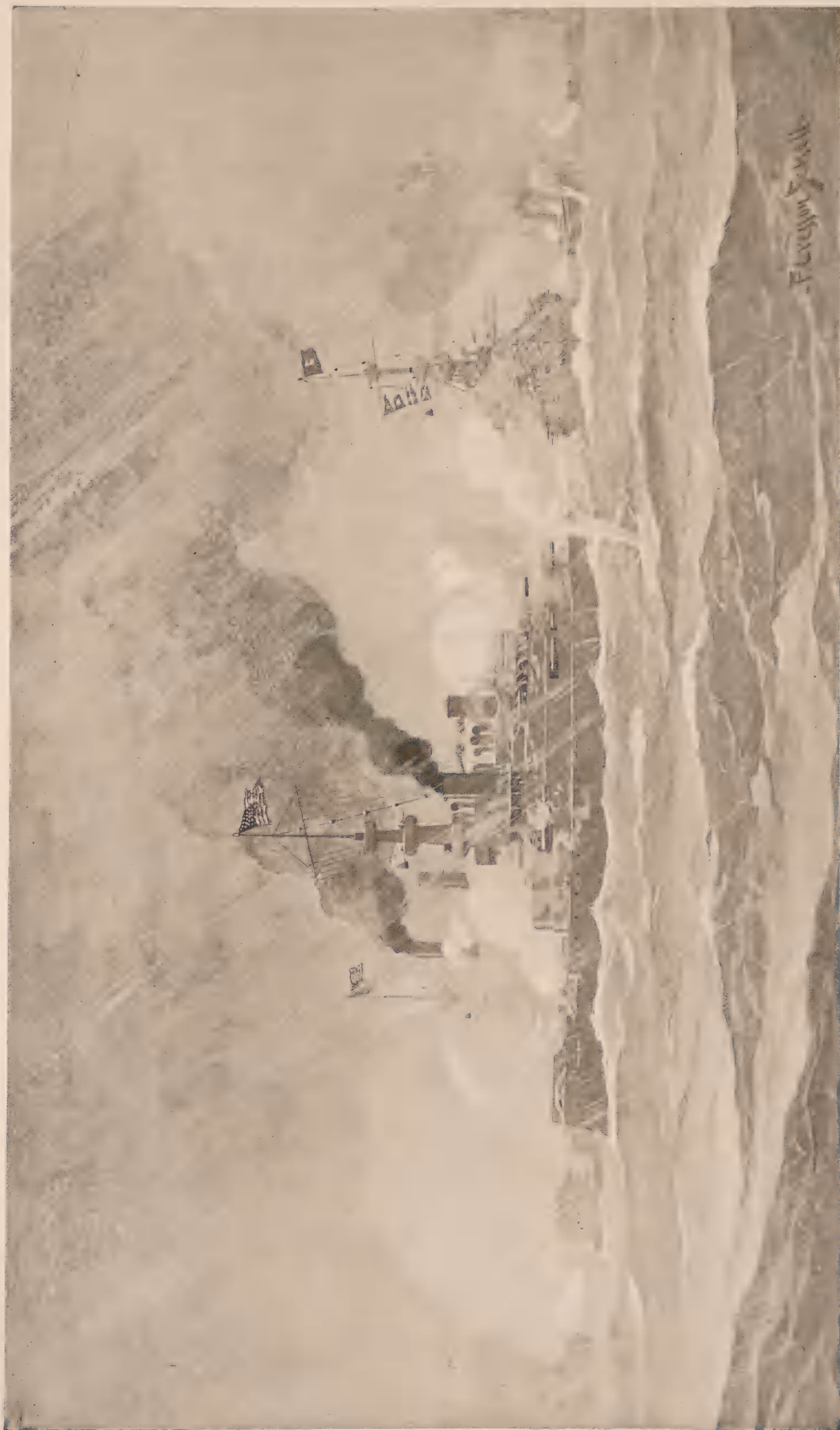
ON TO SANTIAGO.

were continually bursting over them, but the troopers were perfectly cool and even joked over the chances of the fragments of the exploding shells inflicting any damage. The Spaniards used shrapnel only, while the Americans fired solid shot and shrapnel, too. The Spanish batteries were silenced in half an hour, but the extent of the damage done by the American shots could not be seen. The shells of the American batteries, however, seemed to burst accurately on the hill and in the woods to the right of El Pozo.

Meantime the fighting on the extreme right was heavy. Though the Spaniards did not use artillery, their volley firing was brisk and well sustained. At 9.30 o'clock Wheeler's cavalry was ordered to advance. General Wheeler, although ill, was with his command. The cavalry were advancing when a dispatch was sent to them announcing that the battle had been

won. The soldiers could hear the heavy cannonading of the fleet off Santiago and the sound filled them with enthusiasm.

At the inland end of the fighting line General Lawton's vanguard was composed of Cubans under Major Duany, and he had a battery of field artillery. His right flank was also protected by Cuban troops under Generals Calixto Garcia and Demetrio Castillo. The centre of the army was composed of one division under the command of General Sumner. General Shafter and staff and the Cuban General Joaquin Castillo and staff, with a division of troops, advanced by the Sevilla road. This division had one battery, which threw shrapnel into the Spanish ranks. A force of Cubans under Colonel Carlos Gonzales protected the left wing under General Duffield. Bates' artillery was a part of this command.



BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DURING A TROPICAL RAIN-STORM.

Texas. Brooklyn.

Iowa.

Oregon.

New York.

Yankee.

Massachusetts.
New Orleans.

The firing of warships which was heard by the troops was from the "New York," "Suwanee" and "Gloucester," which bombarded the Spanish batteries from six to nine o'clock. The Thirty-third Michigan Regiment and part of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, both of which arrived only three days before the battle, were marching up the track upon Aguadores and the three ships were protecting them. The troops entered the bush, headed toward the fortifications.

Aguadores and Santiago, the garrison was cut off from connection with the latter city. This strategem not only isolated Aguadores, but left it at Shafter's mercy, to be taken whenever he wished, and to be used afterward against Morro and the powerful Estrella battery.

One of the greatest disadvantages under which the battle was fought on our side was the result of the use of black powder, the smoke from which blinded our men, enabling the enemy at the same time to accurately determine the



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A WOUNDED ROUGH RIDER BEING ESCORTED TO THE HOSPITAL AT SIBONEY.



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CUBANS CARRYING AN OFFICER OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT WHO WAS WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN.

The feint against Aguadores was made merely for the purpose of occupying the attention of the garrison there and preventing it marching to the relief of the forces directly in front of Santiago. It was not the intention to attempt to carry the place, but by keeping the Spanish there while the centre of our army was taking the outworks between

location of the Americans and direct their volleys accordingly. On the other hand, the Spaniards used smokeless powder. They could go about their work unhampered, while no tell-tale cloud betrayed their position.

After two days of the most terrific fighting, during which more than eight hundred of our men were killed and



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BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED AT THE MAIN HOSPITAL AT SIBONEY.



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DISPATCH BEARER FROM THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ASSISTING THE CUBAN SCOUTS TO LOCATE THE SPANISH SHARPSHOOTERS WHO WERE INTERRUPTING HIS PEACEFUL PROGRESS.



GENERAL MACAO THE CUBAN LEADER, WAS INVITED BY THE SPANIARDS TO A PARLEY UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE, AND THEN, TOGETHER WITH HIS COMPANIONS, ASSASSINATED.

wounded, the American army was still outside Santiago, but was knocking hard at its gates. It was only a question of hours when it must get in. On all sides our batteries looked down on the city, and poured an awful fire into the Spanish fortifications which faced our men. The enemy lay in their intrenchments, struggling for every inch of ground. The Spanish soldiers fought like devils. Ours forced them constantly back, killing them by hundreds, and never yielding an inch that they gained. Now and then outside the harbor Admiral Sampson's fleet thundered death at Morro Castle and the adjoining defences. The hills and valleys also re-echoed the roar of the big guns and the rattle and crash of musketry.

The Morro was almost in ruins, its batteries all but silenced. The huge Spanish flag which floated so defiantly

from the Morro, and which was the only one in sight from the sea on the south coast, was shot away, and there were great yawning holes in the masonry of the hillside defences, but its guns were still defiant.

Just a week after the battle near Savilla, in which the Rough Riders took part, General Shafter's men were in their positions for attacking the Spaniards. Six miles from the sea, at the head of what is practically a salt water lake, lies Santiago, surrounded on all sides by high mountains which rise almost straight up from the water. These mountains stand in ridges practically running parallel with the coast. Between the first and second ridges is Santiago. Two and a half miles east of the entrance of the harbor is Aguadores, directly south of Santiago itself. Southeast of Santiago, on the top of a hill, is San Juan. About three

Santiago and its Surroundings.

miles northeast of the city is El Caney. Santiago is a walled city, and Aguadores, San Juan and El Caney are its outposts on the east.

General Shafter believed that Santiago would be best taken by compelling its capitulation by siege, but he finally yielded to arguments in favor of attacking the place. It

Sumner, General Wheeler being ill, had the centre of the line up the valley which the town of San Juan overlooks, while General Duffield was at the seaside to fight in conjunction with the fleet and the Michigan Volunteers against Aguadores.

The Seventy-first New York, the Rough Riders and Colonel



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THE RECEIVING TENT AT THE FOURTH DIVISION HOSPITAL.

was decided to make an assault all along the line, and to never stop the fighting until Santiago was taken.

On Thursday, June 31, 1898, the Americans had the city practically surrounded. The plan of attack comprised a joint assault by the fleet and army on Aguadores and a military attack alone on El Caney and San Juan hill, east

Wheeler's Massachusetts Volunteers were held in reserve. At 3 o'clock on Friday morning, July 1, 1898, General Lawton was on the El Caney road, General Duffield was at the railroad near the crest with his troops in trains, while General Wheeler, who had determined to take the field in spite of his illness, went up the valley to the hillside ranch



THE LANDING AT BAIQUIRI, WHERE THE AMERICAN TROOPS BEGAN THEIR SHORT AND DECISIVE CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

of the eminence on which the little town of San Juan stands, the fleet diverting the attention of the enemy by occasionally bombarding.

The forces under General Lawton were sent north to make the attack on El Caney. General Wheeler's cavalry under

El Pozo. He planted Captain Grimes' battery of four pieces there, 2,600 yards from the Santiago forts. General Lawton's division was led by General Chaffee's brigade, with Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow supporting. Colonel Miles' brigade supported General Wheeler in the centre. Captain

Capron's battery was planted on a bluff a mile and a half from El Caney.

All was in readiness at daylight. The Spaniards did not discover the position of the Americans until sunrise.

Capron fired the first gun at 6 o'clock, and this opened the battle. The report of the first gun echoed and reechoed and then died away. There was no reply.

Another shot followed and then another. Still there was no reply. It looked as if the Spaniards would not fight. The Cubans believed that they were retreating. A thousand Cubans under Garcia and Demetrio Castillo hurried along the road from El Pozo to El Caney to head them off. They were just in time to catch the fleeing Spaniards at the Ducurance Estate. There was a hot fight for a few minutes, and the Spaniards then went back to El Caney, taking their wounded with them. The Cubans had nineteen wounded.

Meantime Captain Capron's battery continued firing until it had delivered twenty-seven shots, to which no answer was made. Capron's battery damaged the town but made little impression on the defences. As the twenty-eighth shot was fired there was a whistling near the battery, followed by the explosion of a shell from the Reina Mercedes battery. Another and another followed, but the Spaniards did poor shooting. Their shells did not touch the battery, but fell on a house where some soldiers were, wounding thirteen Cubans and eighteen Americans.



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THE TENTH REGIMENT OF REGULARS WAITING THEIR TURN TO COMMENCE FIRING—BALLOON IN THE DISTANCE TAKING OBSERVATIONS ON THE MORNING OF JULY 1.



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BLOCK-HOUSE AT SIBONEY WHERE "OLD GLORY" WAS FIRST HOISTED.



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THE TOWN OF EL CANEY, SHOWING THE MAIN ROAD FROM SANTIAGO—A SMALL FORT AND INTRENCHMENTS IN THE FOREGROUND.

The duel became hotter now. The Americans fired quicker when they had a line on the fort. Every shot from their battery told, and so also did many of the Spanish shells. Their firing showed much improvement, and their guns were handled in a masterly style. But after an hour's brisk exchange the firing ceased on both sides with small damage to either.

Grimes' battery at El Pozo had in the meantime opened, firing across the gulch from the hill below San Juan. There was no reply until the tenth shot. Then the

The Battle on Our Centre. Spanish shells burst over the American line, all of them flying too high to do any harm to the battery. The First and Tenth Regiments and the Rough Riders were lying along the hillside in the bushes. The shells were raining shrapnel on them,



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RED-CROSS MEN TAKING A WOUNDED MAN TO THE HOSPITAL.

but they did not seem to heed it much, many of them joking as the firing went on. None of them were seriously hurt.

For half an hour the shells from both sides whistled and shrieked. The Spaniards on the hill were surrounded by a cloud of yellow dust that was torn up by the American shells. Still they fired, but, as usual, their shells went too high. In half an hour more the position became too hot for them. Their firing gradually became weaker and weaker, and then ceased. The battery was silenced, and there were no Spaniards in sight.

The Tenth and First Regiments and the Rough Riders were ordered to make a detour and take the hill. Then began the real fighting. The Spaniards were not in sight, but there were hundreds of them in concealment. The Rough Riders marched through the gulch across to the slope, whereupon the blockhouse opened fire again. One of the Spanish shells wounded Mason Mitchell, Cuban Trooper Long, and



INSURGENT CUBANS PACKING THEIR RATIONS ON THEIR MULES.

Surgeon Devore. At the same time the Spanish sharpshooters began popping away, picking off men here and there. Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt, mounted, rode at the head of the troops, with the Tenth Cavalry ranged alongside.

When the Rough Riders came to the open, smooth hillside, there was no protection. Bullets were raining down upon them, and shot and shells from the batteries were sweeping everything. There was a moment's hesitation, and then came the order "Forward, charge!" Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt led, waving his sword. Out into the open the men went and up the hill. Death to every man seemed

Charge of the Rough Riders.



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OPERATING TENT IN CHARGE OF MAJOR WOOD—WOUNDED SOLDIERS WAITING THEIR TURN OUTSIDE.



SPANISH BLOCK-HOUSE, SOUTHWEST OF CANEY—(THE PICTURE SHOWS HOW THE SPANISH STRONGHOLDS WERE CONCEALED BY HRAPING FOLIAGE AROUND THEM. THUS CONCEALED, THE SPANIARDS, WITH SMOKELESS POWDER, KEPT UP A DEADLY FIRE AND ESCAPED DETECTION.



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SIGNAL-CORPS MEN PUTTING UP TELEPHONE WIRES FROM SIBONEY TO GENERAL SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS.



THE GALLANT SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT JUST BEFORE ITS "BAPTISM OF FIRE."

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certain. The crackle of the Mauser rifles was continuous. Out of the brush came the Riders. Up, up they went, with the colored troops alongside of them, not a man flinching, and firing as they ran. Roosevelt was a hundred feet in the lead. Up, up they went in the face of death, men dropping

fast as they were thinned. At last the top of the hill was reached. The Spaniards in the trenches could still have annihilated the Americans, but the Yankees' daring dazed them. They wavered for an instant, and then turned and ran. The position was won and the blockhouse taken.

Some of the guns also were captured, but not all of them. The men across the gulch cheered wildly as they saw their comrades' victory. The riders cheered the Tenth and the latter cheered the Riders, then together they swept forward to drive the Spaniards further. In the rush more than half the Rough Riders were wounded. Though they had the hill, the position was still perilous on account of the sharpshooters.



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PROVISION TRAINS ON THE ROAD FROM SIBONEY TO THE FRONT AT SANTIAGO.

from the ranks at every step. The Rough Riders acted like veterans. It was an inspiring sight and an awful one. Astonished by the madness of the rush, the Spaniards exposed themselves. This was a fatal mistake for them. The Tenth Cavalry picked them off like ducks and continued their swift advance.

As the Spaniards fell before our fire others promptly took their places. The rain of shells and bullets doubled. Men dropped faster and faster, but others took their places. Roosevelt sat erect on his horse, holding his sword and shouting for his men to follow him. Finally, his horse was shot from under him, but he landed on his feet, advancing on foot he continued calling for his men to follow.

It seemed an age to the men who were watching, and to the Rough Riders the hill must have seemed miles high. But they were undaunted. They went on, firing as fast as their guns would work. The shooting of the Tenth Cavalry was wonderful. Their ranks closed as

While this was going on General Lawton was advancing rapidly on El Caney. The Spaniards had prepared for attack, though they had run away when it began. There were trenches everywhere. General Lawton advanced, but was met by a hot rifle fire from the enemy in their intrench-



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THE FORT AND BLOCK-HOUSE AT EL CANEY, SHOWING BARBED-WIRE FENCES AND INTRENCHMENTS IN THE FOREGROUND. (THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS WERE LOST IN TAKING THIS FORT.)

ments. Chaffee's Seventh, Seventeenth, and Twelfth Infantry still had no artillery. On the extreme right our men spread out, getting the protection of the trees and bushes, and firing every time they saw a Spanish head. They were always

advancing upon the outside line of trenches. The *Lawton's Advance* retreat of the Spaniards *on the Right*.

prevented a flank movement on our part. Captain Capron's artillery now resumed its firing, its target being a stone fort in front of the town. Every shot went true, but the guns were not big enough to do the necessary damage. They, however, made it so hot for the enemy that they had to leave several times. They always got back, though, before our infantry reached the outside of the town. The force was then split, going in two directions at the same time. The fighting before they reached the town was nothing compared with their reception in the town. They were fired



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FORT EL POZO, THREE MILES FROM SANTIAGO—THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN DURING THE SHELLING OF THE FORT ON JULY 1ST.



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THE TOWN OF SIBONEY. WHERE OUR TROOPS LANDED—THIS WAS THE BASE OF SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN CUBA.



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THE LANDING OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THE THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-THIRD MICHIGAN REGIMENTS AT SIBONEY.



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ENGINEER CORPS LANDING STORES AT SIBONEY AND THE IMPLEMENTS WITH WHICH THEY HASTILY CONSTRUCTED MILITARY ROADS AND INTRENCHMENTS.



HOW OUR HEROIC SOLDIERS FOUGHT IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO.

A COMPANY OF ROUGH RIDERS, UNDER CAPTAIN CAPRON, ENGAGING THE SPANIARDS, JUNE 24TH. (CAPTAIN CAPRON IS IN THE CENTRE WITH A CARBINE IN HIS HANDS—HE WAS SHOT AND KILLED IN THE PLACE WHERE HE IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE.)

on from all sides by the enemy who were concealed everywhere. The trenches in view were filled with men, whose hats were visible. The Americans shot the hats to pieces, but killed none of the Spaniards, who had resorted to the old trick of placing their hats on sticks for our men to

of our men as they lay. The officers suffered particularly. General Chaffee dashed here and there, giving orders and calling on his men to fight for their lives and to help their country to win a victory. The battery was at last discovered, and that was the end of it. Every Spaniard who

showed himself was picked off. The trenches ran with blood. Captain Capron at the same time silenced the fort again. Now was the time for the Americans to advance. With a yell they dashed in, led by their officers right up to the fort. Up the slope they went, still cheering, and captured the position with scarcely a struggle. They were seen from the hill three miles away and the cheers from there could be heard by the victorious troops. There was one block-house left. Captain Clarke was detailed by General Chaffee to take it with one company. He advanced under an awful fire up and over the intrenchments, and the battle was won. The Span-



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THE ROUGH RIDERS LOOKING FOR THEIR DEAD AND WOUNDED AFTER THE TERRIFIC CHARGE AT SAN JUAN.

shoot at. The breastworks in the northeast corner of the town did the most damage. This position was not discovered for a long time. It fired a hot, almost resistless fire upon our men. The Americans lay down to avoid it. The Spaniards had the range, however, and killed and wounded many

Spaniards retreated in disorder. Every street leading out of the town was filled with the fleeing enemy. One hundred and twenty-five of them were captured.

The Seventy-first of New York, which had been following General Lawton toward El Caney, found the road taken by



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CUBAN SCOUTS FORDING A RIVER ON THEIR WAY TO SANTIAGO.



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LANDING AT SIBONEY, FROM THE "YALE," RE-ENFORCEMENTS OF MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

the Twenty-fourth Regiment, who were using it as a firing line. The Seventy-first turned off to the left toward Santiago and joined the Sixth and Sixteenth Regiments, all three belonging to the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps. Colonel Kent of the Sixteenth Regiment had a company of the Seventy-first's stragglers put out as pickets along the road guarded by Captain M. A. Rafferty of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, who distinguished himself in the fighting. A Spanish blockhouse on a hill a mile away was giving trouble. The Sixteenth Regiment was sent ahead as skirmishers. The Sixth Regiment advanced on the left and the Seventy-first on the right of the line of skirmishers. Half a mile of the hill was wooded, which afforded protection to our men, but the last half mile was open, level land, where there was not the slightest chance to escape from the fire of the enemy. The skirmishers were half way across the open space, and it looked as though the capture of the blockhouse would be easy when, without warning, the whole hillside rained shot and shell upon the advancing line.

The Spaniards had waited until there was no chance for our men to get back under cover before opening fire on them. The Seventy-first dashed out into the open, facing the fire of shrapnel that burst in their ranks, tearing holes four men deep, while Mauser bullets kept dropping the men. The boys never wavered. They closed their ranks as they were torn open. They marched in the sweeping, deadly fire to the aid of the Sixteenth Regiment. The officers ran along the line calling upon their men to keep cool and move forward. They were in the most exposed position. Before they were half way across the field the Seventy-first had lost over seventy men killed and wounded.

The fire grew more awful every minute. The enemy were behind breastworks and out of sight. Into the face of this fire our men went. They broke into a run and headed straight into

it. The Sixth Regiment came out after the Seventy-first in the face of the same fire. Their ranks were cut to pieces, but there was no flinching. Right into the teeth of it, on across the open, cheering as they ran, the whole body dashed up the hill, the Spaniards still pouring their deadly fire into them. *Splendid Fighting of the Seventy-first and Sixth.*

Half way up the hill our men caught sight of the enemy, and for the first time returned their fire at close range, with



GENERAL SHAFTER AND HIS STAFF, ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT, STOP TO WATER THEIR HORSES.



THE VICTORIOUS CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

LANDING OF THE SECOND INFANTRY OF REGULARS, THROUGH THE SURF AT SIBONEY, JUNE 24TH, TO HASTEN TO THE RELIEF OF THE ROUGH RIDERS WHO WERE THEN HAVING A HOT ENGAGEMENT WITH THE ENEMY OVER THE ADJACENT HILL.

deadly effect. Captain Rafferty's company was now leading. They dashed up the hill to its crest with bayonets fixed and charged on the trenches driving the Spaniards out at

also full of dead and wounded, who were thrown out by the Americans. Three Spaniards were captured.

After the Americans had emptied the pits they occupied them themselves. Nearly every one of Captain Rafferty's men was wounded, but they refused to leave. They held their pit for an hour, until the sharpshooters and artillery on the next hill made it too hot for them. Captain Rafferty saw that he could not gain anything by holding the captured position, so he withdrew his men over the crest and half way down the hill out of range of the Spaniards. With reinforcements from his own regiment he made a move to the left flank, his men crawling on their bellies until they got in position to concentrate their fire on the Spaniards on the other hill. They soon drove the enemy into their trenches and held this position for three quarters of an hour, while the Seventy-first, Sixteenth and Sixth Regiments moved around to the right and, in face of another blinding fire, charged up the second hill, dislodging the Spaniards, driving them out of their trenches and capturing some prisoners and a stand of colors. The Spaniards, who were driven off, reformed in other trenches and the battle went on. The Spaniards tried to recapture their position, but were driven off again and again with heavy losses.

The Americans pressed on fighting and drove them out of their trenches again, the enemy leaving their dead and wounded behind them.

It was at this point that the Spaniards showed themselves incapable of carrying on civilized warfare, and acted in a way which many thought called for reprisals. They deliberately fired on our wounded as they were



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JAMES CREELMAN, WAR CORRESPONDENT, INTERVIEWING GENERAL GARCIA AND HIS SON AT SIBONEY.

the point of the bayonet and shooting them as they fled. They captured the blockhouse, and before they were through the hill was covered with dead Spaniards. The pits were



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CUBAN OFFICERS AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GARCIA AT SIBONEY, PREPARATORY TO UNITING WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS.



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A SECOND UNITED STATES CAVALRYMAN COMFORTABLY CONCEALED IN THE BRANCHES OF A TREE AND WAITING FOR A SHOT AT THE SPANISH GUERRILLAS.



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CUBAN OUTPOSTS EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH SPANISH PICKETS NEAR SAN JUAN.

being taken from the field, but, fortunately, despite their evil intentions, they did little harm.

At the latest reports the steady advance of the Americans had carried them to within half a mile of Santiago.

On every hill-top around Santiago was a blockhouse and intrenchments. There were probably twenty, all told. The



MAKING AN OPENING IN THE BREASTWORKS FOR THE ARTILLERY IN FRONT OF SAN JUAN.

San Juan River runs at the foot of the San Juan hill on the far side from the city. There was a blockhouse on its bank. The Ninth Cavalry was sent to capture it while the Seventy-first Regiment was doing its fighting. Four troops of the Second Squadron under Captain Dummick took up



ARTILLERY READY FOR ACTION ON THE HILL ABOVE SAN JUAN, DURING THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

a position at the left of the advance. The First Brigade of the cavalry division moved around in sight of a series of blockhouses that dotted the country as they did at Guantanamo. In the jungle and brush the men got separated



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CUBAN SOLDIERS WOUNDED AT EL POZO, AS THEY APPEARED IN A TEMPORARY HOSPITAL.

and could not see each other. They made their way by circuitous routes, eight miles all told, beating the brush as they went. All met on the right of the Second Brigade, and then for the first time the enemy discovered them and commenced firing, first with rifles and then with Gatling



GETTING ARTILLERY READY TO GO INTO ACTION ON THE HILL NEAR SAN JUAN.

guns. Our troops at once responded. They adopted Indian tactics and sought shelter as much as possible, dodging from tree to tree, but always advancing. The volley firing was not effective.

A number of our men saw the Spaniards moving from work to work and from bush to bush. The Spaniards were only 300 yards away and our boys picked off every one who showed himself. Occasionally two or three were seen to cut and run for the rear, but they were invariably brought down. Then the Spaniards became demoralized and their shooting

Amazing Acts of Bravery.

was very wild. Meanwhile, the Ninth Cavalry advanced steadily. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the First and Tenth Cavalry came up, as did also the Rough Riders, who, after their terrific fight, were still anxious for more. Colonel Taylor took the Ninth out and flanked the enemy on the left between our troops and the river. The jungle was up to their shoulders. All the troops advanced into this. The enemy had recovered meantime, and was sending a heavy fire into our ranks. Men were dropping everywhere. Some one set up the old-fashioned rebel yell and the others took it up as one man. The soldiers leaped forward, charging and shooting, the steep banks were muddy, but our men dashed and slid down them, yelling like mad. Across the stream they went and up the other side, the Spaniards pouring shot and shell into them at a lively rate, but they could no more stop the advance, than they could have stopped an avalanche.

The blockhouse, a hundred yards away, continued its fire and contested every inch of the advance. The yelling and enthusiastic Americans charged on the blockhouses, driving the enemy before them. They held their position for a while, but the enemy opened fire on them with heavy artillery from another hill.

The enthusiasm of the Ninth Cavalry was at its



WORKING A FIELD-PIECE WHILE ALMOST HIDDEN IN THE DEEP GRASS IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO.



SUDDEN SKIRMISH IN THE PALMETTO BRUSH.



ENJOYING THE LAST PLUNGE AT SANTIAGO JUST BEFORE THE SPANISH ATTACK.



IMPROVING A SHELTER IN A CACTUS AND PALMETTO FIELD.

highest pitch, and so it was with the other troops. Only annihilation could drive them back; the Spaniards could not. Their fire was returned with rifles. The sharpshooting was fine, Colonel Taylor directing it. The Americans held their position in spite of everything.



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CUBAN SCOUTS CARRYING AMMUNITION TO THE MEN ON OUTPOST DUTY.

Now there was but one position left to carry San Juan itself. The batteries there were heavy and there were earthworks everywhere, besides a stone house, which was an important defence. The whole hill was filled with Spaniards. All day long a balloon had been working in charge of Lieutenant Maxfield.

Storming of San Juan.

It was raised 200 feet, and from it Lieutenant Maxfield was able, from observation, to pick out the enemy's position in the brush and to send word to the earth to aid the soldiers in driving them out. He located all the enemy on the San Juan hill. The balloon was fired on frequently, and finally it had to be withdrawn two miles for safety. Even at that distance Lieutenant Maxfield was still able to give valuable aid.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon General Hawkins himself, with the Third and Sixth Cavalry and the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Infantry, started for the hill. The Rough Riders and Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Regiments were the second in the line. The hill was steeper than any that had already been taken, and there were more Spaniards on it with heavier guns, and the men knew how to use them.

The charge was the greatest of the day and the most important, for the hill was the chief defence overlooking Santiago. General Hawkins called upon our men to charge. The Spanish fire seemed irresistible, but the men did not flinch. With yells they charged up the hill. The merciless shells tore gaps



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A PACK MULE, LOADED WITH AMMUNITION ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT, OVERCOME BY THE INTENSE HEAT, FALLS WHILE CROSSING A RIVER.

in their ranks, but on they went, inspired by General Hawkins and their officers. Company E of the Sixteenth Infantry was the furthest in front. Captain McFarland was killed in the first movements of the rush. His company wavered a moment, and then Lieutenant Cary jumped into the lead and yelled "Come on, Company E." The company dashed on, but a few moments later Lieutenant Cary was killed. None of the men seemed to realize the terrific deadly fire that was being poured into their faces. On they went like demons. The officers were everywhere ahead of their men. General Hawkins, with his sword waving, was in advance of all.

Not only from the front but from the side the hottest kind of fire was directed against the Americans, cutting their ranks to pieces. There was no halt until the top of the hill was reached, when the Americans dashed among the Spaniards, drove them out, and bayoneted and cut them to pieces. Captain Cavanagh planted the flag on the hilltop, and the sight of it caused unbounded enthusiasm.

Our loss was fearful, but we had carried the position which commanded the city. The trenches were full of dead Spaniards. Each trench had contained thirty men and twenty



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WOUNDED SPANISH PRISONERS, TAKEN AT EL CANEY, UNDER GUARD AT GENERAL SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS.

bodies were found in some of them and twenty-five in others. Some of our companies had only twenty or twenty-five men who were not wounded.

The hill once carried, the work of strengthening the position began immediately. The stone house was still to be cap-



ROUGH RIDERS AS THEY FELL IN THE BLOODY ENGAGEMENT OF JUNE 24TH—HAMILTON FISH TO THE LEFT—THEY DIED FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

tured. During the afternoon the wounded as they were being carried off were constantly fired at by the Spaniards. The men who were carrying the wounded and who were



FIRST HEADQUARTERS OF THE SECOND INFANTRY AT SIBONEY, CUBA—IN THE HUT, ON THE RIGHT, THE FIRST WOUNDED ROUGH RIDERS WERE CARED FOR.

under the protection of the Red Cross were shot down without the slightest compunction by Spanish riflemen.

The Second Massachusetts Regiment came up in the afternoon and aided in the holding the position. Their Spring-

field rifles made so much smoke that it aided the enemy in locating our fighting forces, for which reason they were finally ordered to cease firing. Colonel Liscomb of the Twenty-fourth Regiment was shot through the lungs, and Captain O'Neill of the Rough Riders was killed in the same charge.

While the fights were going on inland Admiral Cervera's ships threw an occasional shell into the hills, but could not do much for fear of hurting their own men. Now and then, however, these shells caused havoc among our troops.



INSURGENT NONDESCRIPTS, AS THEY APPEARED REPORTING FOR DUTY.

General Duffield and his men had carried out their part in aiding our fleet. Aguadores, as has already been said, is on the seaside. Through the mountain back of it is a gulch through which the river and railroad run. Batteries, said by the Cubans to be stronger than those at Santiago, were placed on rocky crags on the west of the gulch, while a masonry fort was situated on the east side, half a mile in shore. Between the fort and the shore was a railroad bridge over the river, which the Spaniards destroyed a week before. The scenery is exactly like that of the Palisades.

The Fight at Aguadores.

Shortly after daylight the "New York" moved up from the Santiago squadron and was followed by the "Suwanee"



THE ADVANCE ON SANTIAGO—ONE MINUTE AFTER THE ORDER TO "BREAK CAMP" WAS GIVEN AT NOON ON JUNE 23D

and "Gloucester." At 7 o'clock Duffield's men arrived on a railroad train which stopped a mile east of the bridge. The Michigan men jumped off, and, led by Cubans, marched up the track. Meantime, the old fort looked deserted, there being no sign of life anywhere except on an embankment near the top of the ridge east of the gulch, where men were seen moving. The "Suwanee" moved in ahead of the flagship. Communication was established between the army and the flagship by means of a white cloth tied to a stick, which was displayed from the top of the water tank.



HOSPITAL AT SIBONEY WHERE THE FIRST WOUNDED SOLDIERS WERE AIDED.

Eight troops started inland under the guide of a Cuban. An hour later two volleys were heard, but no smoke was seen. The "Gloucester," which was cleared for action, began to fire. She dropped three shells into one of the rifle pits

ploughed up by the warship's missiles. In the meantime the "Suwanee" kept pegging away at the fort. Every shell that went through must have killed many. They exploded inside. Big holes were knocked in it, and blocks



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HEADQUARTERS OF COLONEL WHERRY, SECOND UNITED STATES INFANTRY, AT SIBONEY.

of granite were thrown into the air to fall into crumbled dust. So far the answering fire, if any, was too feeble to be noticed. Now and then there was a puff of smoke at places where batteries were supposed to be.

While the firing was going on the "Yale," "Newark" and "Vulcan" arrived, crowded with soldiers. They ran



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CUBAN SCOUTS ON OUTPOST DUTY NEAR EL POZO.

seen on the hill back and to the east. Clouds of dust were thrown up as the shells exploded. The "Suwanee" then opened fire and was followed by the "New York."

The gunboat "Suwanee" started the shooting at the fort. The "Gloucester" banged away at everything in sight.

The "Suwanee" got the range of the fort. The "Suwanee" on the second shot. The "New York's" *Opens the Fight*. aim was magnificently true, the shore batteries being hit every time by her big shells, causing the hills to echo. Clouds of blue smoke, red with dust, obscured everything. This was kept up for an hour, and it seemed that every inch of the neighborhood had been

close alongside the "New York." The soldiers cheered every shot. They wanted to land then, but the sun was too high. All the ships carried huge American flags. The "Newark" had the largest of the lot. She sailed away in under the guns of Morro so that from her decks the Spaniards could be seen with the naked eye, but she didn't draw their fire, although she steamed up and down twice. She signaled to the "New York" for permission to join in the fire against Aguadores, but the flagship answered, "No." The two little ones wanted the fun all to themselves. The "Yale" was sent to Siboney to unload. The "Newark" continued parading in front of Morro until 11 o'clock. Then firing ceased for half an hour and the ships took up new positions, opening again over the same ground, except the "New York." She sent her shells up the valley as far as the eye could see, bursting and spreading death about them.

There was another stop at noon, then the firing was resumed with greater energy, the shots being aimed at the masked batteries. The result was not seen from the ships, but the soldiers inland saw the great shells passing their heads and bursting about the fortifications, which were afterwards found to be greatly damaged. The firing lasted until 2.30 o'clock.

Throughout the night the picket firing was constant. All the spare men were engaged in carrying the wounded back to Siboney and burying the dead on the battlefield. The wounded were carried in army wagons, which jolted over the stones during the weary passage of nine long miles. At Siboney doctors were ready and Red Cross nurses, who had been landed from the steamer "State of Texas." The nurses did wonderful work. In the cases of a large percentage of the wounded

Care of the Wounded.



CUBAN INSURGENTS EAGER TO RE-ENFORCE OUR TROOPS AFTER THE LANDING NEAR BAIQUIRI—RUINS OF ROUND-HOUSE, BURNED BY FLEEING SPANIARDS, IN BACKGROUND.

operations were necessary; the tables were filled and hundreds were waiting their turn. The work went on steadily all night by the light of small lanterns and candles. It was a strange scene in the huge tents. When their wounds had been dressed the men were carried out and laid upon the grass in blankets.

On the other hills Major Dillenbock, of the First Artillery, commanding the American artillery, opened fire upon the the Spanish intrenchments outside Santiago. With him were Parkhurst's, Grimes' and Burt's batteries. Ten minutes after the firing was begun, Captain Parkhurst was shot and badly wounded. Many others were disabled, the batteries



NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS BREAKFASTING BEFORE THE ROUGH RIDERS HAD THEIR BLOODY ENGAGEMENT OF JUNE 24TH, IN WHICH EDWARD MARSHALL, OF THE NEW YORK "JOURNAL," ONE OF THE PARTY, WAS TERRIBLY WOUNDED.

The fighting was resumed about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. The Spaniards made a desperate effort to recapture San Juan hill. The hill was assaulted again and again, and each time the enemy was driven back with fearful loss. Our Hotchkiss guns did great execution. Finally the enemy was driven back upon the third intrenchment. Then the sharpshooting began. We tried to plant a battery to dislodge them, but the fire was too hot.

*Fighting on
Saturday, July 2,
1898.*

not being strongly supported by the infantry and the position being exposed to a raking fire from the Spanish sharpshooters. The guns were withdrawn and taken to the hill at El Pozo, from which Captain Capron's battery was shelling the Spanish lines.

General Lawton marched from El Caney upon Santiago at the same time that the Ninth Massachusetts and the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan came up the railroad track from Siboney.



THE COUNCIL OF WAR BEFORE ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS MADE THEIR IRRESISTIBLE ONSLAUGHT ON THE SPANIARDS.



BOMBARDING A CITY WHILE OUT OF SIGHT.

SAMPSON'S FLEET DROPPING SHELLS OVER THE HILLS INTO THE CITY OF SANTIAGO, BEFORE THE LATTER'S SURRENDER.

This was the position of the army when the last couriers left. There was fighting upon all sides, driving the Spaniards back inch by inch, but always back. The city was



OUTPOST OF THE UNITED STATES SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS ON AIBONITO ROAD.

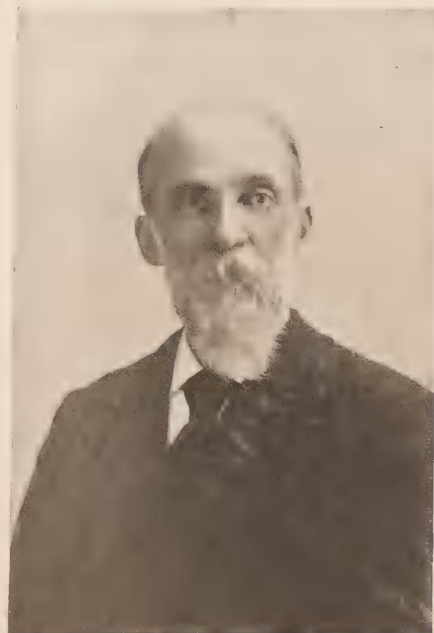
within easy reach; our heavy artillery was badly needed, but was not there.

Before breakfast the line was formed. In the line were the "Gloucester," "New York," "Newark," "Indiana," "Oregon," "Iowa," "Massachusetts," "Texas," "Brooklyn" and "Vixen" in the order named. The gunners had received orders to fire slowly, but not to spare anything. The firing commenced at a signal raised upon the "New York." The

first shot was fired from the forward turret guns of the flag-ship. It was immediately answered by the batteries to the east and west of the harbor entrance. The other ships quickly took their cue from the "New York," and the bombardment became general. Clouds of dust began to rise from the hillsides. The Spanish guns replied for ten minutes. Then the men seemed to desert them. Sampson's fire

was maintained steadily for half an hour, when the "Newark" was ordered out of the line.

The manœuvring of the big battleships during the action in front of Santiago evidently surprised the enemy. As the ships changed position, moving on to give those behind them a chance at the forts, the Spaniards began to shout, evidently thinking that they were retiring disabled. But it was a sorry day for them, for their every shot was answered by one which struck almost the exact spot whence the last telltale puff of smoke came from the Spanish batteries. The "Oregon,"



MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER, COMMANDER OF CAVALRY DIVISION OF U. S. TROOPS.

which led the way, firing deliberately, sailed in almost to the entrance of the harbor. The "Indiana" swung in to the east of the "Oregon." When she opened up every one of her guns was brought to bear upon the east battery, and the result was observed by the dust and the masses of earth and brick, with here and there a cannon, hurled high into the air. The ship was concealed by smoke, but, belching fire every second, she rained shells true to the mark until the east battery ceased to answer.

The "Oregon" took Morro Castle for her mark, and she

knocked great holes in it everywhere. The big flag on the castle, which had waved lazily above the smoke of every engagement, was lost sight of when the "Oregon" opened fire at just 7 o'clock. As the flag was knocked over the exultant yell from the battleship was taken up on the other ships and wild cheering followed.

One shell struck the face of the old castle, which was now running rivulets of crumbled stone. At the next a large section of the ramparts seemed to be carried away. After this there was no reply. The "Oregon" and "Indiana" were then ordered inshore until their guns were brought to bear upon the Punta Gorda battery, behind Morro. They passed to the west directly under all the outer guns, firing quickly as they went. The result was not seen, but the bursting of the shells was heard. If the result was not seen outside it was by the American troops on El Pozo.

A great explosion was seen on Tivoli Hill, where Punta Gorda is, and there were thirty distinct explosions, all within a small area. Everything about it was blown to pieces, and the damage was terrific. The firing lasted until 8 o'clock. No flag flew on Morro after that.



DIGGING INTRENCHMENTS BEFORE SANTIAGO.

The last part of the shooting from the fleet was spectacular. All the shells landed in or near the batteries. The whole hill was a cloud of smoke, dust and flying earthworks. As usual, when the fleet drew off the Spanish battery to the west of the harbor entrance fired three or four parting shells that did no harm, and none of our ships were hit at any time.

On June 36, General Linare arrived at San Juan. He made a speech to the soldiers. "We are going to fight now," said he, "with the regular army that invades our territory. It is equipped with all the elements of modern warfare, but our positions are unassailable. We will fight to the bitter end. We are not going to evacuate our positions at Baiquiri and Siboney. Spain looks to us. I will be at your head myself."

Among the Spaniards who were wounded was General Don Jose Vara Del Rey. He was one of the Spanish generals better known in the Cuban war through his operations at Bayamo and Juragua. The Americans marveled at the Spaniards' pluck. From the statements of prisoners, the Spanish believed that Admiral Camara was coming to their relief, hoping that when he came he would drive the Americans off the face of the earth. And so they fought with the greatest fury to hold out until his arrival. Lookouts were



REVOLUTIONIZING NAVAL WARFARE—THE UNITED STATES DYNAMITE CRUISER "VESUVIUS" CREATES THE SENSATION OF AN EARTH-QUAKE AT SANTIAGO WITH HER SHELLS CONTAINING 200 POUNDS OF GUN COTTON.

posted day and night upon the high mountains, straining their eyes in search of his fleet, but the hope of relief proved a vain one.

Colonel Charles A. Wikoff, of the Twenty-second Infantry, killed. Enlisted as a private in Company H, First Pennsylvania Infantry, in the war of the rebellion. He was made

Some of the Killed and Wounded. a first lieutenant in the Fifteenth infantry May 14, 1861, and promoted to captain August 15, 1864. He was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Regiment September 21, 1866, and from there to the Eleventh April 25, 1869. He was made a major in the Fourteenth December 8, 1886, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth November 1, 1891. His commission as colonel of the Twenty-second dated from January 28, 1897. For gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh he was brevetted captain April 7,

1862, and for bravery at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge was made a brevet major.

Colonel Wikoff was born and raised in Easton, Pa. He leaves a wife, who was at Fort Robinson, Neb., with the colonel when he was ordered to the front. He was a member of the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and was highly esteemed in Washington as an excellent officer and amiable and social man. Colonel Wikoff lost an eye in the Civil War, and could have retired for that disability, but he always expressed the wish that he might serve until his sixty-fourth year and be regularly retired. Since the Civil War he has been on constant duty in the West.

Lieutenant-Colonel John H. Patterson, of the Twenty-second Infantry, killed, was a "medal-of-honor" man. Congress gave him the medal "for most distinguished gallantry

in action at the battle of the Wilderness in Virginia, on May 5, 1864, under the heavy fire of the advancing enemy, in picking up and carrying several hundred yards, to a place of safety, a wounded officer of his regiment, who was helpless, and would otherwise have been burned in the

ferred to the Twentieth September 21, 1866, and was commissioned a captain July 28, that year. He was made a major in the Third May 19, 1891, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the First January 21, 1895. He was transferred to the Twenty-second on November 4, 1897.



AFTER BUGLE-CALL IN THE CAMP OF THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY—THE "ST. PAUL" IN THE DISTANCE IN SIBONEY HARBOR.

forest, while serving as first lieutenant, Eleventh United States Infantry." Colonel Patterson enlisted in 1861 from this State, and was made a first lieutenant in the Eleventh. For gallant services in the battle of Chapel House, Virginia, he was brevetted captain October 1, 1864. He was trans-

Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson was a widower, and left a son and two daughters. The son, a young man of twenty, studied law in the office of W. B. Hornblower, in New York City. Colonel Patterson's brother is Justice Patterson, of the Supreme Court of this city. Other relatives live in



THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH, IN SINGLE FILE, ALONG THE NARROW ROAD TO CAMP AT SIBONEY.



HOW THE ARTFUL SPANISH SHARPSHOOTER CONCEALS HIMSELF.

Philadelphia. Colonel Patterson was a man of splendid character, a gallant soldier, and made many friends. He has seen much service on the frontier. He went to Cuba from Fort Cook, near Omaha.

Colonel John M. Hamilton, of the Ninth Cavalry, was born in Canada. He enlisted in the Civil War as a private in the Thirty-third New York Infantry, and was appointed a corporal May 1, 1861. He served two years in the volunteer regiment, and then was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry (colored), December 24, 1863. He was brevetted captain March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war." He was commissioned a first lieutenant May 15, that year, and was mustered out in the Thirty-ninth, June 6, 1867, and was assigned to the Fifth Cavalry December 30, 1870. He was made a major in the First Cavalry April 21, 1887, and was made a lieutenant-colonel December 8, 1896. He was brevetted major "for gallant services in action January 16, 1873, against

Tonto Apache Indians, in the foothills of the Tortilla Mountains, Arizona, in connection with gallant conduct in the closing campaign against these Indians."

Captain Hamilton married a Brooklyn woman, and had two daughters. At the outbreak of the war he was stationed at Fort Robinson.

Captain Theophilus W. Morrison, Sixteenth Infantry, enlisted in the Civil War from Indiana, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry August 16, 1861. He was promoted to first lieutenant November 1, 1862, and was mustered out February 27, 1863. He was appointed an assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, the same day, which office he resigned January 25, 1865. He was made a lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Indiana, April 23, that year, and was mustered out August 31. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Thirty-fourth Regular Infantry July 28, 1866, and was transferred to the Sixteenth April 14, 1869.

He was made a lieutenant August 6, 1873, and a captain September 8, 1886.

The roster of the Seventy-first Regiment showed no Private Schofield in Company A, but a Sergeant F. W. Schofield, of 560 Grand street, New York, in that company. Sergeant Schofield enlisted as a private, and was made a sergeant at Tampa. He was twenty-five years old, and had been three years a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, National

B, is the only Skinner on the roster of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Mason Mitchell, wounded, is a well-known actor and manager. He lived in New York. He was born in Syracuse, and is about 38 years old. His father, David Mitchell, was a very well-known lawyer in Syracuse and Hamilton, N. Y., and the family is prominent in the central part of the State.



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CUBAN TROOPS MARCHING INTO SIBONEY TO REPORT TO GENERAL GARCIA AND TO AID THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Guard. His father, Francis, has a bakery at 560 Grand street, and the young man worked there. He was the oldest of three brothers and a graduate of the Broome Street Public School.

L. B. Skinner, of Chester, N. J., a private in Company

The death of Captain William O. O'Neill of Wood's Rough Riders, who was killed while charging the Spanish outposts at Santiago, brought to a close the career of one of the most striking men the war produced. The history of Captain O'Neill's career as student, newspaper man, lawyer, editor,



THE BRILLIANT DASH OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF REGULARS AT THE BATTLE OF CANEY.

cowboy, prospector, sheriff of Yavapi County, Arizona, and afterward mayor of the city of Prescott, and thrice a candidate for Congress, makes interesting reading. His father, Captain John O. O'Neill, served with signal honor during the Civil War, commanding a Pennsylvania Company, and was shot five times in the many battles in which he participated. William O'Neill, his son, was born in 1860 in St. Louis, but came with the family to Washington at the

**Captain O'Neill's
Career.**

with three deputies, gave chase to the robbers, pursuing them through Utah and Western Colorado, finally catching them, after six weeks, some 600 miles from where the train was robbed. He brought them back to Arizona and they received sentences of twenty-five years each. He was three times elected Mayor of Prescott, Ariz., and resigned from that office to serve in the Rough Riders. He brought 280 cowboys, miners and citizens of Arizona over into Texas to join the Rough Riders.



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HOW THE SPANIARDS FOUGHT UNDER COVER—THEY HID IN TRENCHES, BEHIND BARBED-WIRE FENCES, WHERE THEY COULD NOT BE SEEN AND COULD BE REACHED ONLY WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY.

close of the war and received his education there. He was graduated from the high schools and afterward from the National Law University. After receiving his degree young O'Neill became a reporter on the National Republican, but soon drifted West to seek his fortune. He prospected and herded cattle, and was finally elected Sheriff of Yavapi County.

While acting in that capacity in 1891 the Atlantic and Pacific Express was robbed in the Canon Diabolo by four men. Many valuables were secured, and Sheriff O'Neill

When the troopers were landing at Baiquiri Captain O'Neill jumped overboard to save two soldiers who had fallen between the transports, but were crushed. He had large mining interests in Arizona, and was one of the richest men in his section. He traveled abroad quite extensively, and was often in New York on business connected with his mining ventures. His wife was a Miss Pauline Schindler, the daughter of a retired army officer. He had two brothers, one of whom is First Lieutenant Eugene Brady O'Neill, who left with the expedition to the Philippines in support of



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NOVEL METHOD OF CONCEALMENT EMPLOYED BY THE SPANISH SOLDIERS WHILE SEEKING AN OPPORTUNITY TO FIRE ON OUR TROOPS.



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SPANISH PRISONERS TAKEN AT EL CANEY, AS THEY APPEARED WHILE UNDER GUARD AT GENERAL SHAFER'S HEADQUARTERS.



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A BATCH OF SPANISH PRISONERS TAKEN AT EL CANEY.

Dewey. The other brother, John B. O'Neill, is practicing law in Washington.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Carroll of the Sixth Cavalry enlisted in the army before the Civil War, January 13, 1859,



SOLDIERS BATHING WHERE YOUNG WHEELER WAS DROWNED, CAMP WIKOFF.

entering the cavalry. He was a first sergeant in Company E, Third Artillery, during the early part of the war. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Third Cavalry

May 18, 1864, and was promoted to first lieutenant April 14, 1866. He was made a captain in the Ninth Cavalry January 22, 1867, and a major in the First, July 3, 1885. He was brevetted for "gallant services in actions against Indians on the main fork of the Brazos River, Tex., September 16, 1869, and against Indians in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico, April 7, 1880, where he was severely wounded." He was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Cavalry May 23, 1896.

First Lieutenant Jules Garesche Ord, Sixth United States Infantry, who was killed, was a son of the late Major-General Edward Otho Cresap Ord, who was a member of the West Point class of 1839, the class of Generals Sherman and Halleck. Lieutenant Ord was named for Colonel Julius Peter Garesche, a Cuban by birth, a graduate of West Point, who was killed while leading a charge at the battle of Stone River during the Civil War. Young Ord enlisted as a private in Company H, First United States Infantry, on August 16, 1887. He was soon promoted to quartermaster-sergeant. On November 6, 1890, he was made a second lieutenant and transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry. He was made a first lieutenant on August 7, 1897, and was transferred to the Sixth Infantry. He joined the army from Michigan.

Captain William C. McFarland of the Sixteenth Infantry, killed, was appointed a West Point cadet from Kentucky, July 1, 1868. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Sixteenth June 14, 1872, and was promoted to first



FAITHFULLY GUARDING THE STARS AND STRIPES.



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A MULE-TRAIN WITH AMMUNITION EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT BETWEEN SIBONEY AND EL POZO.

lieutenant July 8, 1882. He was made a captain August 7 last.

Lieutenant Edward C. Carey of the Sixteenth Infantry, killed, was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy June



REFUGEES ON THE ROAD BETWEEN SANTIAGO AND CANEY—BRIDGE ON THE RIGHT.

16, 1888, and entered the army as a second lieutenant June 12, 1893.

Corporal George L. Immen of the Seventy-first was the son of Luer Immen, who keeps the Immensee Hotel at 477 Fourth avenue. He joined the regiment about three years ago, and was appointed corporal while at Camp Black.



RAPID TRANSIT IN PORTO RICO—STREET SCENE AT PORT OF PONCE.

After attending the public schools in this city he went to the Remington Seminary, near Trenton, N. J., for three years, after which he studied in Rhiems, France, for a year. He then entered a wholesale dry goods firm in Church street, where he held a place until called to the war.

Charles P. F. Cushing, after attending public school in New York city, obtained a position in the Produce Exchange, which was held open for him when he decided to enlist with the Seventy-first Volunteer Regiment, at the beginning of the war. His brother remained at home to take care of his widowed mother.

Edgar Holland of Company H, Seventy-first, lived at 974 Boston avenue. He was employed by an electrical supply company in West Thirty-third street. He joined the Seventy-first when the first call for volunteers was made.

The wife of Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Worth, Thirteenth United States Infantry, who was living at Governor's Island, received a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, Chief of the Signal Corps in the field, saying that Colonel Worth had been wounded, but not seriously, in the shoulder; that he had turned over his command and had been carried to a hospital at the rear. Lieutenant-Colonel

Worth was 53 years old, and had been in the army since the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted from New York city, and on April 26, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant, of the Eighth United States Infantry. In June following he was made a first lieutenant, rose to be major of volunteers in the war, and on January 14, 1866, he was made a captain in the regular army. He was promoted to the rank of major on March 1, 1891, and transferred to the Second In-



MISS HARRIET E. HAWLEY, RED CROSS.

fantry. On November 26, 1894, he was made lieutenant-colonel, transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry, and ordered to Governor's Island to command the post and the three companies of his regiment stationed there.

After the war was over Colonel Worth participated in all of the principal Indian fights in the West except the battle of the Little Big Horn. Colonel Worth is the son of the late Major-General William Jennings Worth,



COLORIED TROOPERS POLISHING THEIR SABRES, CAMP WIKOFF.

to whose memory a monument now stands in Madison Square. He has seen most of his service as an officer of the Eighth United States Infantry, which his father commanded in the war of 1812. When wounded he was com-



THE CONTAGIOUS WARD, UNDER MISS WALWORTH, CAMP WIKOFF.

manding the Third Brigade of the First Division (Lawton's), which held the right of the battle line.

Another of the wounded was Joseph N. Augustin, Jr., second lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry. Augustin



REAR-ADMIRAL PASQUAL, CERVERA, COMMANDER OF THE FLEET DEFEATED AT SANTIAGO



SENOR PRAXILES MATEO SAGASTA, THE SPANISH MINISTER.



REAR-ADMIRAL MANUEL DE LA CAMARA, IN COMMAND OF THE RESERVE SQUADRON OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

belongs to an old and wealthy family in New Orleans. He entered the Military Academy in 1891 and was graduated with the class of 1895. He led his class in discipline, tactics and the art of war. His particular stumbling block was international and constitutional law. He managed to pass his examinations in these subjects, but it was only by dint of the hardest kind of work. His nickname at West Point, and it has stuck to him in the army, was "Necessity," because it was generally known that he knew no law.

CHAPTER XXI.

DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

During the attack on Santiago reports were being received every few hours at the Washington War Department, which gave them promptly to the public, and the excitement and anxiety therefore continued unabated from day to day. All the great journals of the country issued hourly editions and their capacity to print was taxed to the utmost to supply the demand. Great as had been the excitement before July 2, public feeling was more deeply stirred on July 3 by report of an event equaling in effect, if not of greater consequence, that of Dewey's victory at Manila. The Washington news was interesting not alone because of the importance of the event,

At first it was said that the dispatch had been sent by an officer who was with Shafter's army at Santiago to another officer in Washington, and that the War Department would not give out the dispatch because it was not official. Later on it turned out that the dispatch was from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, signal officer at Playa del Este. It was followed by another dispatch, which was taken to the White House, where obviously it gave everybody the greatest joy. The first dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen said that all the vessels of Cervera's fleet had made a dash out of the harbor of Santiago in the morning, and then apparently before they were placed *hors de combat* by Sampson's vigilant captains they ran on to the beach, and with one exception were grounded and blown up by the Spanish crews on the approach of our warships. One ship started out to sea, and Colonel Allen added that our fleet was after her and was sure to capture her within a few minutes. Soon afterward the following dispatch was received at the White House and was given out to the press:

A Repetition of Dewey's Achievement.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

Sibony office confirms the statement that all the Spanish fleet except one warship is destroyed and is burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Captain Smith, who told the operator no doubt of its correctness.

Signed, ALLEN, Signal Officer.

Other telegrams were then received from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen saying that Sampson and Shafter had demanded the



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SPANISH OFFICERS, CAPTURED AT EL CANEY, ON THEIR WAY TO GENERAL SHAFTER'S HEAD-QUARTERS. (THE ONE ON THE RIGHT WAS EXCHANGED FOR LIEUTENANT HOBSON.)



HUNGRY SPANISH PRISONERS ANXIOUS FOR A MEAL AT SIBONEY.

surrender of Santiago, and almost at the same time the following was given out at the White House:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

Early this morning I sent a demand for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city. I believe the place will be surrendered.

but also because of the manner in which it was reported. On July 3 the greatest interest and excitement was created at Washington by the reception of a brief dispatch from Playa del Este, announcing that Admiral Cervera's fleet had been destroyed by the fleet under Admiral Sampson.



THE BRILLIANT VICTORY AT SANTIAGO—ON THE HILL AT EL POZO, JULY 1ST.

GRIMES' BATTERY IN ACTION. MILITARY ATTACHES ON THE RIGHT. THE FIRST SHELL FIRED BY THE SPANIARDS CAME OVER THE TREE ON THE RIGHT AND BURST A FEW YARDS IN THE REAR.



1. A Whitehead torpedo speeding at twenty miles an hour toward the object to be destroyed. 2. A submarine boat emerging, after blowing up a battleship, destroying a net-protected iron-clad. 3. A submarine mine exploding, blowing up a battleship. 4. A submarine boat firing an aerial torpedo at a fort. 5. Halpine's dirigible and auto-mobile torpedo destroying a net-protected iron-clad. 6. A submarine mine anchored in ship-channel. 7. A submarine boat firing an aerial torpedo at a fort.

SUBMARINE MINE.



1. Blowing up of the Federal gun-boat "Commodore Barney" by an electric torpedo, on the James River, Virginia, August 8th, 1863. 2. Taking up torpedoes in the Bayou Teche, Louisiana, February, 1863. 3. The Federal sloop-of-war "Housatonic," destroyed by a "David" off Charleston Harbor, February 17th, 1864. 4. Destruction of the monitor "Osage" on Blakely bar, near Mobile, Alabama, by a submerged torpedo, March 29th, 1865. 5. The heroic exploit of Lieutenant W. B. Cushing in destroying the Confederate iron-clad "Albatross," at Plymouth, North Carolina, October 27th, 1864. 6. Projection of a modern torpedo from a Spanish torpedo-boat.



The officials of the War Department and of the Navy Department, who had been hastily summoned to the White House, were further made glad soon after midnight by the receipt of the following confirmatory dispatch:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3.

All the Spanish fleet destroyed but one, and they are close after her. Spanish ran their ships close to shore, set them on fire, and then they exploded.

ALLEN, *Signal Officer*.

The following is in response to a telegram sent by the Secretary of War asking General Shafter why he did not communicate with the department more frequently:

PLAYA DEL ESTE,

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, CUBA, July 3.

Did not telegraph as I was too busy looking after things that had to be attended to at once, and did not wish to send any news that was not fully



THE GALLANT EIGHT-INCH GUN CREW OF THE "INDIANA," AS THEY APPEARED JUST AFTER THE SINKING OF CERVERA'S FLEET, JULY 3D.

confirmed. The Spanish fleet left the harbor this morning and is reported practically destroyed. I demanded the surrender of the city at 10 o'clock to-day, but at this hour, 4.30 p. m., no reply had been received. Perfect quiet along the line. Situation has been precarious on account of difficulties of supplying the command with food and the tremendous fighting qualities shown by the enemy from his almost impregnable position.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

Admiral Cervera's squadron of armored cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers—the most formidable squadron Spain could assemble before the outbreak of the war, comprising the finest ships of the Spanish navy—sailed from the mother country a few days before President McKinley cabled to Minister Woodford at Madrid his Cuban ultimatum. Cervera sailed ostensibly on a peaceful mission, but there was no doubt that the intention of the Spanish Govern-

*Splendid
Vessels of
Cervera's Fleet.*



MORRO CASTLE, THE CHIEF DEFENCE OF SANTIAGO, AS SEEN FROM THE HARBOR.

ment was to make a naval demonstration to impress upon the American Government Spain's preparedness for war, and at the same time, have all the available naval fighting force

of the monarchy as near as possible to Cuba when war was declared.

Cervera's squadron was made up of four armored cruisers, three torpedo-boat destroyers, and several other vessels when he left Spain. The most formidable vessels were the four armored cruisers, fine examples of the armored cruiser type. They were the "Almirante," "Oquendo," the "Infanta Maria Teresa," the "Vizcaya," and the "Cristobal Colon." The first three were sister ships, built at Bilbao, Spain, and launched in 1890 and 1891. Their cost was given as \$3,000,000 each.

These cruisers were 7,000-ton ships, somewhat larger than the battleship "Maine." Their water-line length was 340 feet, beam 65 feet, maximum draught 21 feet 6 inches, indicated horse power 13,000, and speed 20 knots. This speed they attained in their trial speeds, but when inefficient Spanish engineers took hold of them they could not develop any such speed as this. Their normal coal supply was 12,000 tons, and their complement 500 men each.

Heavy armor protected the machinery of the cruisers. They had steel water-line belts 315 feet long, 5½ feet broad and from 10 to 12 inches thick. The two turrets on each ship were constructed of 9-inch steel. The gun positions of the broadsides guns were protected by armor 10½ inches thick, and the deck plating was 3 inches thick. In armor, these ships were far superior to our armored cruisers "New York" and "Brooklyn." The "Brooklyn's" thickest belt



THIRTY-THIRD MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS WASHING THEIR CLOTHES, NEAR SIBONEY.

armor is seven inches thick, and on the gun positions is eight inches.

This trio of cruisers carried heavy armaments. In turrets, forward and aft, each ship mounted 11-inch breech-loading rifles. In addition, each mounted ten 5½-inch guns. The "Oquendo" and "Maria Teresa" 5½-inch guns were Honoria guns, but the "Vizcaya" had rapid-fire guns. Each ship carried a number of small guns, and was equipped with six torpedo tubes. Spain had trouble in buying torpedoes before the war opened—the country has no facilities for making torpedoes—and it is doubtful if the ships in Santiago de Cuba harbor were adequately equipped with torpedoes.

The "Cristobal Colon" was one of the newest ships in the Spanish Navy. She was built at Sestri Potente by the Italian Government and launched in 1896. Her name was then the "Giuseppe Garibaldi II.," replacing a previous ship by that name. Spain paid several million dollars for her and named her the "Cristobal Colon," in memory of the cruiser by that name, lost near Cape San Antonio, Cuba, October, 1895. She was a 6,840-ton ship, 388 feet on the water line, 59 feet 8 inches beam, and 24 feet draught. Her indicated horse-power was 14,000, her trial speed 20 knots, maximum coal supply 1,000 tons, and complement 450 men.

The "Cristobal Colon's" armament consisted of two 10-inch turreted guns, ten 6-inch rapid-fire guns, and six 4.7-inch, ten 2.2-inch, ten 1.4-inch and two machine guns. She also carried four torpedo tubes. Her armor consisted of a 6-inch water-line belt, six inches on the gun positions and a 1½-inch deck. The heavy armor was of Harveyized steel.

The torpedo-boat destroyers were fine Clyde-built boats—

the "Furor" and "Terror," launched in 1896, and the "Pluton," launched in 1897. The first two were capable of developing the remarkable speed of twenty-eight knots an hour, and the "Pluton" was credited with thirty knots. No boats in the American navy now in commission approached them in speed. The "Furor" and "Terror's" principal

will often refer to as we now recur to Salamis and to Trafalgar, and the story will be repeated to thrill with astonishment and pride the American boy *Shafter Asks Aid,* of after centuries. Cervera's fleet was the flower of the Spanish Navy, and was manned by the best sailors of the nation. Early in June it had



WRECKED SHIPS AND BOATS ALONG THE BEACH, WHERE THE TRANSPORTS WERE HAULED IN, AT SIBONEY.

dimensions were: draught, 5.6 feet; displacement, 300 tons; coal capacity, 100 tons; complement, 67 men; armament, two 12-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two 1-pounders. The "Pluton" was a larger boat, registering 400 tons, and having an indicated horse power of 7,500—1,500 greater than the others.

The battle between the mighty leviathans of modern warfare before the water gate of Santiago, on July 3, 1898, constitutes a historic incident which generations to come

sailed from the Cape Verd islands, thoroughly outfitted for exploits in West Indian waters, and the expectations of every Spaniard were of the most confident character. Instead of proceeding directly to Cuba, however, Cervera stopped at Martinique to coal and then, with the view of deceiving the American blockading squadron off Havana, made a wide detour to the south stopping off the coast of Venezuela. His movement after leaving Curacao was for a long while unknown but it was believed he was trying to relieve Havana. Sampson

and Schley were sent in pursuit however, and at last found the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor, whither it had taken refuge June 19. It would have been impossible for any of our war vessels to pass into the harbor, through the narrow channel, without meeting disaster from the mines that guarded the



REFUGEES ON THE ROAD BETWEEN SANTIAGO AND CANEY.

entrance way, so Schley and Sampson with their fleets lay in wait for Cervera while our land forces conducted a siege of Santiago, as already reported.

The official report of the quest and location of Cervera's fleet was made by Commodore Schley to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

FLYING SQUADRON, U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 30, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the squadron sailed from Key West on the morning of the 19th instant for Cienfuegos, Cuba, in obedience to orders from Rear-Admiral Sampson. On the morning of the 22d instant the squadron stood in for the entrance of Cienfuegos harbor to reconnoitre, and later in the day passed the entrance twice, close in. As I had heard the firing of guns on the previous afternoon in the direction of the port, and as there was considerable smoke observed in the harbor I was led to believe that the Spanish squadron might have arrived there. That day the "Dupont" joined me with dis-

Blockading an Empty Harbor.



HUNGRY WOMEN STANDING IN LINE IN FRONT OF CHURCH AT CANEY WHERE FOOD WAS GIVEN OUT.

patches from Admiral Sampson, directing that the blockade of Cienfuegos be preserved.

A line of blockade was established about four miles off shore, and at night an inshore line was maintained. On the 23d the "Hawk" arrived dispatches from Admiral Sampson directing me to move eastward with the squadron to Santiago, if satisfied that the enemy's vessels were not in Cienfuegos. Not being satisfied at this time that they were not there, I held my position.

On the 24th the "Marblehead" and "Eagle" were sent to communicate with the insurgents to the westward of Cienfuegos. Upon Commander McCalla's return he reported to me that he had obtained information that the Spanish squadron was not in Cienfuegos. Dispatches were at once sent by the "Dupont" to Admiral Sampson and to Commodore Remey for the department, indicating that this squadron would move toward Santiago de Cuba.

After dark on the evening of the 24th the squadron stood to sea, to the eastward, with the "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts," "Iowa," "Texas,"

"Marblehead," "Vixen," "Eagle," and the collier "Merrimac." The "Castine" was left at Cienfuegos to notify the "Scorpion" on her return to proceed to Key West in company.

The run to Santiago was marked by rain and rough weather. On arriving off Santiago de Cuba the collier "Merrimac" was disabled. This served as a further embarrassment to the squadron and a source of considerable anxiety, as with the weather conditions that had prevailed since leaving Cienfuegos it appeared absolutely necessary to abandon the position off Santiago and seek a place where the vessels could be coaled and the collier's machinery repaired.

After standing to the westward for about three hours the conditions became less favorable, and the squadron stopped. Inasmuch as it was known that in case the Spanish squadron had reached Santiago Admiral Sampson was able to block any movement of the enemy through the Bahama Channel, my intention in standing to the westward was, should it become necessary, to bar any effort of the enemy to reach Havana by a dash through the Yucatan Passage.

On the 24th inst., having managed to coal, shaped course for Santiago, off which port we arrived about dusk.

Locating the Enemy's Fleet.



OLD FRENCH MANSION BETWEEN CANEY AND SANTIAGO, RAVAGED BY WAR AND FINALLY OCCUPIED BY SANTIAGO REFUGEES

On the 29th inst., we steamed in to examine the entrance to the harbor and sighted the "Cristobal Colon," apparently moored head and stern, across the western channel around Cape Smith; also one of the vessels of the "Vizcaya" or "Infanta Maria Teresa" class moored in the eastern channel, and two small torpedo boats. Later in the day made out the military tops of a third vessel further up the harbor.

A close blockade of the harbor has been maintained, and no vessels have entered or left since our arrival. At present we are coaling on all favorable occasions in plain sight of the enemy's fleet. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY.

Commodore, U. S. N., Commander-in-Chief Flying Squadron.



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SECOND UNITED STATES CAVALRY PREPARING A MEAL UNDER A LARGE MANGO TREE.

Washington dispatches received from Sampson, Schley and others first reported the engagement as follows: The Spanish squadron off Santiago, July 3, commanded by Admiral

Cervera, which caused so much anxiety to the American Government until it was bottled up in the harbor of Santiago, attempted to escape.

A Terrific Sea Battle. At 9.40 o'clock the watchful eyes of the men on the American vessels blockading Santiago saw coming out of the mouth of the harbor the first-class armored cruisers "Almirante Oquendo," "Vizcaya," "Infanta Maria Teresa" and "Cristobal Colon," followed by the torpedo destroyers, "Pluton" and "Furor."

Immediately after leaving the harbor the armored vessels turned westward and proceeded at a high rate of speed, while the torpedo boats made straight for the "Brooklyn," Commander Schley's flagship.

The Spanish ships were all stripped down, and their hulls had a shabby weather-beaten look, which seemed to indicate that little attention had been given to appearances during their long imprisonment in Santiago Harbor. Their handsome lines were still there, but those who saw the impressive "Vizcaya" during her visit to New York and remarked the ship-shape and generally slick figure she made riding at anchor in the lower bay would scarcely have recognized her as she sneaked westward, hugging the coast with the crest-fallen air of a whipped dog, in full retreat.

As the Spanish vessels swept along in single file, while ours were swiftly moving into position to open fire, they seemed already to shrink from the terrible blows they knew were coming.

The Spaniards had hardly left the harbor before a heavy fire was opened upon them and several of the Americans started in pursuit.



SPAR-DECK OF THE "MARIA TERESA" LOOKING FORWARD, PORT SIDE.

test their teeth, but made the best possible use of their nimble legs. They held their course further inshore and astern of the cruisers and put the latter between them and the Yankee ships as much as possible. Altogether the first good look our tars got at Cervera's squadron was not what they had expected in view of the admiral's protestations that if the



THE SPANISH WAR-SHIP "VIZCAYA" IN NEW YORK HARBOR, WITH NEW YORK POLICE-PATROL LAUNCH ON GUARD IN FOREGROUND.

As the torpedo-boat destroyers started for the "Brooklyn," the converted yacht "Gloucester"—formerly the "Corsair," owned by Mr. J. P. Morgan—commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright, which was lying close by, started for the two dreaded little boats, firing upon them as she advanced. It didn't take the torpedo-boat destroyers long to decide that they preferred flight to fighting. These vessels, on which



THE LITTLE "GLOUCESTER," FORMERLY J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S YACHT "CORSAIR," WITH BULLDOG COURAGE DESTROYS A SPANISH TORPEDO-DESTROYER—THE PLUCKIEST ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SANTIAGO FIGHT.

Spain had placed such reliance because of their speed and supposed fighting qualities, were even less aggressive looking than the cruisers. They gave no evidence of a desire to

worst came his ships would go down with their battle flags flying and their guns returning shot for shot of the enemy.

Meanwhile, the "Texas," "Iowa," "Oregon," "Indiana" and "Brooklyn" were in hot pursuit of the big Spanish ships. The "Vizcaya" and "Infanta Maria Teresa" were hit repeatedly, but continued to fire and run.

In a short time the "Almirante Oquendo," instead of holding her course, put her helm up and headed in for the beach, her commander having apparently concluded that it was impossible for him to escape, and that he would destroy his vessel before letting the Americans capture her. She was run ashore at a point about eight miles west of Santiago. Almost immediately the "Infanta Maria Teresa" followed the "Almirante Oquendo," going ashore scarcely a quarter of a mile from where the latter took the beach. Shortly after they went ashore fire started on them, and soon they were wrapped in flames. In the meantime their crews had gone ashore.

The "Vizcaya" kept on for two miles further and then she, too, started for the shore. Almost as soon as she grounded there was a terrific explosion aboard of her, her commander evidently having determined to blow her up to prevent her being captured by the Americans.

The Americans thereafter devoted all their attention to the "Cristobal Colon," which, apparently uninjured by the American fire, steamed ahead of all the Americans that were in pursuit of her, with the exception of the "Gloucester."

The latter vessel, meanwhile, had unaided, destroyed both the "Pluton" and "Furor." Of the sixty men who were on the "Pluton," twenty of them escaped ashore and later were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Wood, in a small boat, rescued six men from the "Furor" and captured her colors.

The pursuit of the "Cristobal Colon" was kept up until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. She was the fastest vessel of the Spanish squadron, and would probably have escaped if it had been a question of speed alone. But her pursuers were constantly pounding her with solid shot and shell, and she finally gave up in despair the attempt to get away. She was grounded at a point some sixty miles west of Santiago. She was the only one of the Spanish vessels that lowered her colors, which she did as she went ashore.

During the whole engagement the firing was very poor, and none of the American vessels were injured. *Ineffectual Fire of the Spaniards.* "Brooklyn" Yeoman Ellis, was killed by an exploding shell.

Three hundred prisoners were captured along the beach, including Admiral Cervera, who was on the "Infanta Maria Teresa" and the members of his staff. He and his captains were taken on board the "Gloucester" in a small boat. The wounded prisoners were also taken aboard the "Gloucester." The slaughter on the torpedo boat destroyers had been frightful.

As Admiral Cervera went aboard the "Gloucester,"

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright shook him by the hand and congratulated him upon having made a most gallant fight. He placed his private cabin at the admiral's disposal, and he and his staff retired there. While Captain Wainwright was



LIEUTENANT WAINWRIGHT REMEMBERS THE "MAINE"—THE SURRENDER OF CERVERA, THE SPANISH ADMIRAL, TO LIEUTENANT WAINWRIGHT, COMMANDER OF THE "GLOUCESTER," WHO WAS THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE "MAINE" WHEN SHE WAS BLOWN UP.

talking to the admiral the latter wept. The crew of the "Gloucester" dressed the wounds of the Spaniards and procured food for them. They were all half starved.

Admiral Sampson, on the flagship "New York," had gone to Siboney for a conference with General Shafter, but he returned in time to join in the chase of the "Cristobal Colon." The morning was calm and beautiful, and the whole engagement could be seen by those aboard the warships. The beach was strewn for miles with half-burned lifeboats and debris of all kinds, among which were many corpses. The hospital ship "Solace" was ordered from Guantanamo to care for the wounded.

Just after the action a warship flying the Austrian colors appeared off Santiago. Seeing the Spanish ships on fire, she promptly put to sea. Huge beacons had been burning at Santiago for the past two nights, and it was surmised that they had something to do with the Austrian warship.

The official news that every vessel that had been under Admiral Cervera's command in Santiago harbor had been destroyed by ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet was received at the Navy Department at ten minutes past noon, July 4, 1898, in the following dispatch from Admiral Sampson:

SIBONEY, July 3, via Hayti, July 4.

The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet—not one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9.30 this morning. At two the last ship, the "Cristobal Colon," had run ashore sixty miles west of Santiago and has

let down her colors. The "Infanta Maria Teresa," "Oquendo" and "Vizcaya" were forced ashore, burned and blown up within twenty miles of Santiago. The "Furor" and "Pluton" were destroyed within four miles of the port.

Our loss, one killed and two wounded. Enemy's loss probably several



NEW YORK'S GALLANT SEVENTY-FIRST UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS RETURNING FROM CUBA.

hundred from gun fire, explosions and drowning. About thirteen hundred prisoners, including Admiral Cervera. The man killed was George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the "Brooklyn." SAMPSON.

This dispatch from Commodore Watson, commanding the



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STARBOARD QUARTER OF THE "VIZCAYA," SHOWING THE FALLEN MAST WITH ITS FIGHTING TOP—THE LARGE THIRTEEN-INCH GUN IS THE ONE WHICH CAPTAIN EULATE, WHILE IN NEW YORK HARBOR, WAS FOND OF SHOWING TO VISITORS, WHILE BOASTING OF ITS TREMENDOUS POWER.

Eastern squadron, was received at the Navy Department to-night:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, CUBA, July 3.

SECRETARY NAVY, Washington:

At 9.30 to-day Spanish squadron, seven in all, including one gunboat, came out of Santiago in column and was totally destroyed within an hour, excepting the "Cristobal Colon," which was chased forty-five miles to westward by the commander-in-chief, "Brooklyn," "Oregon" and



AFTER-TURRET OF THE "MARIA TERESA" WITH GUN TRAINED TO PORT.

"Texas," surrendering to "Brooklyn," but was beached to prevent sinking. None of our officers or men were injured except on board "Brooklyn" the chief yeoman, Ellis, was killed and one man wounded. Admiral Cervera, all commanding officers excepting "Oquendo," about seventy other officers and sixteen hundred men are prisoners. About three hundred killed or drowned and one hundred and sixty wounded. Latter cared for on "Solace" and "Olivette." Have just arrived off Santiago, in "Marblehead," to take charge while commander-in-chief is looking out for "Cristobal Colon." WATSON.

Immediately on the receipt of Admiral Sampson's message the President sent the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON, Playa del Este:

You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crews, through whose valor new honors have been added to the American navy, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Secretary Long sent the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.

TO ADMIRAL SAMPSON, Playa del Este:

The Secretary of the Navy sends you and every officer and man of your fleet, remembering affectionately your dead comrade, grateful acknowledgment of your heroism and skill. All honor to the brave! You have maintained the glory of the American navy. JOHN D. LONG.

The official records of the Navy Department show that George Ellis, chief yeoman, the only man killed on the American fleet, was born October 26, 1875, at Peoria, Ill.,



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THE "CRISTOBAL COLON," CERVERA'S FLAGSHIP, AS SHE LAY BEACHED AND ON HER SIDE, HER GUNS POINTING UPWARD.

and enlisted at Brooklyn, May 3, 1897. His next of kin was his widow, Sadie Ellis, who lived at Bullshead, N. Y.

The government knew early on July 3, 1898, that Cervera intended to make the attempt to run out of Santiago harbor. According to information that leaked out Cervera had said in a club in Santiago that he did not intend to be caught like a rat in a hole, but would take his chances of an open fight at sea as a sailor should. He also said that he intended to make the attempt at ten o'clock on Sunday morning, July 3, 1898. Some of the French refugees who left Santiago a few days before, and placed themselves under the protection of General Garcia, had heard of this talk and told about it after they reached the insurgent camp. The information appeared to be authentic, and it was cabled to the War Department. Of course, the Navy Department was immediately informed.

Admiral Sampson's message showed that the "Cristobal Colon" was destroyed or taken four hours after leaving Santiago. She went down the coast at a fifteen-knot clip, a good racing gait for an armored vessel, although the Spaniard was capable of twenty knots an hour under forced draft when in good condition. The "New York" and "Brooklyn"



THE "REINA MERCEDES," THE SPANISH CRUISER WHICH WAS SUNK IN SANTIAGO HARBOR.

were the only vessels of the armored class in Sampson's fleet that could overtake the "Colon."

The most graphic description of the great sea battle is furnished by Commodore Schley, as follows:

It is curious how little things often determine mighty results. After a patient and weary watch for many days under a tropic sun, surrounded by the most exhausting influences of climate, imperfectly fed, vigilant day and night, when the enemy moved it is a high tribute to my profession that it was simultaneously discovered by every ship that had been set to watch that fleet.

Curiously enough, after the army had invested Santiago and the battle of July 1 had taken place, I was personally impressed with the idea that a critical stage in the proceedings had been reached, and on Saturday night which preceded the Sunday of July 3, now so famous in our history, that the enemy contemplated a movement. It was the fact, and the only thing that prevented it was that the enemy, who had occupied the hills westward of Santiago, in order to lose no time in retiring upon the main column, had abandoned their blockhouses, six in number. They were immediately seized by the insurgents and burned.

At that very moment, at 9.30 o'clock at night, the Spanish squadron was ready to get under way; but perceiving these blockhouses burning, they concluded that it was a signal to us, as there were six vessels in their squadron, and concluded that they would defer their movement until morning. That was the critical moment in Admiral Cervera's life. It was a fatal decision. If he had attempted to come out at night he might have saved one vessel, but coming in the daytime that was utterly out of the question.

A Fatal Mistake.

In one minute and thirty seconds after they appeared every vessel was firing upon them. It was the most beautiful sight I ever saw. These six vessels appeared at the harbor mouth and came out in column. That means in line ahead and at correct

distance. When they emerged I was standing on the bridge of the "Brooklyn," and the first impression I received was that it was a Spanish bull fight, for they came out tail up and head down. There was an instant movement.

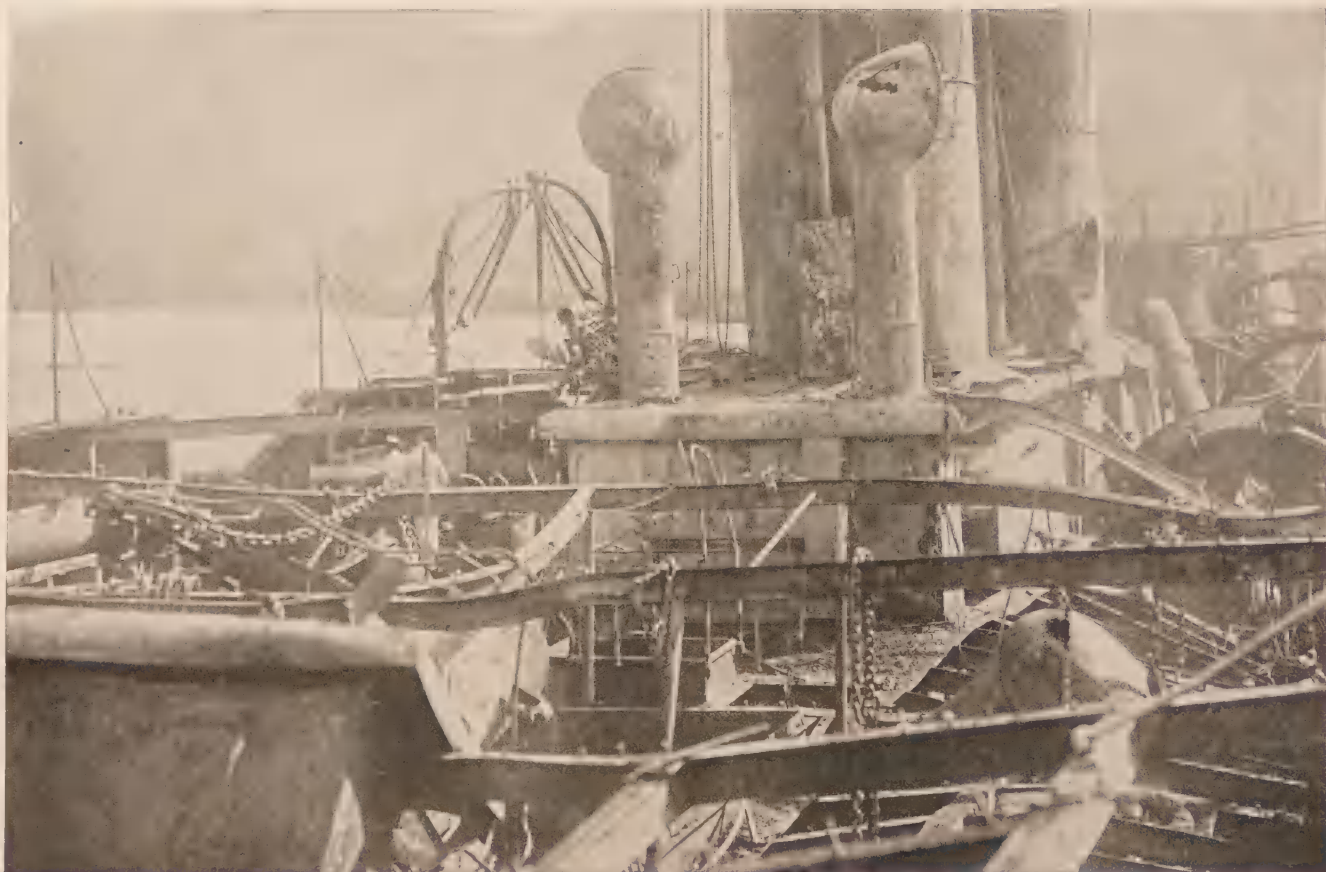
The admiral had been called to the eastward to have a consultation with General Shafter. Before leaving the signal was made to disregard the orders of the commander-in-chief, which was a practical announcement to the squadron that the senior officer was in charge, and that, fortunately or unfortunately, happened to be myself. The moment the enemy appeared the signal was hoisted for close action. It was followed by an immediate forward movement by the squadron.

It was difficult to determine which of the three methods would be chosen by the Spanish Admiral. If he intended to make a fight, it was supposed that he would avail himself of the protection of the batteries east and west of the harbor. If he attempted to escape, it was supposed that he would take either the eastern or the western course. It was an anxious moment, and required quick decision and quicker action.

Fortunately he chose to run, and changed his course to the westward. All our vessels had closed in and terrific cannonading had begun. Everything that had a gun seemed to be firing. The "Brooklyn" was unquestionably the point of attack, because she was the fleetest ship. In the few moments that I had to think of the movements going on around me I



MEN ON SAMPSON'S FLEET CHEERING THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER WHILE THE BANDS PLAYED "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."



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TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE "VIZCAYA'S" SUPERSTRUCTURE AND MAIN DECK AT THE CLOSE OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

was reminded that the storm of projectiles about us resembled a millpond during a hailstorm. But on such occasions one has little time to think of himself. I was not personally aware that a shot had come within a hundred miles of us until a man was killed close to me, and a searchlight was knocked out near by.

The question to be decided was whether we were to mask his fleet during a precious ten or fifteen minutes or to turn out and unmask it, and the decision was made to turn out. The result was that in twenty-nine minutes four of the Spanish ships had been annihilated. The "Vizcaya" and the "Colon" were left. He put three miles to port and speeded to the westward, but the fleet "Brooklyn" was not to be left, and after a running fight of fifty-four minutes the

**A Cannon Ball
Carries Away a
Sailor's Head.**

"Vizcaya" was struck over 100 times, was set on fire, lost 256 of her ship's company, and was a total wreck. That was not the only work of the "Brooklyn." She was assisted magnificently by the "Oregon" and the "Texas." The "Colon" had speeded up considerably, and got very nearly out of range.

I signaled to the "Texas" to look out for the "Vizcaya," and started for the "Colon," feeling as Lord Nelson did at Trafalgar, that if one vessel got away the victory would be incomplete. I said to Captain Cook that we might go to dinner; that we would have half to three-quarters of an hour before we would be within fighting range. We went to dinner, and were under fire for thirty minutes, but we didn't reply. We felt that we could reserve our supply for better use than target practice. After dinner, additional boilers having been lighted, speed having been increased, we were coming up with the "Colon" very rapidly. At 1 o'clock the "Oregon" and the "Brooklyn" had distanced all the vessels.

The "Oregon" was astern of the "Brooklyn" about 400 yards, and if the fight had continued an hour longer we would have left her entirely, because we were on the point of turning on two more boilers, which would have given us a speed of nearly three knots more than hers. However, I signaled from the "Brooklyn" to the "Oregon" to let go one of her railroad trains. This projectile landed just astern of the "Colon." The "Brooklyn" then fired

an eight-inch gun, which landed about the same distance ahead of her. Clarke signaled to me where my shot had fallen, and I signaled to him where his had gone. The second shot from the "Oregon" passed over and aft the "Colon," and the fourth shot, fired from the "Brooklyn," struck her on the quarter, exploded in her cabin, and wrecked it completely, when the enemy fired a gun to leeward and hauled down his colors, and started for the beach.

We then closed in, and Captain Cook was directed to go on board and accept the surrender on unconditional terms. In the meantime, the flagship "New York" came up. After reporting to the commander-in-chief

what had fallen under my observation, a report came that the "Callao," a Spanish ship, was on the coast. The commander-in-chief said he wanted me to go east with the "Oregon" and complete the job. We started out, feeling that there was nothing which carried the Spanish flag that day that dared come within the battery range of the "Brooklyn."

The battle was unique. It was the first instance in history where a sea fight occurred between vessels of nearly equal power in which one had completely annihilated the other in an almost bloodless contest for the victor. I felt, as I surveyed the scene upon the bridge of the "Brooklyn" that day, that it was an epoch-making day.



AFTER-TURRET OF THE "TERESA," JUST AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET—THE CHARRED REMAINS OF A SPANISH GUNNER CAN BE SEEN BEHIND THE SAILOR IN THE FOREGROUND.

The "Infanta Maria Teresa" was examined by the Board of Survey. She gave evidence of the wonderful effectiveness of American gunnery. Over one hundred of our shells had gone into her, and some small shells had pierced the thickest part of her armor, which was cracked fore and aft



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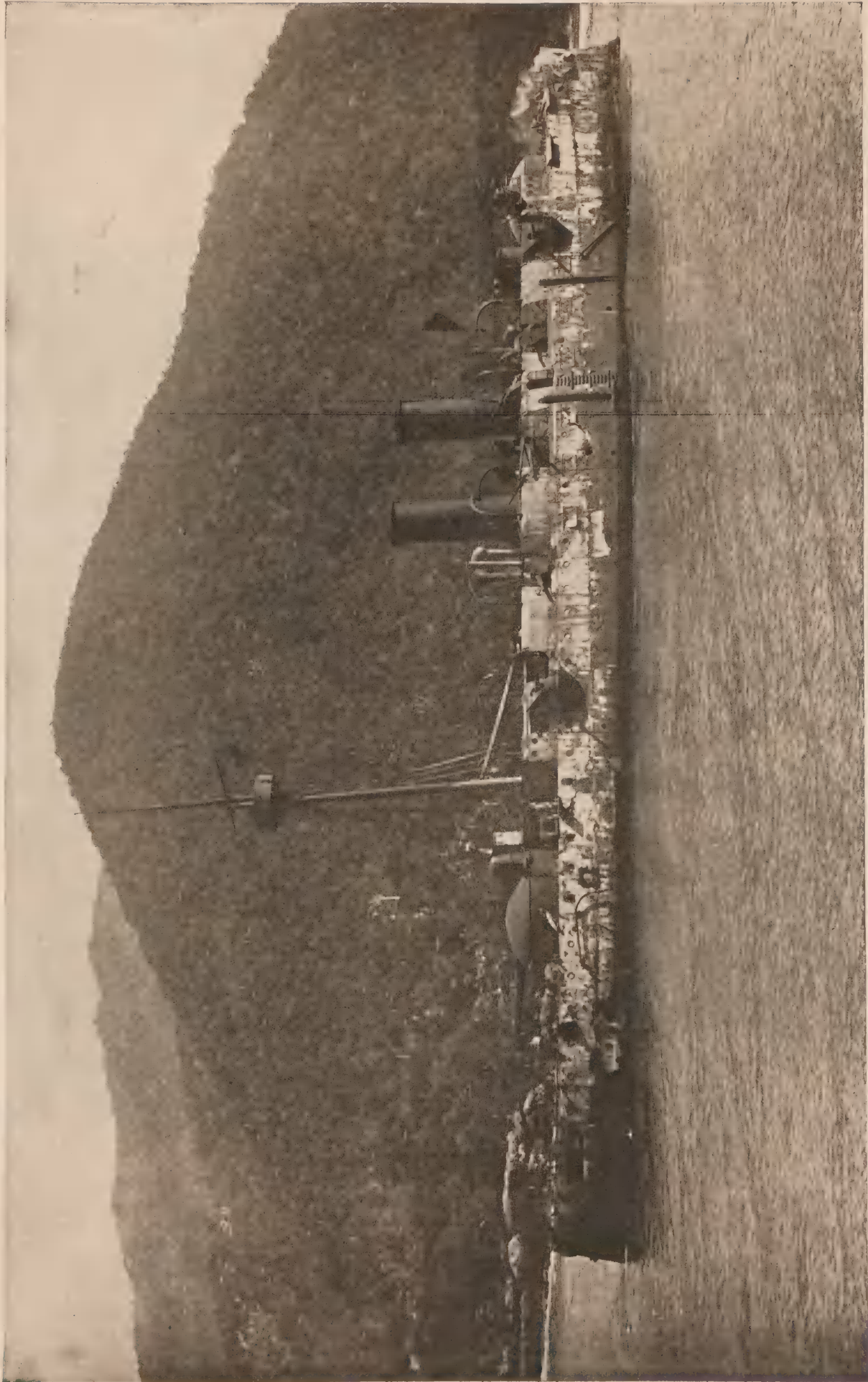
BROADSIDE VIEW OF THE "VIZCAYA," SHOWING THE FRIGHTFUL DAMAGE TO ITS BOW, DONE BY AN AMERICAN SHELL, WHICH CAUSED AN EXPLOSION OF THE FORWARD MAGAZINE AND THE FALLING OF THE MAST.

The fire aboard of her destroyed all her woodwork and left only the iron frame. The vessel was full of dead Spaniards and was surrounded by sharks, while hundreds of buzzards hovered over her. The only things on the ship that were not destroyed or irretrievably damaged were the guns. Their breech locks were gone, but they were otherwise all right.

**Effectiveness of
our Gunnery.**

Some of them were still loaded, showing that their gunners had deserted them. Plenty of ammunition was found and also quantities of supplies of various sorts. All were spoiled, however.

Examination of the hulks of the Spanish cruisers "Infanta Maria Teresa" and "Almirante Oquendo," by men from the flagship gave abundant proof, if such were needed, that the



THE "MARIA TERESA," AS SHE APPEARED SIX HOURS AFTER THE ENGAGEMENT, STILL SMOKING FROM THE FIRE IN HER BOW.

"Maine" was not destroyed by an internal explosion. An explosion on board one of the ships was observed. Examination showed that the explosion was either in the forward magazine or the torpedo compartment. Its results were as different from those of the explosion that wrecked the "Maine" as can well be imagined. The effect was chiefly apparent above the armor belt and consisted in the bulging out of everything on the starboard side of the ship, which

**Ruin of the
Cruisers.**

"Infanta Maria Teresa," the most evident one was the hole made by the shot from a twelve-inch gun, which set fire that destroyed her. This shot entered the port quarter and exploded in the wardroom, its largest fragment ranging upward and passing out through a hole in her side. The hole was six feet square, below the spar deck to the starboard. Dozens of six-pounder shells were lying about, and the holes made by them were numerous.

The most noticeable hole in the "Oquendo" was through



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THE SPANISH WAR VESSEL, "OQUENDO," OF CERVERA'S FLEET, AS IT APPEARED ON THE MORNING OF JULY 4TH, THE DAY AFTER ITS DESTRUCTION BY SCHLEY, AFTER A THIRTEEN MINUTES' ENGAGEMENT—THE HEAT OF THE BURNING VESSEL WAS SO INTENSE THAT THE PAINT CRUMBLLED INTO A WHITE ASH.

was ripped open to the height of twelve feet, and the open edges were pushed outward four feet. The forward protective deck, which was three inches thick on the slopes and two inches in the flat, was bulged upward two feet, and every torn edge of the iron flared outward. This was an unexpected side development of the examination, but it was so self-evident that it caught the attention of everybody at the very first.

It was fire that wrought havoc with both ships. There were comparatively few shot holes of large calibre. On the

her about amidships, ranging downward from the gun deck. The shell penetrated several bulkheads without exploding, and one could sight clear through the ship along its course. Several big shells exploded in the ship. Along the barrel of one of the "Honorias" guns on the main deck, was a groove an inch deep, made evidently by the point of an armor-piercing six-pounder shell. At the entrance to the ship's conning tower were found a sword and a five-chamber revolver, besides a heap of ashes, among which were a few bones. The cartridges of the revolver had been discharged.

The heat had fired four, but the primer of the other had been indented by the firing pin. The captain of the "Oquendo" was not among the prisoners. Considerable money was found aboard the ships.

It is believed that fully six thousand shots, counting all sizes, were fired by our engaging vessels at the Spanish ships, of which large number there were only one hundred and twenty-three hits, distributed as per table below:

Size of gun.	Teresa.	Oquendo.	Vizcaya.	Colon.	Total hits by each calibre.	No. guns each calibre inactive.	No. of hits per gun.
6-pounder . . . 17	43	13	4	77	42	1.83	
1-pounder . . . 2	.	.	.	2	13	0.15	
4-inch . . . 1	7	4	2	12	3	4.00	
5-inch . . . 3	3	7	1	15	6	2.50	
6-inch . . . 1	1	.	1	3	7	0.43	
8-inch . . . 3	3	5	.	12	18	0.67	
12-inch . . . 2	.	.	.	2	6	0.33	
13-inch	8	0.00	
Total . . . 29	57	29	8	123	103		

This copy of a dispatch was received by *Cervera's Report* the War Department July 7, 1898, through the cable office at Playa del Este, to the general-in-chief at Havana:

In compliance with your orders I went out from Santiago de Cuba, with all the squadron, and after an unequal combat against forces more than triple mine had all my squadron destroyed by fire. The "Teresa," "Oquendo" and "Vizcaya" beached and the "Colon" fleeing. I accordingly informed the Americans and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo chasers foundered. I do not know how many people are lost, but it will surely reach six hundred dead and many wounded. Although not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans. The conduct of the crews rose to a height that won the most enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy. The commander of the "Vizcaya" surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villamil, and I believe Lazaga, and among the wounded are Canas and Eulate. We have lost all and are necessarily depressed.

CERVERA.

The exact number of men forming the crews of the four defeated Spanish cruisers and two torpedo boats is largely a matter of conjecture, no official report having been made to this government. When the "Vizcaya" visited New York she carried four hundred and two men. The "Almirante Oquendo" and the "Infanta Maria Teresa," sister ships to the "Vizcaya," probably had about the same sized crews. The complement of the "Cristobal Colon" was about four hundred and fifty, and that of the destroyers "Pluton" and "Furor" respectively seventy and sixty-seven. The force of the squadron would therefore be about seventeen hundred and ninety-three officers and men. As Sampson captured thirteen hundred men the list of the killed and missing would be four hundred and ninety-three men.

The "Vizcaya" was commanded by Antonio Eulate. Her other officers were Commander M. Roldan, Lieutenants Count del Villar, G. Suances, A. Magas, J. Ristori, F. Lengo, J. A. Ristori and J. Pazos; Sub-Lieutenants L. Fajardo, G. Sobrino, L. Castro, J. G. Castaneda and R. Manjon; Ensigns M. Vega, E. Morris, C. Sertin, F. Sanchez Farragut, R. Fossi, C. Benitez, E. Chiriquini, J. Quesada and J. Manjon; Purser Urdapilleta, Doctors Jurado and Tornell, Chaplain Riera, Captain of Marines Baleato, and Chief Engineer Fentela.

Captain Juan Lazaga commanded the "Oquendo." Captain V. Sola was second in command. Other officers were Lieutenants E. Vidaurreta, A. Polanco, A. Calandria, E. Rodriguez Barcenas and E. Ibarra.

Captain Victor Concas commanded the "Infanta Maria Teresa." He lectured on the United States at the Madrid Royal Society of Geography and gave the familiar foreign version of Americans, declaring that we were shopkeepers, money-grabbers and had no ideals. Other officers of the "Maria Teresa" were Captain McCrohon, Lieutenants G. Armijo, L. Ruiz Berdejo, F. Bruquetas, A. Cal and E. Alcai.

The "Cristobal Colon's" commander was Captain Emilio Diaz Moreau; second in command, Captain A. Contreras. Other officers were Lieutenants C. Gonzalez Llanos, A. Goni, J. Butron, L. Mira and E. Butron.

The "Furor" was commanded by Lieutenant Diego Carlier. The other officers were Lieutenant Manuel Bustamante, Sub-Lieutenant Jose Noval de Celis, Purser Manuel Baturone, Chief Engineer Juan Cueva, and First Engineers Ricardo Gomez and George Robert Young.

These were the "Pluton's" officers: Commander, Lieutenant Petro Vazquez; Lieutenant Rafael Perez Ojeda, Sub-Lieutenant Carlos Boado, Chief Engineer Vatro Leira Fernandez, and First Engineers Placido Pineyro Dominguez and Gerardo Hernandez.

Admiral Villamil commanded the squadron of torpedo-boat destroyers.

The total cost of the vessels of Cervera's squadron was



ADMIRAL CERVERA AND HIS PRINCIPAL OFFICERS—SURVIVORS OF THE SPANISH FLEET.

- | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 6. Lieut.-Commander Carlier,
"Furor." | 2. Commodore Paredes,
"Colon." | 1. Admiral Cervera,
"Teresa." | 3. Captain Eulate,
"Vizcaya." |
| 13. Lieut.-Com. Aznar,
"Teresa." | 12. Lieut.-Com. Marina,
"Colon." | 10. Lieut. Cervera,
"Teresa." | 4. Commander Roldan,
"Vizcaya." |
| 5. Lieut.-Com. MacCrohon,
"Teresa." | 11. Lieut. F. Gomez Imaz,
"Teresa." | Lieut.-Com. Quiroga,
"Vizcaya." | 8. Lieut.-Com. C. Gonzalez Llanos,
"Pluton." |

about \$12,700,000. The four cruisers cost \$3,000,000 each, and the torpedo-boat destroyers \$350,000 each.

Not glory alone accrued to the men of Admiral Sampson's command for the destruction of Cervera's fleet, but a considerable amount of prize money as well. For every man on the Spanish warships at the time of the attack our sailors received \$100 bounty, in accordance with Section 4,635 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which says:

**Bounty for
Warships Sunk.**

"A bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of \$100 if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and of \$200 if of equal or superior force; to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money."

If there were seventeen hundred men on Cervera's ships (which presented a force inferior to the Americans), the bounty is somewhat more than \$170,000, which is divided in the same manner as prize money: one-twentieth to the commanding officer of the fleet, one-fiftieth to the commanding

officer of a division of the fleet, one one-hundredth to the fleet captains, and one-tenth of each vessel's share to the captain of that vessel, the remainder being apportioned to all other officers and men in proportion to their pay. As the law provides that all vessels within signal distance of the action in condition to render aid share in the prize money, most of the fleet will profit by the Spanish defeat. In the



MEN FROM THE "BROOKLYN" SITTING IN TRIUMPH ON A SPANISH GUN IN THE SANTIAGO FORTIFICATIONS.

case of the torpedo-boat destroyers "Furor" and "Pluton," which were knocked to pieces by the converted yacht "Corsair," the superior force was obviously on the Spanish side; therefore the bounty will be \$200 *per capita* for those on board the destroyers. Probably the complement of the two ships was one hundred and thirty-five men, making that bounty \$27,000.

If it appears that any others of the Spanish vessels were attacked and destroyed by any of our vessels inferior in fighting power, the award in such case will be \$200 for each man aboard those destroyed ships also.

of thing, just fifty years ago when the corner-stone of the Washington monument was laid, and that the enthusiasm throughout the city was more pronounced on that memorable Fourth, thirty-five years back, when the reports confirming the rumors of great Federal victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg began to come in, but it is safe to say that while the people of this city, from President McKinley down, took the glorious news of American triumphs over the Spanish arms in a quieter way, they were not the less joyful and chock full of patriotism. The old colonial mansion where the President makes his residence, and the massive granite building over the way in which the State, War and Navy Departments are located, were the centres of excitement and enthusiasm from early morning until late at night.

All the government departments are supposed to be shut up tight on the great national holiday, but this rule did not wholly apply to the White House or the big building opposite on this occasion. Officials of the War and Navy Departments were at their desks at an unusually early hour, and while many came to work there were others whose appearance was due to impatience to get more details of the wonderful news that had been made known to them through the newspaper extras. At the White House every official and other employe was on duty. The President was at his desk early in the morning, in spite of the fact that he had had only a few hours' sleep. Secretary Alger and Secretary Long came to their respective departments as soon as the most conscientious clerk. They did much running back and forth between the White House and the structure in which they have official habitation, consulting the President on plans for the future and carrying to him batches of official intelligence which told the story of American prowess abroad. The two hundred or more officers, clerks and messengers of the War and Navy Departments, who had been detailed for service, took the loss of their expected holiday with very good grace, and in the occasional moments snatched from official duties pressed around the department bulletin boards and discussed the news contained in the dispatches posted there.

The period of greatest enthusiasm in the executive buildings and throughout the town was after it became known that not one of Cervera's six vessels had escaped destruction by the vigilant ships of Admiral Sampson's command. Then everybody bought cannon-crackers and fired them in the streets, in the parks, in front of the White House, and even in the corridors of public buildings. The great cheer that

*A Day of
Rejoicing
Throughout
the Nation.*



SPANISH PRISONERS ENJOYING A BOUNTEOUS MEAL FURNISHED BY THE AMERICANS.

There never was such a Fourth of July in Washington. Even the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association admitted that. It is true that there was a military parade and a formal salute and speech-making, and all that sort

went up from those who were fortunate enough to first read the bulletin posted in the Navy Department that Sampson had repeated Dewey's exploit at Manila brought to the narrow corridor outside Secretary Long's office a crowd of excited,

delighted people—army officers, navy officers, clerks, messengers, watchmen and others who happened to be in the building. When they, too, had been made acquainted with the contents of Sampson's message there were more and louder cheers, and the yells that sounded through the gloomy halls brought back memories of that day, just before the war with Spain began, when General Fitzhugh Lee arrived in Washington fresh from Havana to report to the Secretary of State.

At the White House there was less vociferous but quite as much elation, and the President and his two war secretaries appeared to be not the less delighted, although they took the news in a quieter manner than their subordinates.

Many reports were given by participants in the naval engagement, each one of which contains some new facts, and there is a sustained interest in reading them all, the story being so thrilling that it can never fall upon inattentive ears. Some of these shall follow the official description made by the commanding officers:

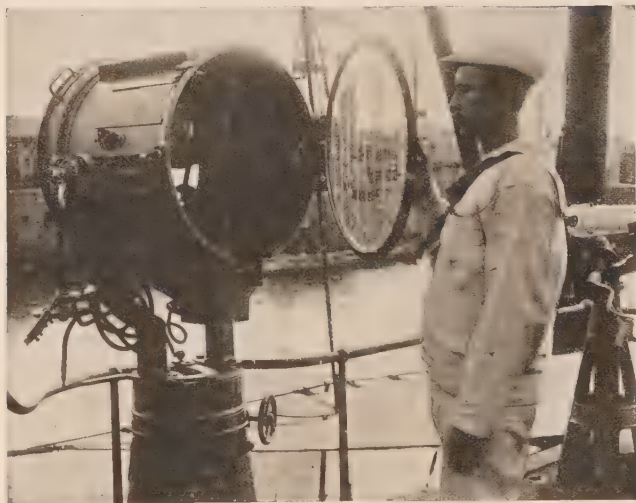
"ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP 'TEXAS,' OFF SANTIAGO, July 3.—At 9.30 o'clock this morning, while the battleship 'Texas' was lying directly in front of Santiago harbor, Lieutenant M. L. Bristol saw smoke arising between Morro Castle and La Socapa. An instant later the nose of a ship poked out behind the Estrella battery. Clash went the electric gongs calling the ship's company to general quarters. Full speed ahead plunged the 'Texas' toward the enemy, and up fluttered the vari-colored flags signaling 'The enemy is trying to escape.'"

The "Brooklyn," "Iowa" and "Oregon" responded immediately. All headed toward the harbor entrance, being then about two and a half miles away.

There was much suppressed excitement aboard all the vessels as they sped in the direction of the enemy. The first of the Spanish squadron to come into view was a cruiser of the "Vizcaya" class, the "Almirante Oquendo." Closely following her came the "Cristobal Colon," which was easily distinguishable by the military masts between her two smokestacks. Then came the two other cruisers, "Vizcaya" and "Infanta Maria Teresa."

Almost before the leading ship was clear of the shadow of Morro Castle the fight had begun. Admiral Cervera started it by a shell from the "Almirante Oquendo," to which he had transferred his flag. It struck none of the American vessels. In a twinkling the big guns of the "Texas" belched forth their thunder, which was followed immediately by a heavy fire from our other ships. The Spaniards turned

Cervera's Ship Opens the Fight.



THE MAGNIFICENT FRENCH SEARCH-LIGHT OF THE ILL-FATED "VIZCAYA" BROUGHT TO BROOKLYN BY THE "TEXAS."

to the westward under full steam, pouring a constant fire on our ships, and evidently hoping to get away by their superior speed.

The "Brooklyn" turned her course parallel with that of the Spaniards, and, after getting in good range, began a running fight.

The "Texas," still heading in shore, kept up a hot exchange of shots with the foremost ships, which gradually drew away to the westward under the shadow

The "Texas" In the Thick of It. The third of the Spanish vessels, the "Vizcaya" or "Infanta Maria Teresa," was caught by the "Texas" in good

fighting range, and it was she that engaged the chief attention of the first battleship commissioned in the American Navy—the old hoodoo, but now the old hero. The "Texas"

steamed west with her adversary, and as she could not catch her with speed she did it with her shells. Captain John W. Philip directed operations from the bridge until the fire got so hot that he ordered the ship to be run from the conning tower, and the bridge contingent moved down to the passage surrounding the tower. This was a providential

move, for a moment later a shell from one of the Spanish cruisers tore through the pilot house. It would have killed the wheelman and perhaps everybody on the bridge had they remained there. Captain Philip, Executive Officer Harper, Navigation Officer Milner, Cadet Reynolds, manipulating the range finder, and a few messengers stood outside on the conning tower platform.



THE "TEXAS" IN THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD DRY-DOCK.

Captain Philip directed every move throughout the heat of the fight. For half an hour the shells whistled all about the ship, but only one other struck it. This tore a hole through the ash hoist amidships and exploded inside the smokestack. No one was injured.

The din of the guns was so terrific that orders had to be yelled close to the messenger's heads, and at times the smoke was so thick that absolutely nothing could be seen. Once or twice the 12-inch guns in the turrets were swung across the ship and fired. The concussion shook the great vessel as though she had been struck by a great ball, and everything movable was splintered. The men near the guns were thrown flat on their faces. One of them, a seaman named Scarm, was tumbled down a hatch into the forward handling room. His leg was broken.

Meanwhile the "Oregon" had come in on the run. She passed the "Texas" and chased after Commodore Schley, on the "Brooklyn," to head off the foremost of the Spanish ships. The "Iowa" also turned **The Oregon and her course westward, and kept up a hot fire Iowa to the Front.** on the running enemy.

At 10.10 o'clock the third of the Spanish ships, the one that had been exchanging compliments with the "Texas," was seen to be on fire and a mighty cheer went up from our ships. The Spaniard headed for the shore and the "Texas" turned her attention to the one following. The "Brooklyn" and "Oregon," after a few parting shots, also left her contemptuously and made all steam and shell after the foremost two of the Spanish ships, the "Almirante Oquendo" and the "Cristobal Colon."

Just then the two torpedo-boat destroyers "Pluton" and "Furor" were discovered. They had come out after the cruisers without being seen, and were boldly heading west down the coast. "All small guns on the torpedo boats" was the order on the "Texas," and in an instant a hail of shot was pouring all about them. A six-pounder from the starboard battery of the "Texas," under Ensign Gise, struck the foremost torpedo boat fairly in the boiler.

A rending sound was heard above the roar of battle. A great spout of black smoke shot up from that destroyer and she was out of commission. The "Iowa," which was coming up fast, threw a few complimentary

shots at the second torpedo-boat destroyer and passed on. The little "Gloucester," formerly J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht "Corsair," then sailed in and finished the second boat.

Gun for gun and shot for shot the running fight was kept up between the Spanish cruisers and the four American vessels. At 10.30 o'clock the "Infanta Maria Teresa" and "Vizcaya" were almost on the beach, and were evidently in distress. As the "Texas" was firing at them a white flag was run up on the one nearest her.

"Cease firing," called Captain Philip, and a moment later

**End of the
Destroyers.**

both the Spaniards were beached. Clouds of black smoke arose from each, and bright flashes of flame could be seen shining through the smoke. Boats were visible putting out from the cruisers to the shore. The "Iowa" waited to see that the two warships were really out of the fight, and it did not take her long to determine that they would never fight again. The "Iowa" herself had suffered some very hard knocks.

The "Brooklyn," "Oregon," and "Texas" pushed ahead after the "Colon" and "Almirante Oquendo," which were now running the race of their lives along the coast. At 10.50 o'clock, when Admiral Cervera's flagship, the "Almirante Oquendo," suddenly headed in shore, she had the "Brooklyn" and "Oregon" abeam and the "Texas" astern. The "Brooklyn" and "Oregon" pushed on after the "Cristobal Colon," which was making fine time and which looked as if she might escape, leaving the "Texas" to finish the "Almirante Oquendo." This work did not take long. The Spanish ship was already burning. At 11.05 o'clock down came a yellow and red flag at her stern. Just as the "Texas" got abeam of her she was shaken by a mighty explosion.

The crew of the "Texas" started to cheer. "Don't cheer, because the poor devils are dying," called Captain Philip, and the "Texas" left the "Almirante Oquendo" to her fate to join in the chase of the "Cristobal Colon."



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STARBOARD SIDE, MIDSHIP SECTION VIEW, OF THE "MARIA TERESA," SHOWING TWO OF ITS GUNS LOADED AND BREECH-BLOCKS IN POSITION—THE WOODEN PLANKING OF THE DECK WAS COMPLETELY BURNED AWAY, LEAVING NOTHING BUT ROWS OF BOLTS ON THE IRONWORK.

That ship in desperation was ploughing the waters at a rate that caused the fast "Brooklyn" trouble. The "Oregon" made great speed for a battleship, and the "Texas" made the effort of her life. Never since her trial trip had she made such time.

The "Brooklyn" might have proved a match to the "Cristobal Colon" in speed, but she was not supposed to be her match in strength.

It would never do to allow even one of the Spanish ships to get away. Straight into the west the strongest chase of modern times took place. The "Brooklyn" headed the pursuers. She stood well out of *Modern Times*, from the shore in order to try to cut off the "Cristobal Colon" at a point jutting out into the sea far ahead. The "Oregon" kept the middle course about a mile from the cruiser. The desperate Don ran close along the shore, and now and then he threw a shell of defiance. The old "Texas" kept well up in the chase under forced draught for over two hours.

The fleet Spaniard led the Americans a merry chase, but she had no chance. The "Brooklyn" gradually forged ahead, so that the escape of the "Cristobal Colon" was cut off at the point above mentioned. The "Oregon" was abeam of the "Colon" then, and the gallant Don gave up.

At 1.15 o'clock he headed for the shore, and five minutes

later down came the Spanish flag. None of our ships were then within a mile of her, but her escape was cut off. The "Texas," "Oregon," and "Brooklyn" closed in on her and stopped their engines a few hundred yards away.

Down Came the "Colon's" Flag.

Commodore Schley left the "Brooklyn" in a small boat and went aboard the "Cristobal Colon" and received the surrender. Meantime the "New York," with Admiral Sampson on board, and the "Vixen" were coming up on the run. Commodore Schley signaled to Admiral Sampson:

"We have won a great victory, details will be communicated."

The victory certainly was Commodore Schley's. Then an hour after the surrender in that little cove under the high hills was a general Fourth of July celebration, though a little premature. Our ships cheered one another, the captains indulged in compliments through the megaphones, and the "Oregon" got out its band, and the strains of the Star Spangled Banner echoed over the lines of the Spaniards draw up on the deck of the last of the Spanish fleet, and up over the lofty green-tipped hills of the Cuban mountains. Commodore Schley, coming alongside the "Texas" from the "Cristobal Colon" in his gig, called out cheerily, "It was a nice fight, Jack, wasn't it?"

It Was Schley's Work.

The veterans of the "Texas" lined up and gave three hearty cheers and a tiger for their old commander-in-chief. Captain Philip called all hands to the quarter-deck, and with bared head, thanked God for the almost bloodless victory. "I want to make public acknowledgment here," he said, "that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty." All hats were off. There was a moment or two of absolute silence, and then the overwrought feelings of the ship's company relieved themselves in three hearty cheers for their beloved commander.

The "Resolute" came up, and the work of transferring the prisoners from the "Cristobal Colon" to her was begun. Five hundred and thirty men were taken off. Eight were missing.

It was hoped that the "Cristobal Colon" might be saved as a Fourth of July gift to our navy. She was beached bow on on a sandy shore, and her stern was afloat. She was not materially damaged by the shots that struck her. One 13-inch shell and one 8-inch had hit her, but it was found that the Spaniards had taken every mean measure to destroy her after they themselves were safe.

They had opened every sea-valve in the ship and had thrown the caps overboard. They had opened all the ports and smashed the deadlights. They had even thrown the breech plugs of their guns overboard.

The "Colon" floated off at 7 o'clock in the evening and drifted 500 yards down the beach to the westward, swinging bow out. The "New York" pushed her back stern on the beach, but the water was already up to her gun deck. At 11 o'clock she lurched and turned over on her starboard side with her port guns pointing straight up to the sky.

The first ship inspected was the "Almirante Oquendo." She was run ashore in a small bay, and well up on the beach, where she is likely to stay until time and the action of the elements complete the destruction begun by the American guns. Her sides were scarred by many shots, and in her port bow there was a tremendous hole made by a 13-inch shell. On her port quarter, near the water line, there was a large rent. Her military masts were gone and her decks presented a scene of wreck and confusion.

Twisted Wrecks of the Fleet.

As the vessel was approached a ghastly sight was presented. Dead Spaniards were seen floating all about in the water. They were stripped to the waist as they had stood to man their guns. The gunboat "Suwanee" steamed up, and Lieutenant Blue started ashore in her whaleboat to look

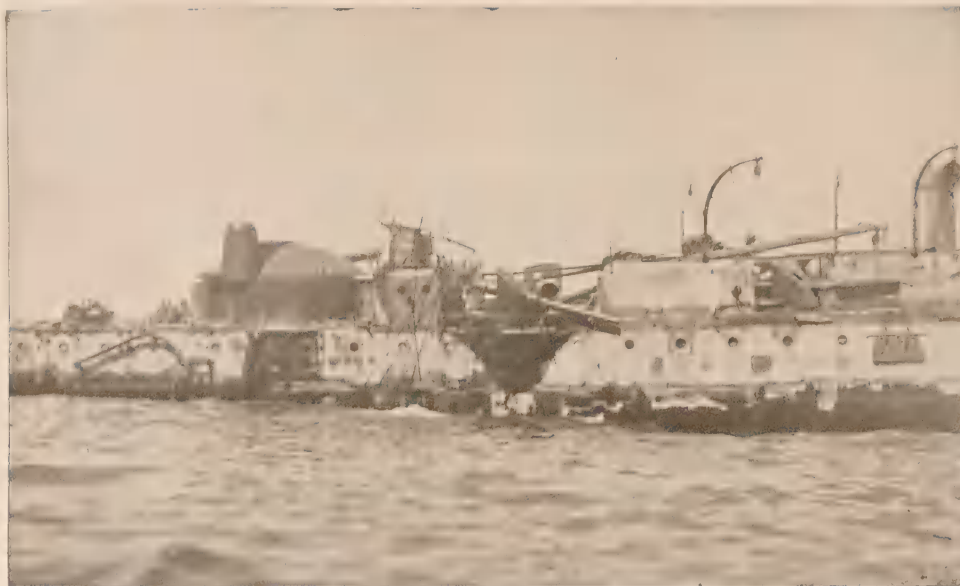
for survivors of the crews of the Spanish vessels, and to take them prisoners.

A band of Cubans were found on the beach. They, too, were looking for Spaniards, but it is to be feared that their

after military mast was still standing. Her bridge, though much bent and twisted was recognizable as a bridge. Nevertheless, she was the first of the Spanish ships to give up the fight and head for the shore. She was still smouldering, and occasionally a cartridge would pop as though she would like to continue the fight.

The shore was closely scanned for Spaniards, and finally some twenty men were seen huddled together in a corner of the beach. The newspaper men shouted at them and made a demonstration with their firearms. The men, who proved to be Spaniards, were thoroughly cowed, and with great alacrity they waved a white handkerchief. A landing was made and the Spaniards were told that they would be taken aboard a boat and turned over to the American admiral. They appeared rather gratified than otherwise when they were told this, for they seemed to dread the Cubans more than they did the Americans. A launch was sent for, and the correspondents stood guard over the prisoners until it arrived. Several Spanish bodies on which the vultures had fed were lying on the beach, and the prisoners were made to bury them.

Most of the prisoners were wounded, they having been in the hottest part of the fight. It was learned from them how the gunnery of the Americans had become more and more fierce and deadly until the Spanish crews deserted their guns, when they were shot down by their own officers. They said that as the battle grew more and more desperate the wines and liquors belonging to the officers



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MIDSHIP SECTION VIEW, STARBOARD SIDE OF THE "OQUENDO," SHOWING THE FEARFULLY EFFECTIVE WORK OF THE AMERICAN GUNNERS.

intentions were not as humane as those of the other seekers after the enemy. No Spaniards were found, however, and Lieutenant Blue returned to the "Suwanee" which put to sea. The newspaper men then concluded that it would be an excellent idea to capture some prisoners on their own account, so they joined some of the other dispatch boats and



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CUBANS WATCHING TO CAPTURE OR KILL THE SPANISH MARINES AS THEY ESCAPED FROM THEIR SINKING WAR-SHIPS. TWO DEAD SPANIARDS IN THE FOREGROUND.

headed for the "Infanta Maria Teresa," which was lying further along the coast to the westward. This vessel was not in quite so bad a condition as the "Almirante Oquendo." She was battered by shells and blackened by fire, but her

were handed out to the crews, so that with drunken courage they would keep up the hopeless fight. At last the officers themselves gave up, and ordered that the sea valves of their ships be opened. Then the ships were driven on the beach.

Sixteen of the prisoners were from the "Vizcaya," six from the "Almirante Oquendo" and seven from the "Infanta Maria Teresa," making a total of twenty-nine. They were taken on board the *Sun's* dispatch boat, which headed for the fleet. As the boat passed the "Texas" she signaled her capture and received a hearty cheer from the sailors aboard of her.

When the flagship was reached Admiral Sampson thanked the newspaper men and asked them to deliver their prisoners on board the "St. Louis." This was done and a receipt was given for the Spaniards in due form by the officer of marines who was in charge.

Aboard the "St. Louis" was Captain Eulate, the commander of the "Vizcaya." He expressed his grief at the sad turn affairs had taken, but said he had done his best and could do no more.

Admiral Cervera was also on board the "St. Louis," having been transferred from the "Gloucester." He is a fine

All of the American fleet's yachts and torpedo catchers were away, except the little "Gloucester." Only the "Oregon," the "Iowa," the "Brooklyn" and the "Texas" were near enough to the entrance of the harbor to engage the Spanish ships if they made a dash to the westward. This explains why Cervera chose to make the desperate attempt at 9.30 o'clock in the morning rather than under cover of night.

While the "New York" was returning to the blockade from the wreck of the "Cristobal Colon," just as eight bells marked the beginning of the Fourth of July, a terrific explosion on the port bow shook her and brought the entire ship's company to the decks. A volcano of flames and blackened debris went skyward. The forward magazine of the "Vizcaya" had exploded, making a magnificent pyrotechnic display to greet the Fourth.

The armistice relieved the men from fighting and gave opportunity to celebrate the day and the victory. Flags



EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN BOMBARDMENT OF JUNE 6TH, AT SANTIAGO, SHOWING EASTERN BATTERY DESTROYED AND LIGHT-HOUSE RIDDLED WITH SHOT.

old gentleman, and presented an imposing figure as he stood still proudly in his full uniform, with all the gold braid of his rank and several decorations.

Afterward the dispatch boat went to the wreck of the "Vizcaya," which was found to have a great hole in her bow and a tangle of ironwork on her deck.

The ease with which the Americans won the fight with Admiral Cervera's squadron was not due to strength of numbers. They fought the enemy ship for ship. Cervera had shrewdly waited until the blockade was weakest. He had seen the fast cruiser "New Orleans" leave; the outlook reported that the "New York" was down the coast, and that one of the battleships had gone to Guantanamo for coal.

*It was a
Shrewd Move
by Cervera.*

"We thought," Captain Eulate, of the "Vizcaya," said, "that it was the 'Oregon' which had left for coal. We knew that we could outrun the 'Massachusetts' or the 'Indiana,' the 'Iowa,' or the 'Texas,' and believed, if we could lead the 'Brooklyn' a long chase, we could close in and sink her. She was the only ship on station on the American side which we believed could equal us in speed."

Admiral Cervera reasoned shrewdly, but he did not know the temper of the American ships' crews, and the "Oregon," which he supposed he was to evade, was on hand, and ran him down in a long chase, heavy battleship though she be.

decorated all mastheads, and at noon the national salute was fired.

Admiral Cervera said, in answer to the question why he made the dash out of the harbor with his fleet, that he was forced to come out in obedience to an order from Captain-General Blanco, who was acting *Cervera Ordered to Leave.* Madrid.

The Fourth of July was gloriously remembered on board the American ships. The newest and largest of the flags on each vessel were displayed from every top, and a national salute was fired at noon.

As Sagasta was leaving the palace on July 5, after paying a visit to the Queen Regent, he was questioned by a correspondent regarding the situation at Santiago.

He admitted that a disaster had befallen *Consternation in Madrid.* Admiral Cervera's squadron, the capture of the admiral and fifteen hundred of his men.

The remainder of the officers and crews of the warships had been lost.

Admiral Cervera cabled to his family that he was being well treated by the Americans. The troops were confined to their barracks as a precaution against disturbances.

There was great excitement in the streets and cafés when the news of the Santiago disaster became public. The first specials confirming the catastrophe were snatched from the

venders, and groups formed in the streets discussing the disaster. Many persons wept when they read the news of the loss of the Spanish squadron.

The government learned that a torpedo-boat destroyer belonging to Admiral Cervera's squadron reached Punta Cabrera, where she put in to avoid capture, and that another destroyer was blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Earlier Misleading Reports.

The rest of the fleet was believed to have escaped, and was making for Havana. There was great rejoicing in Madrid over the glorious actions of the Spaniards on land and sea, which proved Spain's manhood to the world. In an interview, Senor Aunon, Minister of Marine, said: "I am highly pleased at Admiral Cervera's feat. His squadron seized the only opportunity possible to escape from the harbor. The Americans were taken by surprise. After attacking us Admiral Sampson detached five of his best ships, which steamed abreast of ours for a time, but were soon left

said: "Admiral Cervera left the harbor of Santiago at 11 a. m. Sunday. He broke the centre of the American line of ships and steamed at full speed westward."

It is evident that the airy optimism of the government, whether it was due to ignorance or to deliberate deception, contributed to intensify the grave consternation produced by the revelation of the appalling truth. The people of Madrid are described as going to bed on Monday night with an agreeable conviction that not only had the Spanish squadron, with the exception of the torpedo boats, escaped, but that the entire military situation in Cuba had suddenly assumed an aspect far more favorable to Spain. The newspapers, though they had received reports from London of Cervera's downfall, failed, despite repeated inquiries at the government offices, to obtain the smallest official admission of the accuracy of the reports. Consequently they refrained from publishing them, either from patriotic motives or because they suspected they were exaggerated.

Nevertheless, they printed ominous hints to the effect that they had received unpleasant intelligence, and it was not long before rumors spread, disturbing the fool's paradise.

At last came the government's admission, with the resulting angry irritation, which was naturally intensified by the sudden reaction from the previous day's elation. After Senor Sagasta's brief verbal confirmation, the papers hastened to print the dispatches they had been withholding.

The following is an official telegram issued by the Madrid authorities July 5:

At dusk last night there reached the Socapa battery seven shipwrecked men from the sunk destroyers, who said that the cruiser "Infanta Maria Teresa" was steaming in a damaged condition behind Point Buzor, out of sight of the town, and that the "Almirante Oquendo" was on fire. Subsequently other sailors got ashore and confirmed the above.

Spain's Despatches.

The enemy attacked our forces during the morning, causing us the loss of seven wounded. Colonel Escario's column has arrived in Santiago. A deputation of consuls conferred with the general



RAISING THE SUNKEN SPANISH GUNBOAT "MERCEDES" IN SANTIAGO HARBOR. CHAPMAN & MERRITT WRECKING COMPANY'S TUG AT WORK.

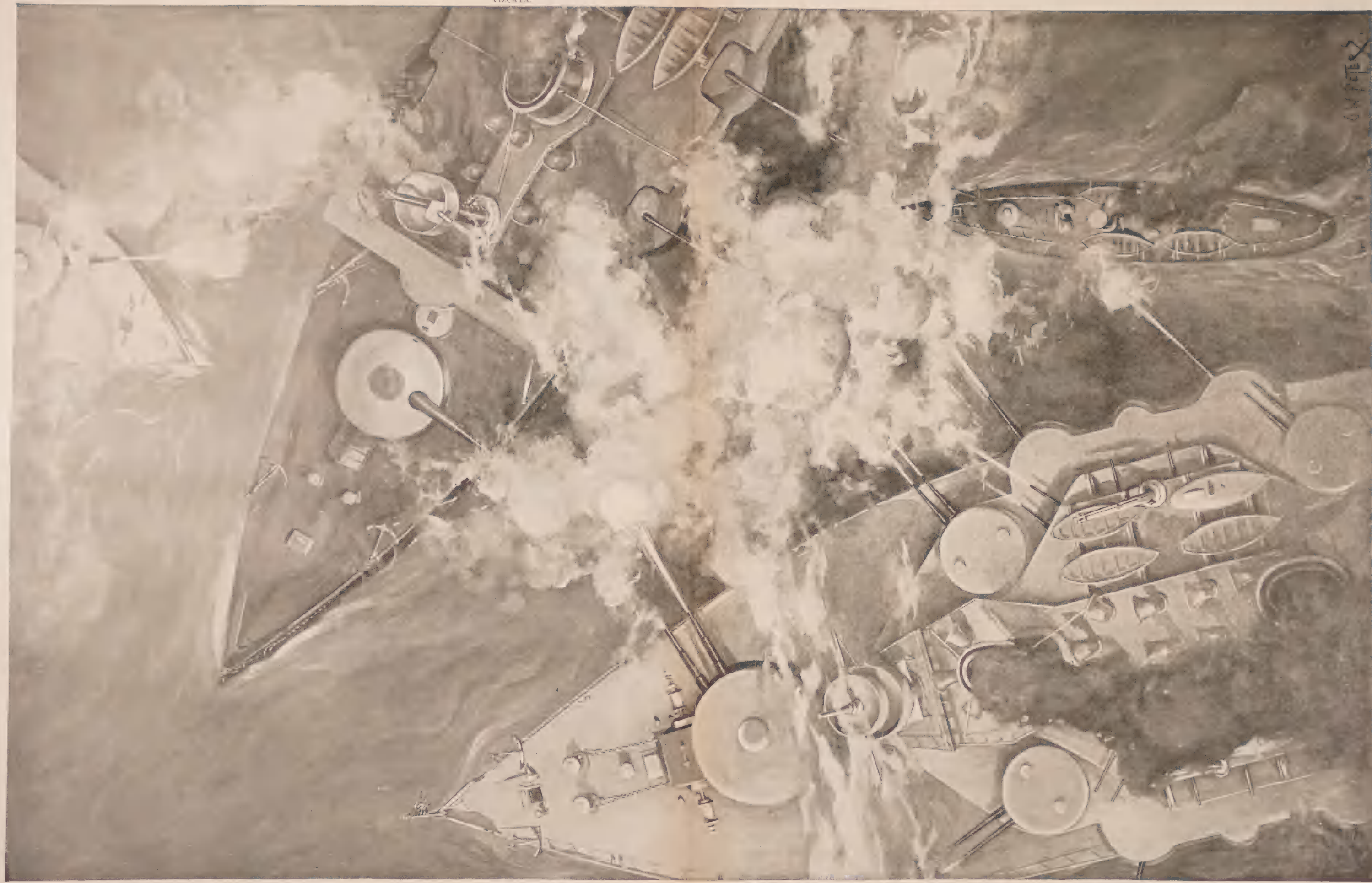


CLEAR VIEW OF THE SUNKEN "MERCEDES," AS SHE LIES IN SANTIAGO HARBOR.

astern. The 'Iowa' and 'Brooklyn' alone were able to follow our ships, but it is certain that they will not follow far for fear of reprisals on our part."

Captain-General Blanco, in an official despatch from Havana,

commanding the cavalry division of the American army, begging him to defer the bombardment of Santiago, in order that the foreign residents and the women and children might leave the city. In the communication brought by the senior member of the consular body the general said: "I will prolong the term before bombarding until 10 o'clock a. m., July 5,



"VIZCAYA."

"INDIANA."

HOW THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "INDIANA" AND THE SPANISH BATTLESHIP "VIZCAYA" WOULD APPEAR IN AN ENGAGEMENT AT CLOSE RANGE.

provided that the Spanish forces remain inactive without attacking the Americans."

This was agreed to.

Naval officers found that another strong danger arising from woodwork on our war vessels had been presented in the fight between Cervera's fleet and that of Admiral Sampson. The constructors were confident that the Spanish were forced from many of their guns by the smoke and flame of woodwork burning, and that had fireproof wood been used in the vessels they would not have caught fire so readily. Every one of the Spanish cruisers had the usual amount of woodwork in the fittings of their wardrooms, cabins and other parts of the ships where steel or some substitute was not practicable, and all of this took fire from the first shell exploded in them.

At the battle of the Valu the American constructor who reported on the damages sustained by the Chinese engaged



THE SPANISH BATTLESHIP "COLON," SUNK AFTER CERVERA'S SURRENDER AT SANTIAGO, SHOWING THE GROUND SWELL WASHING OVER HER AND PREVENTING THE APPROACH OF THE WRECKING TUG.

found that almost as many lives had been lost by flying splinters of wood and from suffocation by smoke as from projectiles and small arms, and ever since then the American war vessels have been deprived of every particle of wood that it has been possible to remove, and, where it

smoke suffocation by a timely discovery of a smouldering fire near the galley, where the men were all swinging in their hammocks asleep. It was utterly impossible for the Spanish seamen to stick to the 5-inch guns with their vessels



THE SUBMERGED DECK OF THE "COLON," WITH ITS POWERFUL GUNS POINTING SKYWARD.

afire, and it was the smoke possibly, that caused their poor shooting. A 6-pounder would quickly set fire to an entire wardroom or hatchway. The two destroyers that were so promptly put out of action are also reported to have caught fire, while the "Winslow," although repeatedly hit off Cardenas, came out of the contest without a spark flying. The American vessel had little woodwork about her. The Spanish vessels were liberally provided with woodwork.

Following is the Spanish record of the doings of Admiral Cervera's fleet, as taken from the log book of the "Cristobal Colon" by the "Brooklyn:"

April 14.—Arrived at Porto Grande (St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands), anchoring.

April 19.—The "Vizcaya" and "Almirante Oquendo" arrived. All the vessels coaled and provisioned. The ship took stores and guns.

April 20.—Sailed, together with the "Infanta Maria Teresa," "Vizcaya," "Almirante Oquendo," "Furor," "Terror," and "Pluton." The "Colon" towed the "Furor," the "Oquendo" the "Pluton," and the "Maria Teresa" the "Terror." A speed of eight knots was arranged.

May 14.—Sighted "Curacao" (off the coast of Venezuela).

May 15.—Steamed northward.

May 16.—Rendezvous appointed at Santiago de Cuba.

May 19.—Arrived at Santiago de Cuba, anchoring at 8.20 a. m.

May 25.—The "Colon" shifted her anchorage to Ensenada de Gaspar (about a mile north of Morro Castle).

May 27.—The watch tower signaled that ten of the enemy's ships were in sight, accompanied by torpedo boats or small vessels. At 5.30 the semaphore signaled that the enemy had disappeared.

May 28.—Sent an officer to Morro Castle to watch and report the position of the enemy's ships and to announce their movements.

May 29.—The enemy's vessels were to the eastward steaming in column. Recognized the "Brooklyn," "Indiana," "Iowa," "Minneapolis," "Texas" and a merchant vessel. We prepared our battery and loaded with steel shells.

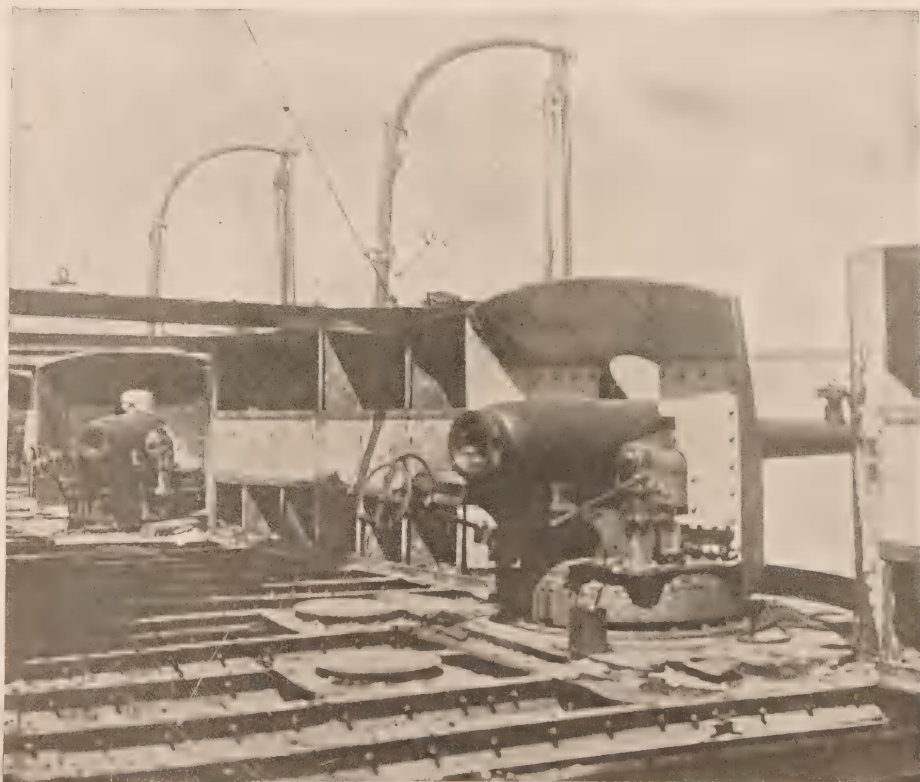
May 30.—At noon the semaphore announced that the enemy's squadron was in sight; also the arrival of warships with two masts with three fighting tops each, and two smoke pipes.

May 31.—The "Colon" was struck by fragments of a shell fired during a bombardment and her head was injured.

June 1.—The "Colon" shifted her berth in the harbor.

June 3, 3.29 a. m.—Firing at the entrance of the harbor. Later the flagship made signal that a merchant ship was entering the harbor, it being the intention to sink her at the entrance. As she was passing Ensenada de Nispero (at the inner end of the narrows) she was sunk by a torpedo from the "Pluton" and by a mine, without accomplishing her intentions. Seven prisoners were taken, one officer and six men.

June 6.—The enemy opened fire at 7.45. At 11.35 the semaphore signaled that the enemy was withdrawing. We are preparing the "Reina Mercedes" with rapid-fire guns at the mouth of the harbor. Later received notice of the loss sustained. The dead are Commando Emilio Costa, executive officer of the "Mercedes," and five men. The wounded are Ensign Alejandro Molino and twelve men.



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PORT SIDE VIEW OF THE "MARIA TERESA," SHOWING THE OPENINGS OF THE GUNS LEFT AFTER THE BREECH-BLOCKS HAD BEEN REMOVED AND THROWN OVERBOARD BY THE SPANIARDS.

was necessary at all, the fireproofing process has been applied in many instances.

Very little smoke in a confined space will drive men from their guns and on deck. Constructor Dashiell, when a line officer, saved forty bluejackets of the "New York" from

June 16.—At 5.20 the enemy's squadron opened on the shore batteries. some of the projectiles falling in the harbor. At 6.05 the fire grew less. Our batteries continued to fire. 6.35 o'clock—During the afternoon equipped a company for landing.

June 17.—Fifteen of the enemy opened fire to the windward upon Point Cabrera, lasting until 5.45. It was begun by the "Texas," a yacht and two launches.

June 18.—The "Merrimac" was examined by divers. Twenty ships appeared, only four of which were men-of-war. One was very large.

June 21.—A landing party was equipped and went ashore.

June 22, 8 o'clock.—Heard shots from the enemy's squadron and realized that our batteries were firing. The enemy fired slowly, the bombardment lasting until 11.30.

June 23.—Sent a detachment ashore with rifles and ammunition.

June 24, 25, 26 and 27.—Sent rifles and ammunition to the Parpior iron pier, Dos Cruces, Dos Caminos, and El Cobre.

July 1.—Provisions and ammunition sent to the detachments on shore. Heard cannon on shore. During the afternoon projectiles passed the bow of the "Colon." Heard sharp firing between the town and Siboney. The squadron was firing upon the harbor. A number of wounded arrived at the military hospital. Our men slept at their guns.



THE OLD ESTRELLA BATTERY GUARDING SANTIAGO HARBOR, BUT NOT UTILIZED DURING THE RECENT CAMPAIGN.

July 2.—The flagship signaled to light fires under all boilers. The "Colon" lit hers so as to have steam at 2 p. m. At night heard rifle firing toward the town. A little later the enemy's squadron opened on the batteries and bay.

There is no entry on the log for July 3, the day the ships came out and were sunk.

The log was translated and printed on board the "Brooklyn."

The loss of Cervera's fleet so discouraged the Spanish Army in Cuba, as well as distracted the authorities at Madrid, that panic seemed to seize them. General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago had a force of 24,000 men, poorly provisioned, it is true, but splendidly armed with Mauser rifles using smokeless powder, and their artillery and cannon were equally effective. Against this well protected army was opposed less than 22,000 fighting men, most of them volunteers, provided with Springfield muskets, using black powder, and deficient in artillery. The season, too, was most unfavorable for unacclimated troops, as ours were, while the country was so rough that it was quite im-



VIEW OF SEA FROM THE BRIDGE IN MORRO CASTLE, SANTIAGO.

possible to drag heavy siege guns into position, so that nearly all those that were landed at Baquiri were of no service. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, and the further one of great sickness in the camp, our soldiers lost more of their enthusiasm and manifested intense anxiety to engage

the enemy. An attempt to take Santiago by assault must have been attended with dreadful loss of life, so it was very wisely decided to secure possession of the city and induce a capitulation of the Spanish army by negotiation if possible, which, considering the broken spirit of the enemy, now



ROOF OF MORRO—THE LIGHTNING-ROD AND TOWER ARE OVER THE PRISON WHERE HOBSON WAS KEPT.

appeared to be feasible. It was also regarded advisable to suspend active operations for a while until reinforcements, then on the way, should arrive. In the meantime, Admiral Cervera and his fellow prisoners were treated with the greatest courtesy, as a lesson to them of American magnanimity, which kindness was not without excellent effect, as we had reason to know afterwards. In pursuance of these plans a third movement of troops took place on July 5, when General Garretson's Brigade, which consisted of the Sixth Illinois, the Eighth Ohio, and the Sixth Massachusetts regiments of volunteers left Camp Alger, Va., for Santiago. When these troops with others were started on the way, the greatest anxiety was betrayed by the investing forces to make an assault, so intense was the courageous spirit that animated our volunteer soldiery. To keep the enemy's attention fixed upon our firm purpose to force surrender there was desultory firing and skirmishing and some of Sampson's fleet threw heavy shot over the intervening hills into the city, though the distance was fully eight miles.



THE "LOS ANGELES," OVER THE SURRENDER OF WHICH, AT SANTIAGO, GENERAL SHAFTER AND ADMIRAL SAMPSON HAD A DISPUTE.

General Shafter advised that a bombardment be made by the fleet to force an entrance to the harbor, which he himself attacked from two sides, thus engaging the enemy at three points, but his counsel was not favorably received.

It was the desire to observe great prudence in the campaign against Santiago which led the President and his advisers in the army administration to suggest to General Shafter a postponement of the assault on the city until the arrival of reinforcements. The telegraphic message from General Shafter expressing the belief that he could not take the stronghold by storm unless reinforcements should be sent to him held good, although the troops and their commander were encouraged on account of the destruction of the enemy's naval squadron.

A more potent factor in arriving at the decision to postpone the bombardment was a long dispatch received from Shafter and in regard to which the officials of the army administration were seriously concerned. The information

Shafter Told to Wait.



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DEWEY.

SCHLEY.

SAMPSON.

THE THREE GREAT NAVAL HEROES OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, WHO SUNK THE SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA; REAR-ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON, WHO PLANNED THE CAPTURE OF CERVERA'S FLEET AT SANTIAGO; AND REAR-ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY, WHO SUPERBLY EXECUTED THAT PLAN.

came from General Shafter to the effect that General Pando had formed a junction with General Linares in the city of Santiago, bringing in from 5,000 to 6,000 soldiers to reinforce the defence. This material increase of the garrison made the total force in the city about 16,000.

It was with great reluctance that President McKinley decided that it would be unwise for General Shafter to begin



BRIDGE AT SANTIAGO OVER WHICH HOBSON WAS TAKEN TO HIS PRISON IN MORRO.

the bombardment of Santiago according to the terms of the ultimatum. The President sent a message to General Shafter and Admiral Sampson suggesting an immediate conference of those officers to determine the joint military and naval program.

One reason for this interference on the part of the government with the plans of Shafter to begin shelling Santiago was the difference of opinion between the army and navy administrations in reference to the plans for bringing about the evacuation of the city. Admiral Sampson asked the Navy Department for advice in regard to entering the harbor with the ships, as the army administration (Shafter) believed that Sampson should promptly force the batteries that protected the entrance, to which reply was made by the President

Events immediately following the destruction of Cervera's fleet, while less tragic, were portentous and consequential. In order to press the signal advantage which we had gained, and to increase the already marked demoralization of the Spanish government, it was given out that a fleet of powerful war vessels was being prepared, to be commanded by Commodore Watson, to make a demonstration on the Spanish coast, and probably to bombard the ports of Cadiz and Barcelona. This news was circulated with the expectation that it would cause the Madrid authorities to order a return of Camara's fleet, which had proceeded as far as the Suez Canal, on its way to Manila, with the avowed intention of destroying Dewey's vessels, which were of greatly inferior strength to the Spanish battleships. The effect was almost instantaneous, for on July 6 the government ordered the return of Camara's fleet to protect the Spanish coast from an attack threatened by Watson.

In the meantime, the Spaniards suffered the loss of another of their vessels, the "Reina Mercedes," dismantled, which was sunk by the "Texas" while the Spaniards were trying to bring her into the channel leading to Santiago harbor, with the view of using her to block the entrance. Quick discovery, by aid of the "Texas" searchlights, enabled Captain Philips to frustrate this obstructive design.

On July 6 Captain-General Blanco issued the following manifesto on the subject of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron:

To the inhabitants of Cuba: Not always does fortune follow valor. The Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, has just performed what is probably the greatest act of heroism in the annals of the Spanish navy during the present century. Fighting against an American force of three times its strength, the squadron perished gloriously at the very moment when we thought it saved from the danger which menaced it in Santiago harbor.

The blow is heavy, but it would be beneath the dignity of the Spanish arms to falter in the defence of our just cause even before this disaster.

If all of us, united in sacred love of country, dedicate to it our lives and property in the day of adversity, the virtues of our people are at least purified and strengthened.

Blanco Tries to Stir Waning Courage.



VIEW FROM ROOF OF HOBSON'S CELL, SHOWING THE LIGHT-HOUSE HALF SHOT AWAY, AND THE SPANISH BARRACKS.

advising careful consideration before beginning the bombardment, and suggesting that a conference be held between the two leading naval and military commanders as the only means of forming a just conclusion.

Let us give clear proof that the Spanish people possess such virtues in this serious moment. We must show the world that our spirit is not weakened by reverses, and that we have courage enough to face adversity and fight until we conquer it. We have strength enough for that.

General Blanco sent his reply to the entreaty of the Archbishop of Santiago, saying: "Surrender is impossible. We must die rather than do so. Remember we are descendants of the defenders of Gerona and Saragossa."

On July 6, following the precedents set by Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, President McKinley issued the following:

To the people of the United States of America:

At this time, when to the yet fresh remembrance of the unprecedented success which attended the operations of the United States fleet in the

**Thanksgiving
for Our Victories.**

Bay of Manila on the first day of May last are added the tidings of the no less glorious achievements of the naval and military arms of our beloved country at Santiago de Cuba, it is fitting that we should pause, and, staying the feeling of exultation that too naturally attends great deeds wrought by our countrymen in our country's cause, should reverently bow before the throne of Divine Grace and give devout praise to God, who holds the nations in the hollow of His hands and worketh upon them the marvels of His high will, and who has thus far vouchsafed to us the light of His face and led our brave soldiers and seamen to victory.

most difficult and laborious duties with the least practicable loss from sickness, the utmost care, consistent with prompt and efficient service, must be exercised by all, especially by officers.

The history of other armies has demonstrated that in a hot climate abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink is essential to continued health and efficiency. Commanding officers of all grades and officers of the medical staff will carefully note the effect of the use of such light beverages, wines and beer, as are permitted to be sold at the post, and camp exchanges, and the commanders of all independent commands are enjoined to restrict or to entirely prohibit the use of such beverages if the welfare of the troops or the interests of the service require such action.

In this important hour of the nation's history it is due the government from all those in its service that they should not only render the most earnest efforts for its honor and welfare, but that their full physical and intellectual force should be given to their public duties, uncontaminated by any indulgences that shall dim, stultify, weaken or impair their faculties and strength in any particular. Officers of every grade, by example as well as by authority, will contribute to the enforcement of the order.

II. With a view to avoid extreme suffering among wounded horses or mules on the field of battle it is hereby ordered that a veterinary surgeon or some other person detailed by the commanding officer will accompany

**Means to Preserve
the Health of
our Soldiers in
Cuba.**



LAST MEETING OF THE HAWAIIAN CABINET AT HONOLULU, AUGUST, 1898.

I therefore ask the people of the United States, upon next assembling for divine worship in their respective places of meeting, to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God, who, in His inscrutable ways, is now leading our hosts upon the water to unscathed triumph; now guiding them in a strange land through the dread shadows of death to success, even though at a fearful cost; now bearing them without accident or loss to far distant climes, has watched over our cause and brought nearer the success of the right and the attainment of just and honorable peace.

With the nation's thanks let there be mingled the nation's prayers that our gallant sons may be shielded from harm, alike on the battlefield and in the clash of fleets, and be spared the scourge of suffering and disease while they are striving to uphold their country's honor. And, withal, let the nation's heart be stilled with holy awe at the thought of the noble men who have perished as heroes die, and be filled with compassionate sympathy for all those who suffer bereavement or endure sickness, wounds, and bonds by reason of the awful struggle; and, above all, let us pray with earnest fervor that He, the dispenser of all good, may speedily remove from us the untold afflictions of war and bring to our dear land the blessings of restored peace, and to all the domain now ravaged by the cruel strife the priceless boon of security and tranquillity.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 6, 1898.

The War Department took steps to preserve the health of the soldiers in the field as far as possible from the ravages of the Cuban climate. With this end in view this order was issued by Major-General Miles:

I. The army is engaged in active service under climatic conditions which it has not before experienced. In order that it may perform its

troops in an engagement, whose duties it will be to put an end to the agonies of all horses or mules that in his judgment are suffering to a degree requiring such action on his part.

CHAPTER XXII.

ACQUISITION OF HAWAII.

Before the beginning of hostilities with Spain a large public interest developed in the proposal, and steps taken, to acquire Hawaii, which was made the subject of many fiery disputes in Congress, and no small amount of political debate before the hustings, there being a strong objection to the measure left over from President Cleveland's opposition to the scheme of acquisition. But the matter was so completely obscured by the stirring events of the war that to all appearances the public had quite forgotten that a proposition looking to the annexation of Hawaii was still before the Senate when final action thereon was taken. On July 6 the leading antagonists of the measure made their final stand in the Senate, but it was more of a perfunctory than an earnest opposition, patriotic sentiment having influenced Democrats as it had Republicans and Populists, to support the views of President McKinley, who by his open endorsement naturally became the protagonist of the annexation measure. After the Senate had disposed



NATIVE GRASS HOUSE, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

of several factional amendments to the bill, a direct vote on the passage of the joint resolution was taken, and it passed by a vote of forty-two to twenty-one. The announcement was

government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore,

Resolved, etc., That said cession is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and their dependencies be and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition, provided that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations.

The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution, nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall other-



NATIVE FEAST GIVEN BY PRINCESS KAIULANI, AT HER PALACE IN HONOLULU, IN HONOR OF THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS.

greeted with a round of applause on the floor and in the galleries. As the House joint resolution passed without amendment, it then needed only the signature of the President to become a law and to make the Hawaiian Islands an integral portion of the United States republic.

The collapse of the opposition to annexation, while it had been expected for some time, came with a suddenness that gave everybody a surprise, amounting almost to a shock. The vote was reached without the semblance of an agreement to that effect, and because the opponents were finally satisfied beyond peradventure that the majority intended to remain until the resolutions had been disposed of.

Joint resolutions to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States were as follows:

WHEREAS, The government of the Republic of Hawaii, having in due form signified its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the



HULA GIRLS, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

wise determine. Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$1,000,000. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except under such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they shall deem necessary or proper.

SECTION 2. That the commissioners hereinbefore provided for shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SECTION 3. That the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be immediately available, to be expended at the discretion of the President of the United States of America for the purpose of carrying this joint resolution into effect.

By adoption of this bill Hawaii, island gem of the Pacific, came under the protection of our flag, and the first step in the new policy of territorial expansion was thereby taken, which is now leading the country towards an experiment the

danger, were exchanged for Spanish prisoners of war, and became the idols of the whole army. They were brought into the American lines at Santiago with bands playing and amid the wild and exultant cheers of thousands of



THE LAST SALUTATION TO THE HAWAIIAN FLAG.

American soldiers. The exchange was effected after much parleying between General Shafter and General Toral, then in command of the Spanish forces, owing to the wounding of General Linares. The Spaniards at first were not willing to make an exchange, but they finally agreed to hand over the



THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII, AUGUST 21, 1898.

wisdom of which, while comparatively few doubt, remains to be shown.

The passage of a resolution that effected the transfer to us of a magnificent island possession was an event of great importance, but the country manifested little concern, because more exciting events were transpiring to engage popular attention. It happened that on the same day Hawaii was officially voted a part of the American domain that Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, who sank the collier "Merrimac" in the entrance of Santiago harbor, and his seven comrades in that feat of daring and

eight Americans for a similar number of Spanish prisoners. At 2 o'clock that afternoon, all the preliminaries having been arranged, the prisoners in our hand to be exchanged, started from the American lines. Lieutenant John D. Miley, one of General Shafter's aides, *Enthusiastic Reception to Hobson and His Men.* was intrusted with the concluding negotiations and the transfer of the prisoners. As the party rode from our lines Lieutenant Miley was followed by three Spanish lieutenants, from whom one was to be selected to be exchanged for Hobson. They were blindfolded and were carried in a covered wagon. This was

done in order to prevent them from reporting to the Spaniards, after they reached Santiago, the disposition of our troops. These officers were followed by the soldiers with whom our sailors were to be ransomed. These soldiers were captured in the fight at El Caney on July 1.

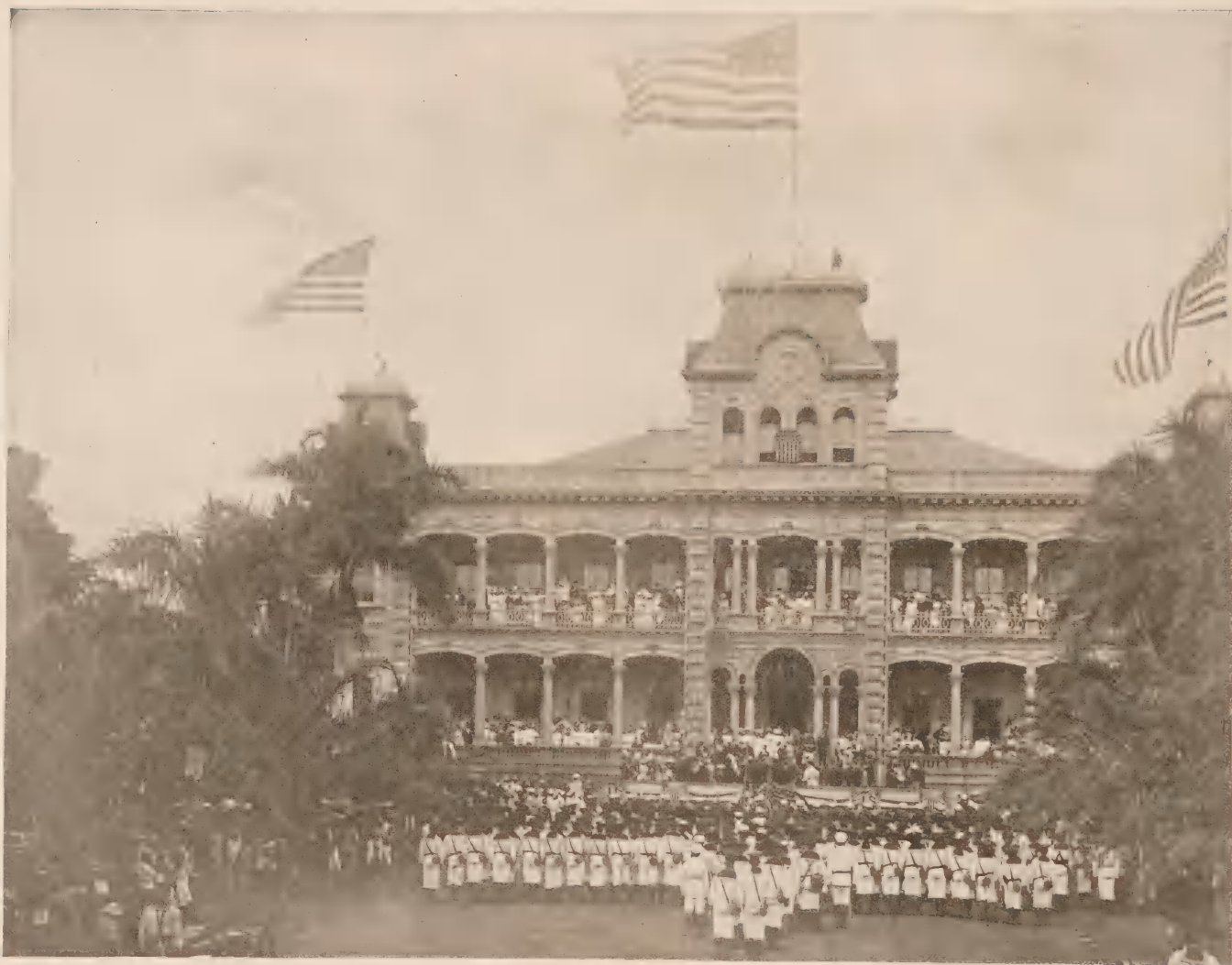
The road led right up the hill, on the crest of which our firing line was lying in the trenches. Passing through our line, the procession moved 400 yards down the hill toward Santiago and turned into a field. Here the bandages were removed from the prisoners' eyes, and then all the party sat down under a big tree to await the arrival of our men, who could already be seen moving out of the city with a white flag floating above them.

When the two parties met beneath the tree the eyes of both armies were upon them. The Spanish officer who had charge of Hobson and the other Americans, and Lieutenant Miley talked for an hour before the final terms of exchange were agreed upon. Lieutenant Miley told the Spanish officer that he could select any one of the three Spanish lieutenants and he would be exchanged for Hobson. Finally Lieutenant

the Spanish prisoners to the place of exchange. The vehicle was constantly surrounded by yelling soldiers, who grabbed and heartily shook the outstretched hands of the sailors. In honor of the sailors the band played "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home."

Hobson at once paid his respects to General Wheeler, after which he started for General Shafter's headquarters, followed by his men. Their march was a triumphal procession. Word of the coming of the party ran along ahead of them, and regiment after regiment lined up to greet and hail Hobson as the hero of the war. En route Hobson met Captain Chadwick of the "New York" and Lieutenant Staunton, assistant chief-of-staff, who had been conferring with General Shafter, and who were then on the way to visit the firing lines. Warm greetings were exchanged by the naval officers.

After a short visit to General Shafter, Hobson rode on to Siboney, off which place the "New York" was lying to take him aboard. Here there was another tremendous ovation. The single street of the little village was blocked with soldiers,



THE FLAG OF THE FREE WAVES OVER HAWAII.

Arias was selected by the Spanish officer, he being chosen for the reason that he was wounded.

When the negotiations were finally completed Hobson received the hearty congratulations of Lieutenant Miley and the others of the American party. As the Spaniards started on their return to the city the Americans turned back and made their way to their own lines. As they came back down the road the soldiers recognized Hobson, who was on horseback in the front of the line, by his uniform, and instantly broke into terrific cheering. The party moved rapidly forward, and when they were well within the American lines the sailors cheered, while the soldiers waved their hats and yelled themselves hoarse. One of the regimental bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner," whereupon all hands cheered again and again.

Hobson looked somewhat pale, due, perhaps, to his confinement in prison, but he smiled and bowed on all sides in response to the enthusiastic welcome which was given to him.

The ovation to the sailors surpassed even that given to Hobson. They rode back in the wagon that had conveyed

Cuban camp followers, and sailors from the transports. As cheer after cheer went up for Hobson and his sailors he kept smiling and bowing, meanwhile insisting that he and his men had only done what every American soldier or sailor would do if the opportunity offered.

Hobson was not disposed to talk of his feat but said that he had been well treated in Santiago after the first few days. By sending for General Linares he always got anything he wanted. From his place of confinement, after being taken from Morro Castle, *Witnessing the Battle From a Prison Window.* he saw the battle that occurred on July 1, and as he looked on that gallant charge of the Rough Riders and the colored troops of the Tenth Cavalry up the San Juan ridge, he said to himself that none but American soldiers could do that.

During their confinement Lieutenant Hobson and his crew had fever, but they were then recovering. The crew said that the Spaniards had been fearfully shot up in the fighting. The hospitals in the city were full of wounded soldiers. From other sources of information, including prisoners and Cuban

refugees, it was learned that there had been a split between the military and civil authorities in Santiago regarding the surrender of the city. The civil authorities realized the enormous damage that would be done by a bombardment, and insisted that the place be surrendered. General Linares, who was looking out for his reputation, insisted on further fighting.

A two days' truce which had been agreed upon July 5th was industriously utilized not only in removing non-combatants from Santiago but in strengthening the positions of the contending forces. The Americans spent the time digging trenches and making bombproofs along the whole line and bringing the artillery into position. The Spaniards were equally active in improving their rifle-pits, and concealing their trenches by constructing a covering of sod. While the army thus prepared for desperate assault and resistance the surgeons and nurses were working with true heroism relieving the sick and wounded.

Fully 25,000 women and children and non-combatant males left Santiago. Fleeing Cuban families told our troops that there were only 9,000 bags of rice of 100 pounds each in Santiago.

With over 600 surgical cases on the tables, the surgeons and nurses worked unceasingly day and night. The wounded were transferred to the hospital ship "Cherokee" as rapidly as possible, but the lack of litters and bearers hampered the work of bringing the men from the front. The Red Cross women nurses, of whom there were five, were unflagging in their



A PACK-TRAIN COMING OVER THE MILITARY ROAD FROM EL CANEY TO SANTIAGO.

man military attache, Count von Götzen, said that never in any military hospital had he seen such courage under the knife.



FILTHY CONDITION OF MARINE STREET, SANTIAGO, SHOWING THE PRESSING NEED OF A SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

self-imposed duty. After working without even a chance to change their clothing for two days, they went on board the "Harvard" and assisted at the operations which were performed upon forty-one wounded Spanish prisoners.

The wounded men showed remarkable bravery. The Ger



REBUILDING THE MILITARY ROAD FROM SANTIAGO TO EL CANEY—EL CANEY IN THE DISTANCE, AT THE FOOT OF THE HILL.

Following is the verbatim reply received by General Shafter to his communication to General Toral, acting commander-in-chief at Santiago, relating to the postponement of the bombardment of the city:

To His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief of the North American Army:

In reply to your communication I inform you that I have ordered my troops not to fire upon yours unless they are attacked by them before the time you give in your communication for the foreign consuls and their families to remove. Yours, respectfully,

JOSE TORAL.

The number of wounded soldiers in the fighting was so entirely out of proportion to the comparatively small number of killed that Major Lagarde, in charge of the hospitals there, was asked if he could throw any light on the reason for it.

Effects of Mauser Bullets.

He said that the humane results of the reduced calibre projectiles had been specially shown among those wounded in the joint of bones, the parts of lungs. The long bones had shown but few explosive effects. The casualty list, with the old leaden bullets, like the 45-calibre might have shown fever wounds, but the proportion of severe wounds might predominate so greatly that suffering would be more general.

General amputation and resection were rarely necessary with the modern bullet. The Mauser bullets used by the

Spaniards showed few of the injuries suffered from the old leaden bullets of large calibre. The absence of cases of gunshot wounds in the intestines, among the wounded, was noticeable. The inference was that there were a number of such wounds among the dead in the field. This was what must be expected to be found from the hydraulic effects of the small-calibre projectiles. On all organs with



THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO PREPARING FOR A REVIEW BY COLONEL WOOD.

fluid contents the effect is terrible—the maximum, in fact, of explosive result.

The other wounds were trivial, and were seldom serious enough to compel the wounded men to keep their beds, unless the bullets were lodged. Even then the wounded merely showed slight localized pneumonia.

fering and the list of the dead would have been far greater if the Spaniards had used 45-calibre bullets.

Upon the expiration of the two days' truce agreed upon, General Toral asked for an extension until 4 o'clock of July 9, as he desired to communicate with Madrid respecting his future course. As such request could not be interpreted in any other light than that a surrender was contemplated, the truce was granted. Following this request was another from General Toral, asking that cable operators be sent to operate the line between Santiago and Kingston. He promised on his word of honor as a soldier that the operators would not be asked to transmit any matter except that bearing on the surrender, and that he would return them safe to El Caney when a final reply was received from Madrid. This request for operators was made necessary by the fact that the men who had been operating the Santiago cable were British subjects, and they had all left the city under the protection of the British Consul when the Americans gave notice that the city would be bombarded unless it surrendered. The commissioner said that General Toral wanted to consult with the authorities in Madrid, for the reason that he had been unable to communicate with Captain-General Blanco in Havana.

The commissioner bearing the request from General Toral was escorted back through another part of the camp, which was filled with bristling guns. The British Consul having given his consent to the operators returning to the city, messengers were sent to El Caney to learn if the men would go. They expressed their willingness, and were escorted to the walls of the city, where they were met by a Spanish escort and taken to the office of the cable company, where they began work.

The action of General Toral in seeking authority to surrender the city was no surprise to the Americans. The



THE CUBAN COMMISSION—THE LATE GENERAL GARCIA AND HIS ASSOCIATES, WHO WERE COMMISSIONED TO VISIT PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IN THE INTERESTS OF CUBA'S FREEDOM.

The number of lodged balls was greater than was anticipated. This was probably due to deterioration of the smokeless powder used by the Spaniards, or, perhaps, to the impeded velocity of the projectiles in passing through the grass and brush between the fighting lines. The suf-

stories told by prisoners captured after the two days' fight all indicated that the city was ready to capitulate. Officers of the Spanish warships who were made prisoners said they believed that it was only a question of a few days when the Spaniards would have to give in.

The driving out of the fleet from the harbor was the beginning of the end, but to cap the climax, the entire civil government escaped from the city and fled for protection to the American army at El Caney. Among the refugees were Civil Governor Ros, Mayor Porrassé and the President of the Upper Court of Justice. These officials had, of course, been forbidden to leave the city, but, while protesting their love for Spain, they took the first opportunity to flee. They walked over the mountains, in company with other refugees, and made known their identity at El Caney, where they surrendered. They were treated with much consideration.

When questioned, they told stories of the dreadful effects of the siege and of the Spanish losses, which they placed at larger figures than given in the estimates. They declared that many of the poorer classes in the city were on the verge of starvation. Food was very scarce. Only rice and black bread were obtainable. The food was all held by the army, and was given out in the smallest quantities by military officers. The people were almost ready to surrender before the fight, and after it they were anxious to capitulate. They, the refugees, had favored surrendering, but had been denounced by General Toral, but they continued to argue with him. The Archbishop of Santiago, the highest ecclesiastical authority in the island, was in favor of surrender, and he, too, had argued with General Toral, who, however, maintained his stubborn attitude.

The officials said that the Spanish soldiers were all scared by the Americans, who fought, always going forward, no matter how hot the fire was against them. The Spaniards wanted no more fighting of that kind. Their courage was gone, and they probably would not stand another battle.

The official refugees said that the circumstances were such that General Toral could not possibly hold out long. Their information prepared our officers for the coming of General Toral's commissioner.

When questioned as to the probability of Spain not consenting to the surrender of the city, they said that public opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of surrendering. This was also the feeling in the army, and no matter what Spain said, the pressure was too great on General Toral for him to hold out. That opinion of the officials was supported by the foreign representatives.

After the commissioner had returned to Santiago, the Americans succeeded in placing more of their siege guns

were 3,000 refugees. They had little clothing and no food. The Red Cross Society was working among them. Miss Clara Barton visited them July 8, 1898.

Five thousand other refugees were heading for Siboney, their route being thirteen miles along through the brush and cactus, through which they wearily plodded barefooted. They heard that there was food at Siboney, but in this they were mistaken, as there was hardly enough there for the soldiers.



CARRYING THE WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL.

Large numbers of them were women and children. The sick were carried on litters. The conditions of the road, so called, were awful. Many of the refugees succumbed to the heat and the hardship of their journey, and were lying half dead by the roadside.

The refugees expressed themselves as satisfied with the turn affairs had taken. They were already preparing for a government after the surrender of the city. An ovation was given by them to General Demetrio Castillo, the insurgent leader, at Cubitas. A vote was taken, and he was selected for governor of Santiago. A committee informed General Garcia of the result of the vote, who reported it to General Shafter. The latter notified Washington of the matter.

The position of our army remained practically as described, with the exception that General Duffield had the left of the line in a much stronger position than that formerly occupied by him. This made impossible a flank movement on the part of the enemy, and completed the absolute shutting in as well as the shutting out of any reinforcements. In spite of all stories to the contrary, General

*The Enemy
Could Not
Flank Us*

Pando was not in the city. He was at Manzanillo with his entire force. The only reinforcements that had arrived after the American army landed were in before the city was surrounded. The only chance the Spaniards had to get in or out was along the coast, and the fleet was watching as closely as the army to prevent soldiers entering or leaving the city.

The health of the soldiers was good, generally speaking, but there was considerable malarial fever among them, resulting from the rains and from sleeping on the ground. The Spanish wounded were brought in and cared for beside our own sick and wounded men. The news of the treatment accorded to the Spanish wounded and prisoners reached the Spanish lines through the prisoners who were exchanged for Lieutenant Hobson and his men, and an hour afterwards deserters began coming into our lines, and this was kept up for days. The deserters said that the people had given up hope of hearing from Admiral Camara and his fleet, and believed that if he came there he would suffer the same fate that befell Admiral Cervera. They looked on the American fleet as invincible.

The second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress adjourned July 8, 1898. In many respects it was the most momentous session of the national legislature in the history of the country.

It had faced the great issues brought about by the blowing up of the "Maine," it had patriotically met the stern necessity of war with a foreign power, the first in the history of the country for over fifty years; it provided for the annexation of Hawaii, and sought, though in vain, to force upon the country the recognition of the Cuban Republic. With all, it was a good Congress, patriotic in its endeavor and according a loyal

*Adjournment
of Congress.*



PRINCIPAL STREET OF SANTIAGO—SCENE DURING THE SIEGE.

and mortars in position for business, should Spain have answered General Toral's application unfavorably. The exodus of refugees from the city, therefore, continued. All the pacificos who could get away were rushing out and coming into our lines for protection. The country for miles around was dotted with the camps of people who had escaped from Santiago. In El Caney alone there

*More Facts
about the
Exodus.*

support to the President, irrespective of party. Its closing scenes, particularly in the House, were more or less turbulent, but in the end peace prevailed, and the members joined in singing the "Red, White and Blue," "Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie" and "America." In the Senate, of course, the proceedings were more decorous.

The total amount appropriated by the Fifty-fifth Congress was \$892,527,991.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES.

The request made by Toral, which, though presaging a surrender, did not alter the activity or change the precautions of the American forces, which with wise judgment prepared themselves for any eventuality by pursuing their purpose to take the city by storm if orders from Madrid should require Toral to continue his resistance.



DIVISION-GENERAL JOSE TORAL.

The most important work in progress was the building of roads over which to get the siege guns to the front, and there could be no aggressive movement on the part of the Americans until this work was completed. Two regiments, the Seventy-first New York and the Thirty-fourth Michigan, were engaged in this work, and sixteen three and two-tenths inch guns were in position July 9, 1898, on the ridge of El Pozo, toward the left of our line. The dynamite gun, which was handled by the Rough Riders, was at the centre of the line, and eight mortars were placed on the ridge, along the centre of our position.

The troops were lined up July 8, 1898. On the extreme left was General Kent's brigade. Bates' brigade in the centre and General Wheeler's cavalry division, including Young's brigade, under command of Colonel Wood, of the Rough Riders, on the right, with Lawton's division, composed of Ludlow's, Chaffee's and Myers' brigades. Colonel Wood's brigade included the First and Tenth Infantry and Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

The American soldiers were on half rations, owing to the difficulty of getting supplies through over the rough roads. Dysentery and swamp fever were prevalent at the front, although the health conditions were better than at Siboney, where Major Lagarde feared the effects of the influx of several thousand refugees, many of whom were seriously ill.

Following is the text of General Shafter's communication to the Spanish commander of Santiago, calling for the surrender of the city:

Shafter's Letter to Toral.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR SAN JUAN RIVER, CUBA, July 6, 1898.

To the general-in-chief commanding the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba:

Sir: 1. In view of the events of the third instant, I have the honor to lay before your Excellency certain propositions, to which, I trust, you will give the consideration which, in my opinion, they deserve.

2. I inclose a bulletin of the engagement on Sunday morning, which resulted in the complete destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, the loss of 600 officers and men and the capture of the remainder. The Admiral and General Paredes and other officers escaped alive and are now prisoners on the "Harvard" and "St. Louis." The latter ship, in which are the Admiral, General Paredes and the surviving Captains of all the vessels, except the Captain of the "Almirante Oquendo," who was slain, has sailed for the United States. If desired, this may be confirmed by your Excellency sending an officer under a flag of truce to Admiral Sampson, and he can arrange to visit the "Harvard," which will not sail until to-morrow.

3. Our fleet is now perfectly free to act. I have the honor to state that unless a surrender is arranged by noon of the ninth instant, the bombardment of the city will be begun and continued by the heavy guns of our ships. The city is within easy range of these guns, the 8-inch

being capable of firing 9,500 yards and the 13-inch much further. The ships can so lie that with a range of 8,000 yards they can reach the centre of the city.

4. I make this suggestion in a purely humanitarian spirit. I do not wish to cause the slaughter of more men of either your Excellency's forces or my own, the final result, under circumstances so disadvantageous to your Excellency, being a foregone conclusion.

5. As your Excellency may wish to make reference of so momentous a question to your home government, it is for this purpose that I have placed the time for the resumption of hostilities sufficiently far in the future to allow of a reply being received.

6. I beg an early answer.

I have the honor to be
GENERAL SHAFTER.

That the precautions taken by the American army before Santiago were wise was demonstrated at the conclusion of the truce, at 4 p. m. of July 10, when Toral received reply from Madrid ordering him to hold his position at all hazards. Nothing now remained but to resume the fight, which was done with increased vigor. In the meantime, Toral had been reinforced by the arrival of General Pando's corps of 6000 men, making his total force now about 23,000. General Shafter thoroughly understood the superior strength of the well entrenched enemy, but disregarding this fact, he resolved to make a combined assault upon the city, in conjunction with the fleet, which, however, on account of distance, was able to render small assistance. Before ordering the attack, however, General Shafter, at 4 p. m. of July 10, sent an ultimatum to General Toral that unless Santiago was surrendered unconditionally he would order a bombardment of land and sea.

General Shafter was in better condition to take Santiago than he had been at any time since the operations against the city began. He was reinforced July 10 by two volunteer regiments, the First District of Columbia, which left Tampa on July 3 on the transport "Catania," and the Eighth Ohio, which sailed from New York on the auxiliary cruiser "St. Paul" on Wednesday, July 6, 1898. Telegrams from Major Humphreys, the chief quartermaster with General Shafter's corps, informed the War Department of their arrival. General Shafter had then a force of about 27,000 men, though 5,000 of these were invalidated by sickness or wounds, and was further strengthened by having six additional field batteries and seven siege mortars in position, all brought by Brigadier General Wallace F. Randolph, who left Tampa July 1, 1898, for Santiago.



SPANISH TROOPS EVACUATING SANTIAGO.

The transports brought six batteries of artillery of four guns each. Among the troops were the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, 600 recruits for the regular army regiments in the field, one hundred artillery recruits, and a number of men for the Signal Corps.

The work of getting the artillery to the front was pushed as rapidly as the circumstances would allow, and proceeded with greater rapidity than at any time since the landing of the American forces.

Two batteries of siege guns were landed at Baiquiri. These, with the artillery brought by General Randolph, greatly augmented the strength of that arm of the service.

At the conclusion of the truce and receipt of Toral's reply refusing to unconditionally *Sunday's Artillery* surrender Santiago, guns were brought into *Duel Resumed.* position and a weak fire opened upon San Juan and the ships threw several shells, but the firing ceased at six o'clock without having had any appreciable effect.

The bombardment by the fleet was resumed early on July



RED CROSS NURSES BUSY IN THE HOSPITAL AT SIBONEY.

11, 1898. At the same time a general attack by the land forces were carried on. Our artillery did very effective work, and the men fought with the greatest enthusiasm. Our gunners had the ranges of the principal Spanish positions and poured into them a most destructive fire. The enemy responded but their fire was by no means so rapid as ours. The fighting continued to be an artillery duel, in which the advantage was greatly on the side of the Americans.

As our soldiers were preparing for an assault the sky filled with clouds and the mountain tops were lost to view. Vivid flashes of lightning and the deep roll of thunder reverberating from the gray and green valleys gave notice of an impending storm. The dust blew up in clouds and rain began to fall. After fifteen minutes there came a lull in the storm and the engagement was renewed. Thereupon followed one

of the most one-sided artillery duels ever seen. Our field guns, mortars and Gatlings hammered the enemy's position, but evoked a spiritless, occasional reply from the Spanish guns. Volleys of musketry were fired from our trenches, and the Spaniards intrenched on the other side returned them vigorously.

Heavy reports from seaward showed that the fleet was engaged in shelling the city. At the sound of the enemy's shot our men cheered. The first shot from our side was from the dynamite gun of the Rough Riders. It was followed by Captains Capron's, Grimes', Best's and Parkhurst's light batteries on the American left. Our mortar battery, posted behind the extreme right, also opened and maintained a steady fire. The Spanish return was weak and their aim was bad. Their firing was directed mainly against our

mortars. Occasionally a battery placed on the Spanish left and on a hill back of the town fired a gun, and the Spaniards volleyed from the trenches more than the Americans. In fact, the attack on our side was chiefly with artillery. Our lines were elaborately protected by over 22,000 sand bags, while the Spaniards were protected by bamboo poles filled in with earth. The enemy had made holes through the poles and through them they thrust their rifles and fired on our trenches. The fire of the Americans' Gatling guns was particularly heavy, and did great damage in the enemy's trenches.

A cheer from the Rough Riders told how a shot from the dynamite gun had struck in the enemy's trenches, blowing a field piece into the air. It was some time after the signal "Cease firing" was given that the batteries obeyed it. During the battle, General Wheeler stood in front of his tent, carefully watching the surface of a little pond in the valley below in order that he might judge by the splashes of the shot striking there whether the enemy was getting the range of the American position.

On Saturday night, July 10, 1898, a council of war was held by General Shafter at which he submitted to his officers General Toral's message setting forth the terms on which he would surrender the city. General Shafter announced that

The vessels were about eight hundred yards off shore. The "Brooklyn" opened the firing with her port battery. She fired seven shots, when the "Texas" opened, and was soon followed by the "Indiana." There was an interval of two minutes between the shots, which had been agreed upon, to give the ships opportunity to receive word from army headquarters if the shells were wrongly placed. The ships could see nothing of their target, a high ridge of hills cutting off all view inland. They fired over the ridge at a range of 10,000 yards, north by west.

It was exactly 4.46 o'clock when the first gun from the "Brooklyn" spoke. She used her 5-inch port battery. As soon as she fired there was run up on Morro Castle what the navy calls the castle's danger signal, showing white above red. This signal had been hoisted whenever there had been any shooting by the ships at the shore batteries.

There was no answer to the fire of the Americans, either from the Morro or the outlying batteries, though the ships were within easy range of the eastern battery. When the "Brooklyn" had fired eleven and the "Texas" five shots, the "Indiana" began. The "Brooklyn" continued to use her 5-inch port battery, firing in all fifteen shells. The "Texas" sent three 6-inch shells from her forward gun on



THE NAVAL VICTORY AT MANZANILLO.

he had submitted the matter to Washington and was expecting an answer. The only promise General Toral would make was that he would leave the city, carrying, with him all the arms, artillery and other things that belonged to the unity of the Spanish army, but would not inflict any damage to the city.

The navy did its first work since the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, when, acting in conjunction with the army, three warships shelled the city for an hour. This was the first bombardment of a city since the British fleet began the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, just sixteen years before, lacking a day.

The "Brooklyn," "Indiana" and "Texas" ranged themselves about half a mile apart east of Aguadores. The "Indiana" held the most westerly position, being about half a mile east of the place. Telephone connection had been established from General Shafter's headquarters at the front to the Aguadores railroad bridge, which was captured by the army and navy nine days before when the "Suwanee" shot down the Spanish flag from the fort there. The communications from the front were wigwagged by a member of the signal corps to another signalman stationed on the beach, who, in turn, wigwagged them to the flagship.

the main deck and seven 12-inch shells from her port turret. The "Indiana" fired eight 8-inch shells from her port side. These and the "Texas's" 12-inch shells could be heard from the sea singing for some seconds after they had left the guns, and the explosions sent a terrific roar around Santiago Bay, resembling the fiercest thunder. The screech of the exploding shells could be heard half a mile off shore, over six miles from the places where the explosions occurred.

The fight for Santiago after July 10 was fitful, due to several causes, but chiefly because our army was weakened by sickness, and the oppressive climate, which seriously affected the spirits of our troops. The hospitals were filled, and our soldiers in the trenches, unprotected from drenching rains, became saturated with malaria, and so enfeebled that it was hard to arouse them to vigorous action. The belief was general also that the Spanish forces could hold out a short while longer, as provisions in Santiago were so scarce that the troops subsisted almost entirely upon rice, and even this poor fare was near exhaustion. Under such conditions it was not regarded as being wise to force a conclusion by jeopardizing thousands of lives which might be spared by cautious action. General Miles was with Generals Shafter and Wheeler during the last days of the siege, and gave such counsel as aided our army greatly in adopting expedient



HOISTING THE AMERICAN FLAG OVER THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING AT SANTIAGO.

measures, and in concerting means for feeding and disposing of our troops.

Finally, on July 14, the event took place which had been confidently predicted. Exhausted and starved into submission, General Toral sent a messenger to General Shafter, under a flag of truce, to propose terms of surrender. A conference was directly arranged and took place under a cottonwood tree one mile in advance of our lines.

The American representatives were Generals Miles and Shafter, Colonel Maus and Captain McKittrick. The Spanish representatives were General Toral, Colonel Velasquez, Mr. Mason, the British Vice-Consul at Santiago, and Senor Mendoza, who acted as interpreter. General Miles wore a plain blue uniform that was in striking contrast to the linen uniforms of the other American officers. General Toral and Colonel Velasquez glittered in gold lace.

At the beginning of the conference General Toral admitted

at once that the Spanish situation was hopeless. He, however, attempted to impose conditions, but General Miles peremptorily told him that his surrender must be unconditional. After some discussion, however, General Miles, as a concession to Spanish pride, agreed that the Spanish officers should be allowed to retain their side arms. The arrangement to transport the enemy's forces to Spain was proposed by General Miles and was due to the government's desire to avoid the responsibility and expense of caring for them. Shipping them back to Spain was far cheaper to the government than to maintain them there or in the United States. The concession regarding side arms was the only one that General Miles would make, despite the fact that he was very anxious that the siege should end because of the sickness among our troops.

After discussing the question in all its bearings for an hour, General Toral agreed to the surrender, making it a condition however that the American army should not enter Santiago until the Spanish troops had evacuated the

city. After the surrender had been finally agreed upon General Miles returned to our lines and General Toral to Santiago. A joint commission was appointed to consider minor details. The commissioners named by General Shafter were Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Captain Miley of General Miles' staff. General Toral named as his commissioners Mr. Robert Mason, the British Vice-Consul at Santiago, Colonel Fontaine, his chief of staff, and General Escarajao.

The Eighth Ohio, on the right of our fighting line, was the first regiment to hear the news. The men jumped out of the trenches and cheered wildly. The news spread like wildfire along the lines, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested.

*Hailing the
News with Great
Jubilation.*

The fact of the surrender was telephoned to Siboney and Baiquiri, where it was at first believed to be too good to be true. The word was passed down the Siboney road, and weary soldiers forgot their exhaustion and sick men their ailments in their joy over the American victory.

As the *Sun's* dispatch boat was going into Baiquiri from Guantanamo, she was greeted by a terrific whistling from the auxiliary cruiser "Manning." The whistling was immediately taken up by the other ships in the harbor, consisting of about a dozen transports, while from the camps on the surrounding hills came a wild cheering. "Have you heard the news?" was the "Manning's" hail to the dispatch boat,

Cross ship with supplies for the Spaniards. Then a ship will go in with supplies for the Cubans. The Spanish troops are in desperate straits. They lack food and clothing, and many of them are sick. I shall devote my attention to caring for our sick and getting those of our troops not under quarantine to a place of safety."

The most important feature of the immediate surrender was that an opportunity was allowed to get our men out of the pestilential trenches and to care for our sick. The suffering and wretchedness at the front was very great, and was increasing at a most alarming rate, despite every effort on the part of officers, surgeons and the hospital corps. Rain fell every day, and the soldiers in the trenches were often in water up to their thighs.

When the news was communicated to Madrid, Prime Minister Sagasta said that neither the government nor Captain-General Blanco had anything to do with the surrender of Santiago. General Toral was entirely responsible for the capitulation of the city. *Madrid Repudiated Surrender.* The government, he added, was not aware of the terms on which the surrender was made. General Correa, Minister of War, when questioned professed that the capitulation had not occurred. He said he had received a message from General Toral consulting him as to the bases of a possible surrender, but that he had replied a solution would be found in the military code. General Correa hinted that General Toral would be court-martialed



BURYING THE DEAD AFTER THE FIGHT AT SAN JUAN HILL.

and, without waiting for an answer, continued: "Santiago has fallen."

The dispatch boat had heard the news some time before, but she joined in the general jubilation. Just before she had entered the harbor a message had been received at Baiquiri by telephone from the front announcing the surrender of the city. The message was wigwagged from a hill to the "Manning," and watchful eyes on the other ships had spelled it out.

The little town of Baiquiri was excited for hours.

Proceeding to Siboney the dispatch boat met a number of transports and warships, to which she megaphoned the news of the surrender. The intelligence was greeted with cheers and the blowing of whistles. In fact the whistling was almost continuous from Guantanamo to the west of Morro Castle. In Siboney harbor even the sick on the steamer "Relief" cheered feebly.

General Miles and his staff rode down the mountain trail to the beach at Siboney at 4 p. m. He dismounted at his headquarters, a tent on the sand, and sinking down on a camp chair, remarked: "Gentlemen, I am very tired. The road to Siboney from the front is almost impassable because of the rain and the great travel over it."

After a short talk with Colonel Greenleaf, who is in charge of the hospital arrangements, General Miles said:

"Yes, Santiago has fallen," and added that there were no conditions of surrender. "The city was given up unconditionally. We will send their troops to Spain and their officers may walk out with their side arms if they want to. The surrender includes all the Spanish troops from Aserradero to Guantanamo. The first ship to go into the harbor will be a Red

if he had surrendered. He had certainly not been empowered to surrender any troops but his own command.

Major-General Shafter's seeming inability to express himself clearly in his dispatches to the War Department resulted in a peculiar condition of things. Half the principal members of the Administration were willing to wager that the surrender of Santiago would not be consummated in the present negotiations, and the other half were alternating between hope that their colleagues were wrong and a feeling that something was going wrong down in Cuba. The President and the Secretary of War had been expected to hear that Santiago had been formally turned over to General Shafter, and they were led to believe that the details for the surrender would be quickly arranged by the commissioners. General Shafter had been instructed to keep the War Department informed of the progress of affairs and to telegraph an account of the understanding with General Toral the Spanish commander, for the enemy's capitulation.

This is the message which was so confusing:

"The War Office at Madrid received from Captain-General Blanco on the thirteenth, a notification that he had instructed General Toral, the commander at Santiago, to resist the Americans as long as possible, but fully empowering him to end the struggle at his discretion."

The War Office admitted that the reserves of ammunition at Santiago were reduced by the explosion in the cathedral, caused by an American shell, and that provisions were short, but declared that the troops were in good spirits.

*Recapitulation
of Events Pre-
ceding the Sur-
render.*

General Nelson A. Miles came ashore July 12, 1898, from the auxiliary cruiser "Yale," which brought him from the United States. He was accompanied by Colonel Maus and the members of his staff. He went to the front and had a conference with General Shafter at the latter's headquarters in the field. Maps of the American and Spanish positions were consulted and a plan for ending the campaign quickly was considered. The generals believed that in order to prevent the troops from becoming sick through the climatic conditions it was necessary that Santiago should be taken as soon as possible.

As already noted, General Shafter repeated his demand upon General Toral, the Spanish commander, to surrender, unconditionally, basing his demand upon the fact that the defeat of the Spanish army, with great loss of life, was only a question of a few days.

General Toral replied that he would surrender on condition that his troops be allowed to retain their arms and retire

General Toral informed General Shafter that he would have to obtain the sanction of Captain-General Blanco to surrender the city. Owing to this fact a day or two must elapse before the negotiations *A Hitch in the Negotiations.* were consummated if the Spaniards yielded, and a state of truce should exist until that time. This was agreeable to the American troops, among whom, on account of the heavy rains, sickness was on the increase.

General Shafter believed that the acceptance of any reasonable terms for the surrender of the city was preferable to a long-drawn-out siege in which there must be a great sacrifice of life from fighting and sickness.

His views in favor of a compromise with General Toral were these: "A surrender would give the Americans the harbor of Santiago for the use of the fleet and the city as a base of operations, the property of the foreign residents would be saved, the return of the 18,000 refugees who are now on



SPANISH GUERRILLAS CROWDING UP TO THE ARSENAL AT SANTIAGO TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS.

from the city; in fact, the conditions laid down by him were practically the same as those made in his offer on Saturday, July 9, 1898, to evacuate the city.

Pending the arrival of General Miles at headquarters nothing was done by the Americans at the front, nor did the Spaniards fire a shot. At 2 o'clock, July, 13, a second message was received from General Toral, in which he modified his answer of the morning. He intimated that he would not adhere to the condition that the Spanish army must march out of the city with its arms and unmolested by the Americans. He suggested that if any terms which would spare the Spanish troops humiliation and save their pride could be proposed by General Shafter, Santiago would capitulate.

This communication was interpreted as meaning that the Spaniards were weakening and were ready to accept half-way conditions. The fact was they had very few guns, while the American artillery had been greatly augmented. Reports of the strength of the Americans had undoubtedly been conveyed to General Toral by spies who had come into our lines as refugees, and who, after picking up all the information they could, returned to the city. It was known that the enemy were short of ammunition and food, and that the troops had to be kept in the trenches by threats. Altogether the situation of the defenders of the city was desperate, and they had nothing to hope for from further fighting.

the hands of the army for maintenance could be arranged, and the loss of life among the American troops, both by bullets and disease, would be stopped.

The story of the conferences at Santiago is told in these official dispatches made public by the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR SANTIAGO,
PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 13.

Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with General Toral and have extended truce until noon to-morrow; told him that his surrender only will be considered and that he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight. I think it made a strong impression on him and hope for his surrender. If he refuses, I will open on him at 12 noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells.

W. R. SHAFTER.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 13.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

At a meeting between the lines at which Generals Shafter and Wheeler and Spanish General Toral were present, the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority of his Government, but has received authority to withdraw and surrender harbor ports, munitions of war, and eastern portion of Cuba. He urgently requests until to-morrow noon to receive an answer from his Government regarding offer of our Government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

This reply was sent:

Permission to withdraw is refused by War Department.

R. A. A.

PLAYA, July 14.

TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of eastern Cuba from Aserradero on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2.30 to definitely arrange the terms.

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

At 4 p. m. this dispatch was received from General Miles:

PLAYA, July 14.

TO SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Before Santiago, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army, troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops would be returned to Spain.

General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, as General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered.

negotiations for the surrender of the city having been conducted through aides of the commanders.

General Toral pointed out that, no matter what his personal wishes were, he was unable to give up the city on the conditions demanded by the Americans unless he was instructed to do so by his superiors, and he requested that the truce be extended to enable him to further communicate with Captain-General Blanco and the government at Madrid. This request was granted, and the truce was extended until noon July 14, (Thursday).

During the truce both sides were hard at work strengthening their positions. The Spaniards dug new trenches opposite the left of the American line in such a way that, in the opinion of experts, our left and centre would be enfiladed by the enemy's fire. This was the only dangerous improvement that was made by the Spaniards.

General Shafter had been inching up on the Spanish trenches continually, and the lines were so close together that the Americans and Spaniards could and did talk to each other. Many of our soldiers could speak Spanish, and often lively conversations took place, generally ending in mutual cursing.

Our trenches were declared to be impregnable. A very few



CLEANING MARINE STREET IN SANTIAGO—NATIVES AT WORK WITH THE BROOM.

A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected from those who are free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore.

Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General of the Army.

Admiral Sampson also sent word to the Navy Department that Santiago had been formally surrendered.

There were no demonstrations at the state, war and navy building or elsewhere in Washington when the news came from General Shafter that Toral had agreed to surrender. The quiet manner in which everybody received the good news was in marked contrast to the wild joy that followed the announcement on the Fourth of July that every vessel of Admiral Cervera's squadron had been destroyed. But everybody was happy, nevertheless, and showed it in smiles and handshakes of congratulation for everybody else.

General Shafter's demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago was repeated *Before the Surrender.* July 12, at an interview held between the American and Spanish commanders, at which General Miles was present. It was the first personal meeting between General Shafter and General Toral, all the previous

men could hold them against a great army. All that would be needed to make a successful defence against great odds are pluck and good shooting, and nobody denied that our men had the one and did the other.

The Americans were much stronger on the right than on the left. The right end of the line, which was held by the Cubans, was extended to El Cobre and Dos Caminos, to the northwest of Santiago. Thus it became impossible for the Spaniards to escape in that direction if they attempted to leave the city. Their only possibility of escape was to the eastward along the coast near Aguadores, and there was not an inch of ground in that direction that could not be reached by the guns of the American fleet.

Another council of war was held, there being present Generals Miles, Shafter, Wheeler and Garcia, and Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, who represented Admiral Sampson. General Shafter explained the various delays that had occurred in the campaign and the notes which had passed between himself and General Toral. The last note was sent on Monday, July 11, after the fleet had bombarded the city for an hour and the town was on fire in four places. The note asked for unconditional surrender but no reply was made to it until July 13, when General Toral wrote a terse answer, saying:

"Sir: I have communicated your request to my superior government."

General Garcia counseled a heavy and continuous bombardment if the next answer from General Toral be a request for further delay or a refusal to surrender.

*Request for
Further Delay
Refused.*

He declared that the Spaniards could not hold out long, and that the thing to do was to go in and smash them and not let up until they put up a white flag and begged for mercy. He added that if General Toral's terms of surrender—letting the army leave with its arms—were complied with, the Spanish forces would immediately join General Luque



MAJOR BOURBER, CHIEF OF THE NEW SANITARY CORPS IN SANTIAGO.

at Holguin, where there were 10,000 men and 2,000,000 rations, or could fall back on Puerto Principe, where the Cubans had many head of cattle. It was declared at the council that Captain-General Blanco was personally opposed to the surrender of the city on any terms, and wanted the forces there to hold out to the bitter end.

The possibility of the fleet

forcing the entrance of the harbor and going up to the inner bay and bombarding the city was brought up at the council. Many army men had insisted that it was Admiral Sampson's duty to go right up to the city with his battleships, and accusations had been made that the navy was not willing to co-operate and do its share in the capture of the city. These charges had made the navy very sore. Admiral Sampson told the military authorities that it would be madness for him to try to pass the harbor entrance so long as the forts commanding it had not been reduced, and that he relied on the army to reduce the city with the aid he could give it by long range bombardment.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson explained to the council the reasons that made it impossible for the fleet to get into the harbor. The approach from the sea is several miles long and was undoubtedly mined for the entire distance.

It was agreed at the council that the city could be taken by the army in three hours, with the loss of 1,000 men, and by the navy with the loss of one ship. It was also agreed that such losses were not necessary.

After the council another note was taken to General Toral by direction of the authorities at Washington, declaring that unless there was an unconditional surrender by noon, July 14, the city would positively be destroyed by a continuous bombardment.

The American troops chafed at the delay. They said they could finish the job in an hour, and have a chance to get out of that terrible climate. They added that if the slow process of reducing the city by starvation was followed they would lose more men by sickness than in storming the place. The men who talked this way declared that they were willing to be in the front ranks if the city was stormed.

The heavy rains that fell on July 11 and 12 resulted in considerable sickness, and this was helped along by the awful heat that prevailed.

The men were all opposed to accepting the terms proposed by General Toral. They were eager to fight and to compel the capitulation of the Spaniards at the bayonet's point.

The officers said that there were increasing reasons why an arrangement should be made by which the army should obtain possession of Santiago. The landing of supplies at Siboney had always been attended with much difficulty, owing to its exposed position and the lack of wharves. That was the reason why the men in the trenches had been compelled to get along on half rations. If a storm should come from the south, Siboney, as a landing place, would be utterly impracticable, and the army would have found itself on the verge of starvation.

With Santiago as a base the fleet and transports would have

docks and other indispensable facilities. This agreement was based, of course, on a continuation of the military movement around Santiago.

The houses at Siboney were all occupied before it was decided to burn them. The officials gave the occupants fifteen minutes to get out. They would not permit the tenants, many of whom were newspaper correspondents, to take anything with them. They burned everything. The post-office and telephone were also destroyed.

The quartermaster-general's department of the army had on hand the most gigantic problem in the transportation of troops and supplies that ever confronted the War Department. According to the best estimates the number of Spanish soldiers in Santiago, which the United States had to transport to Spain under the terms of surrender arranged by General Shafter and General Toral was not far from 20,000. This required from forty to fifty transports of the kind likely to be available for the use of the government.

*What to do with
20,000
Prisoners.*

Official despatches from Major-General Shafter, July 16, 1898, conveyed to the government the information that the details of the surrender of Santiago to the American forces had been arranged in accordance with the demands of this government.

Barring the actual submission of Spanish arms and munitions of war, the Spanish forces complied with the demands of the United States.

"In my opinion," said General Shafter in that part of one of his dispatches not given to the press, "this closes the campaign in Santiago."

The first official communication that told of the conclusion of the negotiations for turning over Santiago city and part of Santiago province, with about 25,000 Spanish troops, to the authority of the United States, is as follows:

PLAYA, July 16.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL at Washington:
Spanish surrendered. Particulars later.

SHAFTER.

Later this message was received from General Shafter:

CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 16.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY:

The surrender has been definitely settled and the arms will be turned over to-morrow morning and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock and the American flag hoisted.

SHAFTER, Major-General.



CLEANING SANTIAGO'S STREETS, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

This dispatch was received from General Shafter, which is printed verbatim as translated:

CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 16.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY, Washington:

The following letter has just been received:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 15.

"To His Excellency, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces:

"Excellent Sir:—I am now authorized by my government to capitulate. I have the honor to advise you, requesting you designate hour and place where my representatives should appear to confer with those of your Excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date. In due time I wish to manifest to your Excellency my desire to know the resolutions of the United States Government respecting the return of arms, so as to note on the capitulation; also

the great courtesy and gentlemanly deportment of your Great Grace's representative and return for their generous and noble impulse for the Spanish soldiers will allow them to return to the Peninsula with the arms that the American army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutifully defended.

"JOSE TORAL,
Commander-in-Chief, Fourth Army Corps."

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

In his communication to the War Department General Shafter told of the hitch that had occurred over the insistence of the Spanish Commissioners that General Toral's troops be allowed to retain their arms. This concession was refused by the President and the Secretary of War. Their prompt decision to adhere to the original demand that the surrender should be unconditional, excepting only the promise that the captives should be returned to Spain at the expense of the United States had the desired effect and General Toral's agents yielded.

But, as usual, the day did not pass without another exhibition of the seesawing between elation and disappointment that marked the whole Santiago campaign. *Some Concessions* After everything appeared to have been settled safely to this government a dispatch came from General Shafter, saying in effect that while the enemy agreed to lay down his arms, it was with the understanding that this government should decide

as a display of generosity. When the War Department, therefore, was informed that the American Commissioners—General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Miley—had recommended that General Toral's soldiers be permitted to carry their arms to Spain, after the emphatic message from the government declining to allow the commissioners to make any such arrangement, Secretary Alger was naturally displeased.

The message was laid before the President, and it did not take very long for him to make up his mind, Secretary Alger concurring in the decision reached.

For a short time there was some confusion at the War Department over the meaning of certain passages in the note from General Toral to General Shafter, which the latter transmitted to Washington. General Shafter sent a literal translation, a veritable literary curiosity from the standpoint of the English language. From the note it appeared that a promise had been given General Toral that his men would be permitted to retain their arms, or at least that the Spanish commander was still insisting on their retention after General Shafter had been instructed to show no such consideration. It was subsequently ascertained that this note had been sent by General Toral to General Shafter, and that the request contained had been declined by the American commander by direction of the Secretary of War.

At four o'clock, July 16, 1898, the agreement to surrender Santiago was signed. It was approved by General Miles, General Blanco and General Toral, and the formal *Place Where the approval of the Madrid Government, which authorized its agents to agree to the capitulation. The agreement included the surrender to the American authorities of the east end of Cuba as far west as a line starting from Aserradero, twenty miles west of Santiago, and running thence north and thence northeast to Sagua de Tanamo on the north coast.*

The first news of the agreement to surrender was received with great joy by the troops. The news came an hour after General Miles and General Shafter had met General Toral. An orderly who was with them waved his hat in the direction of the Ninth Infantry, which was the signal agreed upon. The Ninth was holding a religious service at the time and was singing "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

The men stopped instantly and broke into wild cheers. General Wheeler rode up and said there would be no more fighting. The cheers were renewed. Word was shouted across the ravine to the Thirtieth Regiment. The cheering was taken up and was passed along the line on the left to the Second Infantry. An officer on a mule started at full speed to carry the news to the right, six miles away.

Cheering followed the ride and lasted an hour. A great reception was tendered to Colonel Maus and Mr. Mendoza, the interpreter, when they returned to General Wheeler's tent. Everybody shook hands. Generals Lawton, Sumner and Wood took part in the jubilation, which lasted all night.

In the morning, however, there was a reaction when it was reported that the presumed surrender was a piece of Spanish treachery intended to gain time. This and similar reports spread as rapidly as the announcement of surrender had done. Our commissioners to arrange the terms of the surrender, General Wheeler, General Lawton and Captain Miley, of General Miles' staff, went to the place designated for the conference with many misgivings as to the result of the meeting.

The Spanish Commissioners, General Escariel, Colonel Fontaine and Mr. Mason, the British Vice-Consul at Santiago, were on the ground. The commissioners greeted each other pleasantly and sat down at once to carry out their business.

The terms of the surrender involved the following points: The twenty thousand refugees at El Caney and Siboney to be sent back to the city.

An American infantry patrol to be posted on the roads surrounding the city and in the country between it and the American cavalry.

Our hospital corps to give attention as far as possible to the sick and wounded Spanish soldiers in Santiago.

All the Spanish troops in the province except ten thousand men at Holguin, under command of General Luque, to come into the city and surrender.



CLEANING SANTIAGO'S FILTHY STREETS.

whether they should be returned. The military authorities did not like any such stipulation, and they were annoyed over the statement from General Shafter in the same telegram that the American Commissioners recommended that the Spaniards be permitted to carry their arms with them to Spain. This is the dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR SANTIAGO, July 16.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees, with as little delay as possible, to transport all Spanish troops in district to the kingdom of Spain. The troops, as far as possible, to embark as near a garrison as they now occupy. Officers to retain their side arms and officers and men to retain their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district. All Spanish forces known as volunteers and guerillas, who wish to remain in Cuba, may do so under parole during present war, giving up their arms.

Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon, to await disposition of the United States Government, it being understood United States Commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of arms entirely in the hands of the government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, as said by General Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to about 24,000, according to General Toral.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

From the very beginning of the campaign the President and his advisers had decided that no concessions should be granted the enemy after Santiago was taken. The promise to send the prisoners back to Spain was given merely to get rid of the expense and trouble of taking care of many thousands of men among whom the germs of disease were likely to appear. Secretary Alger had proposed the scheme to the President before the Spaniards had expressed a willingness to make terms of surrender. The administration did not regard its promise in that regard as a concession, but only

The guns and defences of the city to be turned over to the Americans in good condition.

The Americans to have full use of the Juragua Railroad, which belonged to the Spanish Government.

The Spaniards to surrender their arms.

All the Spaniards to be conveyed to Spain on board of American transports with the least possible delay, and be permitted to take portable church property with them.

The clause in regard to church property was especially interesting in view of the fact that when the Americans first threatened to bombard the city the Archbishop of Santiago and the priests and nuns came out to the American lines and demanded safe convoy out of the city. They were told to go back and point out to the Spanish officers the foolishness of further resistance.

The conditions covering the surrender of the arms of the Spanish troops led to a long discussion. The Spanish Commissioners were disposed to make trouble over the point as to whether the troops should retain their arms or give them up at the time of the surrender, with the understanding that they were to be returned by us later.

The Americans declared that that point was of trivial importance. They suspected that the Spaniards only wanted to gain time. The commissioners argued all the morning and until late in the afternoon, when an understanding was arrived at.

The conditions named above were accepted. The Spanish were to leave the city with military honors, surrendering their arms before leaving. The Spaniards also agreed to co-operate with the Americans in destroying the mines and torpedoes at the entrance to the harbor and in the bay.

The agreement was signed and duplicated by all the commissioners on each side, and each side retained a copy. Before the Spanish Commissioners signed it Captain-General

Blanco sent his approval of the agreement, but added that he must again consult the government at Madrid. He therefore wanted the matter postponed until he received an answer from Madrid. The Americans refused this, but agreed that the signatures should be conditional.

The Spanish copy of this agreement was sent to General Blanco and the American copy was taken by Lieutenant Miley. Mounted on a fleet horse, Lieutenant Miley came tearing over the roads to Sibony to hand the copy to General Miles, who was at General Humphrey's tent, on the shore of the bay. General Miles read the agreement and gave it his approval, at the same time congratulating Lieutenant Miley. General Miles then went on board the "Yale" satisfied that Santiago was our city. While he was satisfied that the surrender was genuine, General Shafter took no chances. He directed General Garcia, after the signing of the agreement, to look out for any Spanish reinforcements.

The returning of the Spaniards to Spain was a serious question on account of the scarcity of transports, but the difficulty had to be overcome and their removal began at once. The only soldiers in Santiago province, not included in the surrender, were 10,000 troops at Holguin under command of General Luque, but they had no food trains and were not feared by General Shafter.

General Shafter said that he intended to keep some Spanish officers who belonged to the autonomist government in charge of Santiago after the city was evacuated. The Cuban officers declared that such an arrangement would be a mistake, as the Spanish officers were unfriendly to the United States, and if they remained in even partial authority Cubans would not enter Santiago and live under their rule.

The news of the surrender of Santiago was received with great rejoicing on the ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet.

About the time the agreement was signed a message was wigwagged giving some of the proceedings. The ships were recalled. Every ship in the fleet volunteered to be the first to enter the narrow harbor, and the commanders of all the small vessels pleaded diligently to have the honor of first passing old Morro. Admiral Sampson was compelled to decline all the offers, as he did not think it was necessary for any warship to go nearer the city.

The Red Cross steamship "State of Texas," with Miss Clara Barton on board, was the first vessel to pass into the harbor after the surrender.

Upon receipt of the official announcement that Santiago had surrendered, the following messages were sent:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.

GENERAL SHAFTER, Commanding, Front, Near Santiago, Playa:

The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achieve-

ment at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral.

Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation.

The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Also the following:

MAJOR-GENERAL, Front, Near Santiago, Playa:

I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been done. God bless you all.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

General Shafter replied as follows:

CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 16.

TO THE PRESIDENT, Washington, D. C.:

I thank you and my army thanks you for your congratulatory telegram of to-day. I am proud to say every one in it performed his duty gallantly. Your message will be read to every regiment in the army at noon to-morrow.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

The outbreak of yellow fever among the soldiers of General Shafter's army in Santiago province was brought to the attention of the War Department officially. The department realized that it was face to face with the greatest danger of the campaign in Cuba, and heroic efforts were made to stay



HISTORIC TREE UNDER WHICH THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO TO GENERAL SHAFTER TOOK PLACE—IT HAS BEEN FENCED IN TO PRESERVE IT FROM RELIC HUNTERS.

the progress of the disease. Serious as the situation was, the government was unwilling to cause unnecessary alarm, and the only official information obtainable on the subject at the War Department was contained in this statement, given out by the surgeon-general:

On the 11th inst. a telegram was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Pope, chief surgeon of General Shafter's army, informing the Surgeon-General that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospital which had been established for the care of such cases. Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals, in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses.

Under such grave conditions, which seemed to threaten the very existence of our army before Santiago, it is not surprising that proposal made by Toral to surrender his forces, together with their effective arms, was hailed with great joy, for the glory of our achievement was thus unattended by terrible evils that seriously threatened, and an end was gained that promised a speedy and triumphant conclusion of our war with Spain.

The territory in eastern Cuba surrendered by General Toral embraced about one third of that province, certainly its most



Edward Chandler Clarke
from Station made
at House of Esquivel
July 73

valuable part, if one considers its marvelous fertility as a sugar and coffee district and its inexhaustible deposits of iron ore and manganese iron.

The harbor of Santiago de Cuba is one of the largest in the West Indies. Its extent and beauty are too well known to require any new description. Its importance from a naval and military standpoint is of the highest order. Whoever holds that harbor commands eastern Cuba. The harbor is to eastern Cuba what the harbor of Havana is to western Cuba. It is the key to the district at all times. The Morro and La Socapo forts, if modernized, can make for any fleet the entrance to its harbor an impossibility. As a coaling station, as a refuge in the hurricane season, its perfectly landlocked harbor holds first rank. That old-time city, properly fortified, could bid defiance to many a modern power. Its value and future will depend on who possesses it. If left in the hands of the *laissez-faire* Cubans, it will be, as it was up to-day, the land of *manaña*, or of to-morrow.

Its geographical position makes the harbor an absolute essential to the province for six or seven months of the year, when the soft and imperfect roads of the interior and coast sections are wholly or nearly impassable, owing to the copious tropical downpours.

The city of Santiago during the rains is almost cut off from the interior, save by a short and unimportant section of railway. It communicates by sea with neighboring ports on the island, and ships to the world without, sugar coffee, dye and other woods, iron ore, manganese and fruits



THE "WHITE WINGS" OF SANTIAGO. THE STREET-CLEANERS ARE ORGANIZED UNDER THE NEW YORK SYSTEM OF THE LATE COLONEL WARING.

To that outer world she looks for her daily bread, her food-stuffs, canned goods, and the articles of every-day life and commerce. They come to her by water, and have so come for nearly four centuries. Until railways develop the interior and communicate with other ports, the highway to Santiago will still be by the open sea.

Santiago before the war had an estimated population of 71,000, of whom more than three-fourths were Spanish negroes and their descendants, the whole being the descendants of the African slaves sold in Cuba, the last of whom were freed in 1885. The black element in eastern Cuba is in a vast majority. Some thousands of the whites hitherto have been Spanish officers and sailors, and the rest merchants and planters. While the majority are of Spanish or Cuban descent, many are English, French, Germans and Americans. Many Spanish officers married Cuban wives, and many upon retiring on their pensions settled in Cuba and became landowners and planters.

To pass briefly to its other ports and harbors, proceeding in an easterly direction by water, some thirty miles away, the Bay of Guantanamo is reached. The mere hamlet facing the bay is named Caimanera, the port and terminus of the railway leading to the interior city of Guantanamo. The city is on an inland plateau, situated in the centre of the richest sugar district in the world. The old-time city is quaint and essentially Spanish. It is the supply centre for the many sugar and coffee estates. It in turn receives their crops and ships them by rail to the port already described.

Many of the vast estates belong to foreigners. The Messrs. Brookes of Santiago own several of the largest sugar properties. Mr. McKinley, a Scotchman, owns one; Dr. Wilson, an American, another; Mr. Ramsden, a coffee estate. His father, F. W. Ramsden, a partner of Brookes & Co., was

the British Consul at Santiago. Mr. Robert Mason, of the same firm, was vice-consul for the United States before the war. Many of the estates are owned by Spaniards, Cubans and Frenchmen.

The rich alluvial soil of eastern Cuba has made it the chief sugar-producing centre in Cuba. The black soil has a varying depth of from twelve to sixteen feet.

Sugar cane has been growing there without replanting from ten to twenty years, and two yearly crops of fine cane are raised with a minimum of labor and expense. Coffee does very well. Once producing, it is a small gold mine to its owner. Cattle do well and have proved very profitable. The many possibilities with such a soil and climate do not need description. The province needs intelligent enterprise and push, and it will blossom with crops and prove one of the richest and most productive spots on earth—a new Klondike.

The forests of eastern Cuba are almost unexplored. They cover its mountain sides and abound in the choicest of tropical mahogany, hard cedar, *lignum vitæ* and dyewoods. The minerals of eastern Cuba deserve special mention. In the olden days much copper was got not far from the city of Santiago. That industry seems to have been abandoned for the more profitable one of iron ore and manganese iron; the first exists in practically inexhaustible quantities. The capital invested in the mines is largely American. Strangely enough, much of that manganese iron to-day will be found in the armor-plating of our men-of-war on the Cuban station.

But to return to the Bay of Guantanamo and continue in our trip around the eastern end of the island. The extreme eastern point is Cape Masi, the well-known lighthouse station facing the Windward passage. The terracing of the island there is very noticeable. The land rises in steps or terraces from the sea until it reaches the foothills. Back of the latter are the lofty mountain ranges for which all eastern Cuba is noted.

Leaving Cape Masi on our left, having rounded the point, we are on the northern coast of Cuba or that facing the United States. A number of minor harbors are passed and Baracoa is sighted. It is a large fruit exporting centre, and the outlet for that section of eastern Cuba. The sea outlet seems to be nature's only one so far. When American enterprise develops the interior by railways like Jamaica's, then productiveness will be quadrupled.

The next and last coast town in the district surrendered is Sagua de Tanamo, on the river and bay of that name. A line on the map from Sagua de Tanamo to Santiago de Cuba represents the western boundary of our newly acquired territory. Its area is over 10,000 square miles, with about 130,000 inhabitants.

A few words in conclusion on the climate of eastern Cuba. The old-time Spanish discoverers divided climates in mountainous sections in the tropics into three classes. First, the *tierra caliente*, or hot-lands—all lands on the coast, and extending about 2,000 feet above the sea level. From 2,000 to 4,000 feet the *tierra templada*, or temperate climate; from 4,000 to 7,000 and 8,000 feet the *tierra fría*, or cold climate. The coastal climate produces all the fruits and vegetables of the tropics. The temperate climate, potatoes, corn, and many vegetables, including valuable fruits and woods, not forgetting certain kinds of coffee and cane. The cold climate, woods, the vegetables of northern climates, wild hogs and mountain game.

The coasts are hot and generally unhealthy. The acclimated natives stand it, having their bouts of malaria, tropical dysentery, and other ailments. Occasionally yellow fever kills them, but for unacclimated whites the region is a very dangerous one.

CHAPTER XXIV.

UP GOES THE FLAG—OLD GLORY FLOATS OVER THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE IN SANTIAGO.

Major-General Shafter had the satisfaction of sending an official dispatch to Secretary of War direct from the city of Santiago. It told that he had entered the conquered city and taken possession in the name of the United States. General Shafter is not given to striving after dramatic effect, but he must have been carried away by the spirit of the occasion, for in his message he shows that it was written as the Stars and Stripes were being raised over the civil governor's palace, while American cannon were bellowing a salute, an American band was playing "The Star Spangled

Banner," and American troops were presenting arms. It was the most stirring and satisfactory dispatch that General Shafter had forwarded, and the officials of the War Department who read it at the time of its receipt quite caught the atmosphere of the stirring occurrence and had difficulty in restraining a desire to cheer. This is the dispatch:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17.

TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *United States Army, Washington, D. C.*:

I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 noon, hoisted over the house of civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people was present, a squadron of

there was little sickness in Santiago and scarcely any yellow fever.

The surrender of Santiago was completed, and the American flag floated over the Spanish Governor's palace in the heart of the city and over Morro Castle at the entrance of the harbor. "Viva los Americanos," Shouted Santiago Crowds. The occupation of the Civil Guards and the Orden Publico was gone, and the swaggering Spanish officers no longer held the city as though it was their own personal property.

Order was maintained by the American soldiers, who went about their work as though it was quite the usual thing for them to patrol the streets of Spanish cities. It was a strange experience to these soldiers from the North to do guard duty in the old Spanish city from which Cortez started on his conquest of Mexico, and to stand in the shadow of the ancient cathedral where he and his fellow conquistadores attended mass just prior to sailing for the land of the Montezumas; but there was nothing in their behavior to indicate that there was anything in the work that was novel to them.

General Shafter sent word on Saturday, July 14, to General Toral, the Spanish commander, that he would take possession of the city at nine o'clock Sunday morning, July 17, 1898. He left the camp shortly before that hour, accompanied by Generals Lawton and Wheeler, Colonels Ludlow, Ames and Kent, and eighty other officers. The party walked slowly down the hill to the road leading to Santiago, along which they advanced until they reached the tree outside the walls,

under which all the negotiations for the surrender of the city had taken place.

As they reached the spot the cannon on every hillside and in the city itself boomed forth a salute of twenty-one guns, which was echoed at Siboney and Aserradero.

The soldiers knew what the salute meant, and cheer upon cheer arose and ran from end to end of the eight miles of the American lines.

A troop of colored cavalry and the Twenty-fifth Colored Infantry then started to join General Shafter and his party.



LOOKING DOWN A CAMP STREET—DOCTORS, NURSES, ATTENDANTS, AND PATIENTS.

cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and a band playing national airs. A light battery fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

Perfect order is maintained by the municipal government. The distress is very great, but there is little sickness in town, scarcely any yellow fever.

A small gunboat and about 2,000 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from the mouth of the harbor.

Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defences. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it.

Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in the armory over which I have guard. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m.

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

The following dispatch was made public:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 17.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

HEADQUARTERS, SANTIAGO, July 17.—My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in to-day and 600,000 cartridges. At the north of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns, about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of fifteen old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on to-morrow. List of prisoners not yet taken.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

This report did not reach the War Department until nearly five hours after the ceremonies described took place, but within an hour after the Stars and Stripes had replaced the Spanish flag the government knew that Old Glory had been flung to the breeze through a telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, Chief Signal Officer at Playa del Este, to Brigadier-General Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, saying that the operator at Santiago wired that the flag was being raised.

The promptness with which General Shafter took actual possession of Santiago city and asserted nominal control over a third of Santiago province pleased the President and the military authorities immensely. They realized that the campaign in that portion of Cuba was over, taking it for granted that the Spanish troops in outlying places surrendered by General Toral before they had an opportunity of firing a shot at the invaders would be only too glad to make their submission.

Once Santiago was in the possession of the American forces, the War Department lost no time in ameliorating the condition of General Shafter's soldiers and the people of Santiago city and province. Ships loaded with supplies left Tampa for Santiago, under orders to proceed with the least possible delay. They took cots for the sick and wounded, and new clothing, blankets, medicines, food and hospital shelter tents. The troops were moved to high points, while the sufferers from yellow fever were isolated. Encouraging information about the yellow fever outbreak was received from Colonel Greenleaf, the United States surgeon in charge at Siboney. The administration also found comfort in General Shafter's statement that, while the distress was very great,



RED CROSS NURSES ON THE ST. PAUL.

The Americans waited under the tree for ten minutes, when General Shafter sent word to General Toral that he was ready to take possession of the town.

General Toral, in full uniform, accompanied by 200 Spanish officers, shortly afterward left the city and walked to where the American officers were awaiting their coming. When they reached the tree General Shafter and General Toral saluted each other with grave courtesy, and salutes were also exchanged by the other American and Spanish

officers. The officers were then introduced to each other, and General Toral, speaking in Spanish, said:

"Through fate I am forced to surrender to General Shafter, of the American Army, the city and the strongholds of the city of Santiago."

General Toral's voice trembled as he spoke the words, giving up the town to his victorious enemy. As he finished speaking, the Spanish officers presented arms.

General Shafter, in reply, said:

"I receive the city in the name of the government of the United States."

General Toral addressed an order to his officers in Spanish, and they wheeled about, still presenting arms, and General Shafter and the other American officers, with the cavalry and infantry following them, walked by the Spaniards and passed on into the city.

A Dramatic Occasion.

The soldiers on the American line could see all the proceedings, and as their commander entered the city, they again gave voice to cheer after cheer.

The governor's palace is situated in the centre of the city, fronting the Plaza de Armas, at the other end of which stands the cathedral. General Shafter immediately

Calixto Garcia did not like to enter the city while it was still under the rule of such enemies to the Cuban cause as the Santiago officials had been.

Very little time was occupied at the luncheon. Just before noon Lieutenant Miley, carrying an American flag, went to the top of the palace. General Shafter and the other Americans, followed by the Spanish military officers and officials, went into the plaza, where the American cavalry and infantry were drawn up. Lieutenant Miley with two other officers bent the flag to the halyards attached to the palace flagstaff.

When Admiral Cervera's fleet arrived at Santiago the civil governor gave a great public banquet. At that time he had put up on the front of the building letters two feet deep, made of gas pipe, which read "Viva Don Alfonso XIII." These were illuminated at night. The letters were still there. They stood out black but distinct, immediately under the staff where Lieutenant Miley was ready to float the Stars and Stripes. As the great bell in the tower of the cathedral gave the first stroke of 12 o'clock, Lieutenant Miley ran the flag up to the top of the staff and broke it out, its folds spreading to the southwest breeze.

By this time every house around the plaza was jammed

with people, and as many were in the square as could crowd themselves into it. As the flag floated to the breeze all hats were removed by the spectators, and the soldiers presented arms. As the last stroke of the hour tolled out a military band played the Star Spangled Banner, which was followed by three cheers for the red, white and blue. The soldiers cheered, and they were joined by more than half of the people, who yelled "Viva los Americanos." The crowd was composed of half-starved wretches, whose appearance told more plainly than words the sufferings they had undergone since the beginning of the siege. They all seemed grateful that the Americans were in possession of the city, evidently anticipating that their days of hunger and misery were over.

As the American flag floated over the city Captain Capron's battery, at the right centre of the American line, fired a national salute. As the guns thundered our 20,000 men, from the Third Regiment, on the left of the line to the Eighth Regiment, far off on the El Cobre road on the west, yelled, cheered, roared, threw their hats into the air and jumped up and down.

By following with the ear the salvos of cheering, one got an idea of how completely Santiago and the Spanish army were hemmed in. Our soldiers stood on the crests of the trenches, which they had won at the cost of so many lives, as far as the eye could reach. The hills were alive with men dancing for joy. The regimental flags at the centre, waving in the gentle breeze, lent color to the sombre uniforms of the army. The Rough Riders were the most conspicuous of all the troops. The First Illinois Volunteer Regiment started to cheer them, when private Hughes of the Rough Riders called for three cheers for Colonel Roosevelt. The response was electric, and a mighty roar went up. Colonel Roosevelt, in response, called for cheers for the army, and they were given with right hearty good will. The cheering was heard in the city. After cheering the flag on the palace the soldiers in the city cheered General Shafter.

The ceremony of taking over Santiago being completed, General Shafter and his officers left for the American



AN OPERATION—DRAWING BAD BLOOD FROM THE LUNGS.

proceeded to the palace, where a crowd numbering 3,000 persons had gathered. The civil governor, Leonardo Ross, Mayor Gabriel Ferrer, Chief of Police Gutierrez and fifty minor city officials were waiting in the plaza. As the Americans entered the little park, for such the Plaza de Armas is, they were subjected to running comment by the spectators, most of whom were Spanish. There were present, however, some English and French residents of the city. There was some cheering by American sympathizers, which was objected to by the Spaniards, with the result that there were several fist fights in the crowd, but the trouble was quelled almost as soon as it began.

After the Americans had arrived at the palace, the Archbishop of Santiago, Fray (Brother) Jose de Sturrs de Isainz y Crespo, the most powerful ecclesiastic in Cuba, accompanied by ten priests, came on the scene, gravely saluted General Shafter and entered into conversation with him.

Prior to the formal ceremony of handing over the city to the Americans a lunch was served at the palace. The only Cubans present at any of the ceremonies was General Joaquin Castillo and one of his aides, who were the personal guests of General Shafter. The reason that no Cuban participated in the ceremony was that General

The American Flag Replaces That of Spain.

camp, but soldiers were assigned to patrol duty in the city.

Meantime the navy had determined to take part in the ceremonies of surrender. Admiral Sampson had received requests for permission to enter the harbor from every small boat in the fleet. He, however, refused permission to all on account of the danger from submarine mines, but he permitted launches to go in.

Three of them entered, feeling their way along up into the harbor past the wreck of the Spanish cruiser "Reina Mercedes," with which the Spaniards had tried to block the harbor; past the "Merrimac," which Lieutenant Hobson had almost succeeded in sinking across the channel, and up into the bay, at the head of which Santiago lies. They arrived in time to take part in the final cheering. They found the army already in possession of everything.

The only war vessel in the harbor was the small gunboat "Alvarez," which mounted a modern four-inch gun forward and a machine gun aft. The Spaniards requested that the American flag be not raised on her until her crew had left her.

seen what awful havoc the guns of our ships had wrought. The Morro was literally a pile of ruins; it was smashed everywhere, and the rock of which it was built had been crumbled into dust. Houses on the hill had also been torn to pieces, and there were a dozen holes in the lighthouse of the Morro, while the building around the semaphore had been completely destroyed. There was a battery to the east which had mounted six guns, all but two of which were wrecked. The hill itself had been torn up by the exploding shells. This battery was protected by barrels of sand. The reason that the Spaniards had shot too high in replying to our fire was that some of the sand barrels in front of the guns were so high that it was necessary to greatly elevate the guns in order to shoot over them. Of the guns in the battery four were modern and two ancient. The western battery was in the same condition. Several of the guns were dismounted and the earth was all torn up. The sandbags used to protect the guns were ripped open in many places. Not a gun was seen on Smith's Cay. Inside the harbor entrance some tremendous holes were seen that were evidently made by the guns of the "Vesuvius."

The first close inspection of the wrecks at the entrance



THE WOUNDED AND SICK IN THE SANTIAGO HOSPITAL.

Lieutenant Marble, who was in command of the launches, gave his assent to this, and the Spaniards ran the boat up to the dock, where they disembarked. Lieutenant Marble then ran up a new American flag on the vessel, and a ship of war was added to our navy. Lieutenant Marble also took possession of the other vessels in the harbor, one of which was a big steamer named "Reina de los Angeles," that had been used to transport troops by the Spaniards. The other vessels were two tugs, four lighters, twelve schooners and a number of small boats, over all of which the American flag was raised.

Lieutenant Marble started with the gunboat for the sea, taking with him two Spanish officers who had to do with the harbor mines. On the way down he told them of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, which was a great surprise, as they said the Spanish official reports declared that Admiral Montojo had won a glorious victory there. If the soldiers in Santiago had known of the Spanish defeat they would not have fought the Americans.

Before the gunboat reached the sea the men on our ships saw American infantrymen and cavalry on the hills at Morro Castle and the side batteries. They knew then that the surrender was complete, and they cheered heartily. The ships moved up close under Morro Castle, and it was then

revealed that the "Reina Mercedes" did not block the channel. She had two 12-inch holes in her side, showing that she was sunk by the "Texas" or some other of our ships and not by the Spaniards.

The Spanish officers volunteered to help remove or explode the mines in the harbor; they said there were six dangerous ones, and that four had been exploded against the "Merrimac." There were also some contact mines to the right of the "Merrimac" going in. The officers said that the mines to the left of the "Merrimac" had been removed to let Admiral Cervera's fleet out. Lieutenant Capehart, with some other officers, was sent in at two o'clock to explode the mines. All this time the Red Cross ship "State of Texas" was lying near, demanding to be sent in. Admiral Sampson refused, however, to let them in, despite their impatience.

Half a dozen launches from the warships accompanied them in detail to explode the mines, but after working all the afternoon not one was set off, and the slower method of removal had to be used.

The Spanish gunboat, which had re-entered the harbor, came out again at five o'clock, the word was signaled to Miss Clara Barton, on the "State of Texas," that she could go into the harbor. The steamer *The Red Cross* started in with a Cuban pilot on the bridge, *Steamer Goes In.*

*Exploding
the Mines.*

*We Move Into
Morro Castle.*



BACK FROM BLOODY SANTIAGO.

WOUNDED VETERANS OF THE SPANISH WAR RETURNING TO NEW YORK RECEIVE AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME WHEREVER THEY APPEAR.

and it was followed by the dispatch boats. There was not time to go all the way to the city before dark. Long before this the soldiers had restored order in the city. From twelve o'clock on there was a continuous stream of refugees crowding back over all the roads to their homes, while streams of Spanish soldiers were marching out of the town, and as they reached the rifle pits they stacked their rifles and went into camp, where they spent the time in good-natured chaffing with our men and eating the hardtack which the Americans gave them. General Linares and General Toral were not in the city when our flag was hoisted. They stayed in houses outside the town.

General Shafter ordered that our troops change their camp to the ridges and mountain peaks, where the country is far more healthy.

There was much comment upon the absence of Cuban flags in any part of the ceremonies attending the surrender, when so many of them were seen around the military camps.

General Shafter told General Garcia that he would leave all civil Spanish officials in office until the Spanish soldiers were all sent away. The Cubans were considerably dissatisfied with General Shafter's decision, but their discontent soon blew over. The refugees from the city found on their return that all their houses had been looted by the Spanish troops.

On July 18 this letter from the President to the Secretary of War, with the letter of transmittal from the Adjutant-General of the Army to General Shafter, was given out at the War Department:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898.

To GEN. SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner, in both English and Spanish, as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898.

To the *Secretary of War*:

SIR:—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of

ments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible. Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political conditions of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be adminis-



THE SPANISH GENERAL CASTELLANOS AND HIS STAFF, ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL CLOUS AND MAJOR BUTLER, OF THE AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION, ON THE WAY TO THE WHARF TO TAKE HIS FINAL DEPARTURE.



CASTELLANOS' FAREWELL TO CUBA—PUTTING OFF TO THE SPANISH TRANSPORT.

the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duty, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in that regard.

Santiago Under One Rule.

tered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation.

This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to in the present occupation. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American Commander-in-Chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American Commander-in-Chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of



THE LAST TROOP OF SPANISH SOLDIERS LEAVING THE PALACE PREVIOUS TO THE RAISING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, or upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employ-

a different kind, if unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution

for those that now exist, or to create such new supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and the administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to its own use. The real property of the State he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats belonging to the State may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected; and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are to be returned.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the

expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation, the taxes and the duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well our own, in articles not contraband by war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

Order was rapidly being formed from the chaos which existed in Santiago when General Shafter took possession.

The people who had fled from the city when it was about to be bombarded returned in droves, the wealthier ones from villas in the mountains to the north, and the others, lean, ragged and hungry, from all directions.

The Red Cross workers, under the direction of Clara Barton in person, did their best to relieve suffering among these poor people, and they fed 40,000 in and about the city with supplies landed from the "State of Texas." So rapacious were the applicants for food that some force was necessary to prevent a raid on the stores as they were being distributed, but a detail of troops maintained order, and the work was carried out in a systematic manner.

The people took an astonishingly cheerful view of their altered circumstances, and manifested no regret that was noticeable at the substitution of United States for Spanish authority. They went about laughing and chatting in a light-hearted way, which seemed to indicate that they had not been very deeply interested in the history-making events that had been going on about them for weeks. Business was gradually resumed, but only in a small way. Some of the stores were reopened, and people again took possession of the homes they had abandoned through fear of the American shells. These complained bitterly that in their absence the Spanish soldiers made use of the opportunity and laid violent hands upon everything of value.

The health of the army received a greater amount of attention than was possible during hostilities. The greater por-

tion of the troops were removed from the miasmatic and unwholesome positions they occupied about the city, and were quartered in the mountains, thus reducing to a minimum the danger of the spread of contagion. The spread of yellow fever among the soldiers had been quickly checked.

The prisoners turned over by General Toral numbered 22,750, and there were in the hands of General Shafter's ordnance officer 10,000 Spanish rifles and 40,000 rounds of ammunition.

An officer was sent to Caimanera, in Guantanamo Bay, to demand the surrender of the Spanish garrison there, together with the smaller ones at Sta. Catalina de Guantanamo, Pancinu Saguci and Boicbone. There were between 2,000 and 3,000 men all told in these places. The Spanish were notified that if any government property in their keeping was damaged or destroyed, they would forfeit title to be treated as prisoners of war. In response the Spanish flag was promptly hauled down and a formal surrender was made July 19, 1898. The operations of the Red Cross in Santiago were greatly facilitated by the generous gift of Robert Douglas, a rich resident, who gave Clara Barton his residence for use as headquarters.

On July 19, a telegram received at the War Department from General Shafter contained the information that the muster rolls of Spanish troops in and about the city of Santiago, who were surrendered by General Toral, showed that they numbered 22,789 men, and that the Spanish forces included in the general surrender far exceeded his own army in number.

This telegram from General Shafter was also received:

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR SANTIAGO,

PLAYA, July 19.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

My ordnance officers report only 10,000 rifles sent in, and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Send officers and troops to-morrow to receive surrender of interior garrison. About 2,000 soldiers at these places. Will send officers to receive surrender of coast garrison at Guantanamo, Boicbon, and Saguci Pancinu.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

July 19 the Navy Department rescinded the order compelling the commanding officers of the Spanish fleet destroyed off Santiago to give a written parole or suffer confinement on the prison ship "Santee," at Annapolis. Admiral Cervera was permitted to give a verbal parole and Captain Eulate of the "Vizcaya" demanded the same privilege. He declined to sign the written parole and was therefore ordered on board the "Santee."

Eulate
is Paroled.

In looking up precedents the Navy Department found that captive commanding officers of warships are required to give a verbal parole only, and Captain Eulate was, therefore, released. The written paroles of all the other officers of the Spanish Navy at Annapolis were received at the Navy Department. In each case the officer had written on the form that he accepted the parole "as the admiral understands it."

Bids for transporting to Spain the officers and men of the army surrendered by General Toral at Santiago, and for feeding them on a stipulated basis on the way, were opened by Colonel Frank J. Hecker, quartermaster United States Volunteers, at the office of the depot quartermaster, in the Army Building, July 20, 1898. Ten bids were submitted. The lowest bid was that of L. A. Thiem & Co., of Philadelphia, who agreed to transport 24,000 men and 1,000 officers for \$385,000, or \$15.40 a man. The highest bid, \$110 for each officer and \$55 for each man, was made jointly by a pool of a number of the principal steamship lines running to New York. The bid of the Campana Transatlantica Espanola (Spanish) was \$60 for each officer and \$30 for each man, which was accepted and a contract made therewith.

The prices were \$55 and \$20. In the bid as examined here they were \$60 and \$30, as stated. The award was made after a long conference at the War Department between Secretary Alger and Colonel Hecker, and several representatives of transatlantic steamship companies from New York. At the end of the conference it was decided that the bid of the Spanish company was the most advantageous for the government, and the award was made accordingly.

The Spanish company agreed to furnish subsistence under the conditions laid down in the advertisement of the War Department, and otherwise to fulfill the requirements of the government. It agreed to deliver five ships at Santiago,



MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.

*The People
Contented with
the New
Flag Over Them.*

within nine days from date in condition to receive the prisoners; two more ships in seventeen days from date, and the remainder of the vessels necessary to transport the entire number of prisoners in twenty-one days from date. It happened that one of the ships of this company, the "City of Mexico," was seized in Santiago Bay upon the surrender of the city, and this ship, being the property of the United States, could not be employed by the former owners in the transportation of prisoners under its contract.

The ill-feeling produced among the Cubans by General Shafter's orders in Santiago culminated July 20, in a serious rupture between General

Garcia and His Army Marched Away from Santiago. As a consequence General Garcia withdrew with his army from the outskirts of

Santiago to the interior, taking the road to Jiguani, which is fifty miles northeast of Santiago. He first held a council of his officers, and tendered to General Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief, his resignation as commander of the Cuban Army of the East. A special courier was sent to General Gomez's headquarters carrying the resignation.

General Garcia also sent the following letter to General Shafter:

SIR: On May 12 the government of the republic of Cuba ordered me as commander of the Cuban Army in the East to co-operate with the American Army, following the plans and obeying the orders of its commander. I have done my best, sir, to fulfill the wishes of my government, and I have been until now one of your most faithful subordinates, honoring myself in carrying out your orders and instructions as far as my powers have allowed me to do it.

The city of Santiago surrendered to the American Army, and news of that important event was given to me by persons entirely foreign to your staff. I have not been honored with a single word from yourself informing me about the negotiations for peace or the terms of the capitulation by the Spaniards. The important ceremony of the surrender of the Spanish army and the taking possession of the city, by yourself took place later on, and I only knew of both events by public reports.

I was neither honored, sir, with a kind word from you inviting myself or any officer of my staff to represent the Cuban army on that memorable occasion.

Finally, I know that you have left in power at Santiago the same Spanish authorities that for three years I have fought as enemies of the independence of Cuba. I beg to say that these authorities have never been elected at Santiago by the residents of the city, but were appointed by royal decrees of the Queen of Spain.



THE QUEEN REGENT AND KING OF SPAIN.

authorities are not elected by the Cuban people, but are the same ones selected by the Queen of Spain, and hence are ministers to defend against the Cubans the Spanish sovereignty.

A rumor, too absurd to be believed, General, ascribes the reason of your measures and of the orders forbidding my army to enter Santiago to fear of massacres and revenge against the Spaniards. Allow me, sir, to protest against even the shadow of such an idea. We are not savages, ignoring the rules of civilized warfare. We are a poor, ragged army, as ragged and



THE SPANISH GUARD DRAWN UP BEFORE THE PALACE AFTER VACATING THE GUARD-HOUSE FOR THE LAST TIME.

I would agree, sir, that the army under your command should have taken possession of the city, the garrison and the forts. I would give my warm co-operation to any measure you may have deemed best under American military law to hold the city for your army and to preserve public order until the time comes to fulfill the solemn pledge of the people of the United States to establish in Cuba a free and independent government. But when the question arises of appointing authorities in Santiago de Cuba, under the peculiar circumstances of our thirty years' strife against the Spanish rule, I cannot see but with the deepest regret that such



PREPARING TO HOIST THE AMERICAN FLAG AT THE PALACE.

as poor as was the army of your forefathers in their noble war for independence, but, as did the heroes of Saratoga and Yorktown, we respect too deeply our cause to disgrace it with barbarism and cowardice.

In view of all these reasons, I sincerely regret to be unable to fulfill any longer the orders of my government, and therefore I have tendered to-day to the commander-in-chief of the Cuban Army, Major-General Maximo Gomez, my resignation as commander of this section of our army.

Awaiting his resolution, I withdraw my forces to the interior.

Very respectfully yours, CALIXTO GARCIA.

General Shafter sent the following letter July 22 in reply to the communication addressed to him by General Garcia, in which the Cuban leader complained of the treatment accorded to the Cubans and announced the withdrawal of his troops from further co-operation with the Americans:

*A Courteous
Letter to
General Garcia.*

I must say that I was very much surprised at the receipt of your letter this morning, and regret exceedingly that you should regard yourself as in any way slighted or aggrieved.

You will remember the fact that I invited you to accompany me into the town of Santiago to witness the surrender, which you declined.

This war, as you know, is between the United States and Spain, and it is out of the question for me to take any action in regard to your forces in connection with the surrender, which was made solely to the American Army.

The policy of my government in continuing in power temporarily the persons occupying the offices is one which I am, of course, unable to discuss. To show you the views held by my government, I enclose a copy of the instructions received by me yesterday from the President, which appear to cover everything that can possibly arise in the government of this territory while it is held by the United States.

Full credit has been given to you and your valiant men in my report to my government, and I wish to acknowledge to you the great and valuable assistance you rendered during the campaign.

I regret very much to know of your determination to withdraw yourself from this vicinity.

I remain yours very sincerely,

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

General Garcia withdrew his troops from the vicinity of the city. Moderate Cubans dreaded the accession to power of the Cubans as much as the Spaniards did. President



RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG OVER THE INTRENCHMENTS AT SANTIAGO.

McKinley's proclamation announcing that property rights would be respected and the law enforced, produced a feeling of relief among the Spaniards, who feared the confiscation of their property. A great many Spaniards remained in Santiago instead of returning to Spain.

The judges of the Spanish Court of Justice held a conference upon the question of recognizing the sovereignty of the United States or resigning, and desired to consult the government at Madrid in the matter. General Shafter informed them that the Madrid government was powerless in Santiago affairs, and the justices consequently resigned.

The Cuban non-combatants prepared a petition to President McKinley asking the removal of the Spanish officeholders. They said that the Cubans were struggling for liberty when the Americans intervened to expel the Spaniards. Hence all of the Spanish authorities should be excluded.

Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, formerly of the Rough Riders, entered upon his duties as military governor of Santiago, and gave great satisfaction.

With the exception of a few encounters in the suburbs the city was quiet. Shops opened up and business generally improved. The Spaniards, both the soldiery and the civilians, bore no animosity toward the Americans, but they spoke very bitterly of the Cubans. The Ninth Regular Infantry were the only troops in the city, and they had not the slightest difficulty in maintaining order. The Spanish soldiers were anxious to leave for Spain at the earliest possible moment. General Toral notified the first division to prepare for embarkation on July 24.

The Red Cross supplies were landed from the steamer "State

of Texas" and piled up in the customs shed. Relief stations and cookhouses were established, where all comers were fed, women and children having preference. The poor gathered in crowds at these places daily to get their allowance of soup and bread. Food was scarce in the city and prices very high.

*Feeding the
Hungry.*

The petition to President McKinley, prepared by the Cuban non-combatants, who, equally with the Cuban army, objected to the retention of the Spanish civil officials, was signed by 2,000 persons, and forwarded at once to Washington. It said:

We, the undersigned, Cubans by birth, residents of the city of Santiago, representing with our families the non-combatant population which has suffered for so many years from Spanish rule, wish to express the warmest thanks to the people of the United States for having delivered us from the insufferable Spanish nation. We wish to express also our absolute confidence in their good faith and humanitarian purpose, and in the solemn word of the United States, which pledged that the territory of Cuba would not be made the spoil of conquest, that our country is and will be free and independent, and that a stable government of our own people, capable of fulfilling international obligations will be established in this, until now, unhappy island.

The future of Cuba may be to form part of the territory of the United States. It is not our intention to oppose that solution. That probably will come in a few years, and will surely add to the comfort and happiness of this people. But now all long for a government of their own, and, as compensation for the long suffering and heroism of their army, for the definite establishment of the Republic of Cuba, with its own Cuban authorities, according to the noble resolution of the American Congress.

We hope that the present state of affairs in Santiago, where the Spanish have still in their hands the administration, our interests, fate and property, will be short, and that the city will be turned over to the Cubans, and the leaders of our army enter it with the flag of Cuba waving triumphantly side by side with the American flag, as side by side the Cubans fought with the Americans against their common enemy.

The anticipated trouble regarding the surrender of the Spanish forces outside of the city of Santiago developed. It seemed impossible to the Spanish officers at the outposts that General Toral's forces should have been surrendered to the Americans, their conceit as to the invincibility of the Spanish arms being something phenomenal. Consequently the work of obtaining their submission progressed slowly, but none the less surely.

Some of the commanders at outlying towns simply would not believe that the Americans were in possession of Santiago, even when they were told so by the officers of General Toral's army who accompanied the Americans when surrender was demanded. It was noticeable,

*Spanish Pride
Sorely Humbled.*

however, that despite this expressed belief none of the Spanish forces attempted to make any but verbal resistance. Their commanders, as a rule, declared that they were positive that General Toral would

never lower the Spanish flag to any American invading force, and they insisted that they be taken to Santiago to see for themselves if the Americans were holding the city, at the same time declaring that they knew they would find General Toral still in possession.

Several of them had already obtained the evidence of their own eyes, and it was putting it mildly to say that they were surprised when they reached points from which they could look down on the city and see the Stars and Stripes proudly waving from the stronghold where for centuries their yellow and red banner had been the emblem of Spanish sovereigns through all the political vicissitudes that had marked the history of the peninsula.

Among those who doubted the American victory was the commander of the 7,000 troops at Guantanamo, who was a colonel of engineers. He came to Santiago to "disprove" the story that had been told to him by the French representative at Guantanamo, but he learned from General Toral himself that eastern Cuba was no longer a Spanish possession.

The Spanish troops at Guantanamo were in a bad way, lacking food and medicines, and they surrendered without making trouble. The conduct of the 600 gallant marines at Guantanamo Bay in their engagements with the Spanish forces there convinced the Spanish commander that it would be futile to attempt to resist a much stronger American force.

There was a strong suspicion that some of the commanders in their refusal to believe were actuated by a desire to make things more pleasant for themselves when they got back to

Spain by placing all the blame for Spanish defeat on General Toral, who, from what could be gathered, was likely to be called upon by a court-martial to answer for surrendering, even when he and all his officers knew there was absolutely no hope of making a successful defence of the city.

The several reports follow:

U. S. FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK," FIRST RATE,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CUBA, July 15, 1898.

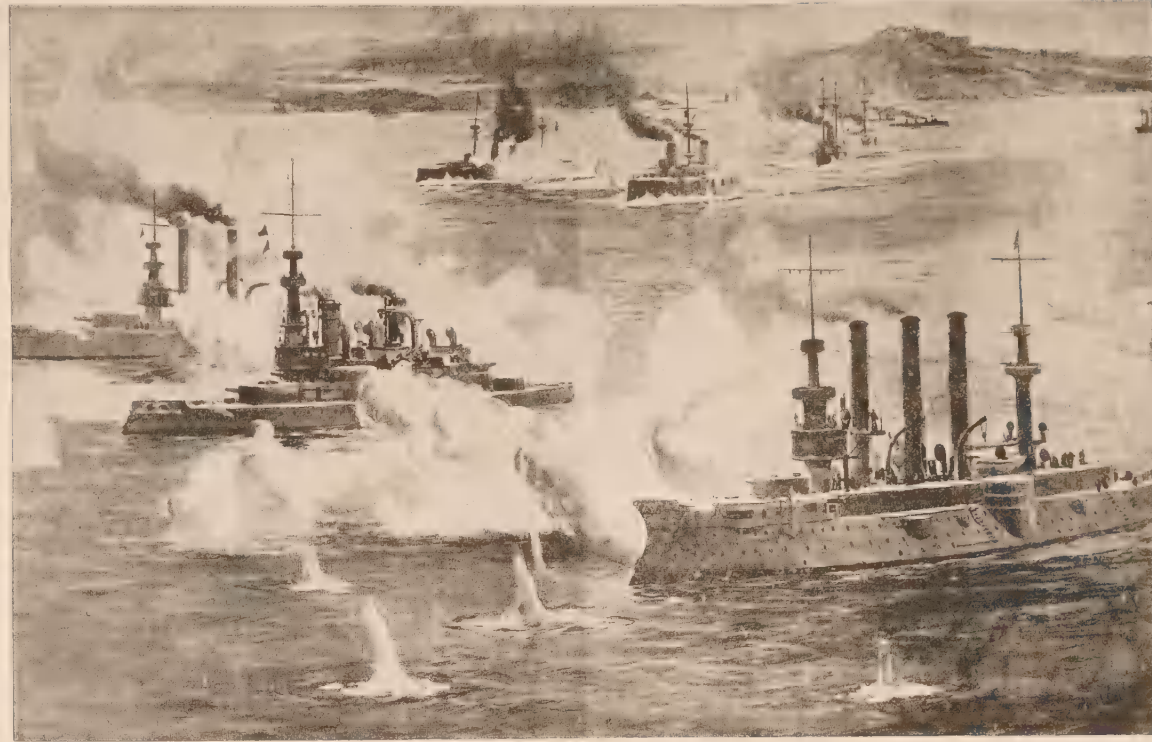
SIR:—I. I have the honor to make the following report upon the battle with and the destruction of the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Cervera, off Santiago de Cuba, on Sunday, July 3, 1898.

2. The enemy's vessels came out of the harbor between 9.35 and 10 a. m., the head of the column appearing around Cay Smith at 9.31, and emerging from the channel five or six minutes later.

3. The positions of the vessels of my command off Santiago at that moment were as follows: The flagship "New York" was four miles east of her blockading station and about seven miles from the harbor entrance. She had started for Siboney, where I intended to land, accompanied by several of my staff, and go to the front to consult with General Shafter. A discussion of the situation, and a more definite understanding between us of the operations proposed, had been rendered necessary by

the unexpectedly strong resistance of the Spanish garrison of Santiago.

I had sent my chief of staff on shore the day before to arrange an interview with General Shafter, who had been suffering from heat prostration. I made arrangements to go to his headquarters, and my flagship was in the position mentioned above when the Spanish squadron appeared in the channel. The remaining vessels were in or near their usual blockading positions, distributed in a semicircle about the harbor entrance, counting from the eastward to the westward in the following order: The "Indiana" about a mile and a half from the shore; the "Oregon" in the "New York's" place; between these two, the "Iowa," "Texas" and "Brooklyn," the latter two miles from the shore west of Santiago. The distance of the vessels from the harbor entrance was from two and one-half to four miles, the latter being the limit of day-blockading distance. The length of the arc formed by the ships was about eight miles. The "Massachusetts" had left at 4 a. m. for Guantanamo for coal. Her station was between the "Iowa" and "Texas." The auxiliaries "Gloucester" and "Vixen" lay close to the land and nearer the harbor entrance than the large vessels, the "Gloucester" to the eastward and the "Vixen" to the westward. The torpedo boat "Ericsson" was in company with the flagship, and remained with her during the chase until ordered to discontinue, when she



DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET BEFORE THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO.

The members of the Court of Justice, who desired to refer to the Madrid Government the question of their recognizing American sovereignty, tendered their resignations. General Shafter informed them that conditions had changed and that the Spanish Government had nothing to do with their holding office. In effect, he said that they must recognize American sovereignty or get out. This hurt the pride of the Dons and they retired from office.

The long-expected report of Admiral Sampson on the naval engagement between the United States fleet under his command and the Spanish fleet under command of Admiral Cervera off Santiago de Cuba on July 3 was received at the Navy Department. Admiral Sampson also transmitted the report made to him by Commodore Schley, in command of the second division of the American fleet, and the reports of commanding officers of vessels engaged in the action.

Admiral Sampson's report deals with the parts taken by all the American vessels that participated in the fight; Commodore Schley treats of the conduct of the ships of the second division, and particularly of the share his flagship, the "Brooklyn," had in the contest, and the commanding officers of vessels tell the story of the battle as seen from their ships. In addition to the reports of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, the Navy Department gave out for publication the reports to Admiral Sampson, of Captain Evans of the "Iowa," and Captain Clark of the "Oregon."

The great public interest to know what Admiral Sampson would say in his official account of the battle had been caused by the attempt made to show that he had no share in the great victory; that Commodore Schley was the real victor, and that Sampson, in referring to the battle having been won by "the fleet under my command," as he did in his telegraphed report, had purposely slighted Schley and sought to rob that officer of credit. The introduction in Congress of resolutions providing for the recognition of Schley as the victor gave a zest to the interest manifested in the matter.



HEROIC ASSAULT OF THE 71ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS AT SANTIAGO.

rendered very efficient service in rescuing prisoners from the burning "Vizcaya."

4. The Spanish vessels came rapidly out of the harbor at a speed estimated at from eight to ten knots, and in the following order: "Infanta Maria Teresa" (flagship), "Vizcaya," "Cristobal Colon" and the "Almirante Oquendo." The distance between these ships was about 800 yards, which means that from the time the first one became visible in the upper reach of the channel until the last one was out

Spanish Vessels Appear.

of the harbor an interval of only about twelve minutes elapsed. Following the "Oquendo," at a distance of about 1,200 yards, came the torpedo-boat destroyer "Pluton," and after her the "Furor." The armored cruisers as rapidly as they could bring their guns to bear, opened a vigorous fire upon the blockading vessels and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke from their guns.

5. The men of our ships in front of the port were at Sunday "quarters for inspection." The signal was made simultaneously from several vessels, "Enemy's ships escaping," and general quarters was sounded. The men cheered as they sprang to their guns and fire was opened probably within eight minutes by the vessels whose guns commanded the entrance. The "New York" turned about and steamed for the escaping fleet, flying the signal "Close in toward harbor entrance and attack vessels," and gradually increasing speed until toward the end of the chase she was making 18½ knots, and was rapidly closing on the "Cristobal Colon." She was not, at any time, within the range of the heavy Spanish ships, and her only part in the firing was to receive the undivided fire from the forts in passing the harbor entrance and to fire a few shots at one of the destroyers, thought at that moment to be attempting to escape from the "Gloucester."

6. The Spanish vessels upon clearing the harbor turned to the westward in column, increasing their speed to the full power of their engines. The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in toward the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance and at their best speed, delivered a rapid fire, well sustained and destructive, which speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The initial speed of the Spaniards carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels and the battle developed into a chase, in which the "Brooklyn" and "Texas" had at the start the advantage of position. The "Brooklyn" maintained this lead.

The "Oregon," steaming with amazing speed from the commencement of the action, took first place. The "Iowa" and the "Indiana" having done good work, and not having the speed of the other ships, were directed by me, in succession at about the time the "Vizcaya" was beached, to drop out of the chase and resume blockading stations. These vessels rescued many prisoners. The "Vixen" finding that the rush of the Spanish ships would put her between two fires, ran outside of our own column and remained there during the battle and chase.

7. The skillful handling and gallant fighting of the "Gloucester" excited the admiration of every one who witnessed it and merits the commendation of the Navy Department. She is a fast and entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel—the yacht "Corsair"—and has a good battery of light rapid-fire guns. She was lying about two miles from the harbor entrance, to the southward and eastward, and immediately steamed in, opening fire upon the large ships. Anticipating the appearance of the "Pluton" and "Furor," the "Gloucester" was slowed, thereby gaining more rapidly a high pressure of steam, and when the destroyers came out she steamed for them at full speed, and was able to close to short range, where her fire was accurate, deadly, and of great volume.

During this fight the "Gloucester" was under the fire of the Socapa battery. Within twenty minutes from the time they emerged from Santiago harbor the careers of the "Furor" and "Pluton" were ended and two-thirds of their people killed. The "Furor" was beached and sunk in the surf; the "Pluton" sank in deep water a few minutes later. The destroyers probably suffered much injury from the fire of the secondary batteries of the battleship "Iowa," "Indiana" and "Texas," yet I think a very considerable factor in their speedy destruction was the fire, at close range, of the "Gloucester's" battery. After rescuing the survivors of the destroyers, the "Gloucester" did excellent service in landing and securing the crew of the "Infanta Maria Teresa."

8. The method of escape attempted by the Spaniards, all steering in the same direction and in formation, removed all tactical doubts or difficulties, and made plain the duty of every United States vessel to close in, immediately engage and pursue. This was promptly and effectively done. As already stated, the first rush of the Spanish squadron carried it past a number of the blockading ships, which could not immediately work up to their best speed;

End of the "Teresa" and "Oquendo."

but they suffered heavily in passing and the "Infanta Maria Teresa" and the "Oquendo" were probably set on fire by shells fired during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement. It was afterward learned that the "Infanta Maria Teresa's" fire main had been cut off by one of our first shots and that she was unable to extinguish the fire. With large volumes of smoke rising from their lower decks aft, these vessels gave up both fight and flight, and ran in on the beach—the "Infanta Maria Teresa" at about 10.15 a. m., at Nima Nima, six and one-half miles from Santiago harbor entrance, and the "Almirante Oquendo" at about 10.20 a. m., at Juan Gonzales, seven miles from the port.

9. The "Vizcaya" was still under the fire of the leading vessels; the "Cristobal Colon" had drawn ahead, leading the chase, and soon passed beyond the range of the guns of the leading American ships. The "Vizcaya" was soon set on fire, and at 11.15 she turned in shore and was beached at Aserradero, fifteen miles from Santiago, burning fiercely, and with her reserves of ammunition on deck already beginning to explode. When about ten miles west of Santiago the "Indiana" had been signaled to go back to the harbor entrance, and at Aserraderos the "Iowa" was signaled to "resume blockading station." The "Iowa," assisted by the "Ericsson" and the "Hist," took off the crew of the "Vizcaya," while the "Harvard" and the "Gloucester" rescued those of the "Infanta Maria Teresa" and the "Almirante Oquendo." This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded from the burning Spanish vessels, was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships

were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this a heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was complete.

10. There remained now of the Spanish ships only the "Cristobal Colon"; but she was their best and fastest vessel. Forced by the situation to hug the Cuban coast, her only chance of escape was by superior and sustained speed. When the "Vizcaya" went ashore the "Colon" was about six miles ahead of the "Brooklyn" and the "Oregon," but her spurt was finished and the American ships were now gaining upon her. Behind the "Brooklyn" and the "Oregon" came the "Texas," "Vixen" and "New York." It was evident from the bridge of the "New York" that all the American ships were gradually overhauling the chase and that she had no chance of escape. At fifty minutes past 12 the "Brooklyn" and the "Oregon" opened fire and got her range, the "Oregon's" heavy shell striking beyond her, and at 1.20 she gave up without firing another shot, hauled down her colors and ran ashore at Rio Torquina, forty-eight miles from Santiago. Captain Cook of the "Brooklyn" went on board to receive the surrender. While his boat was alongside I came up in the "New York," received his report, and placed the "Oregon" in charge of the wreck to save her, if possible, and directed the prisoners to be transferred to the "Resolute," which had followed the chase.

Running Down the Colon.

Commodore Schley, whose chief of staff had gone on board to receive the surrender, had directed that all their personal effects should be retained by the officers. This order I did not modify. The "Cristobal Colon" was not injured by our firing, and probably is not much injured by beaching, though she ran ashore at high speed. The beach was so steep that she came off by the working of the sea. But her sea valves were opened and broken, treacherously, I am sure, after her surrender, and despite all efforts she sank. When it became evident that she could not be kept afloat, she was pushed by the "New York" bodily up on the beach—the "New York's" stem being placed against her for this purpose, the ship being handled by Captain Chadwick with admirable judgment—and sank in shoal water and may be saved. Had this not been done she would have gone down in deep water, and would have been, to a certainty, a total loss.

11. I regard this complete and important victory over the Spanish forces as the successful finish of several weeks of arduous and close blockade, so stringent and effective during the night that the enemy was deterred from making the attempt to escape at night, and deliberately elected to make the attempt in daylight. That this was the case I was informed by the commanding officer of the "Cristobal Colon."

12. It seems proper to briefly describe here the manner in which this was accomplished. The harbor of Santiago is naturally easy to blockade, there being but one entrance, and that a narrow one; and the deep water extending close up to the shore line presenting no difficulties of navigation outside of the entrance. At the time of my arrival before the port, June 1, the moon was at its full, and there was sufficient light during the night to enable any movement outside of the entrance to be detected; but with the waning of the moon, and the coming of dark nights, there was opportunity for the enemy to escape, or for his torpedo boats to make an attack upon the blockading vessels. It was ascertained with fair conclusiveness that the "Merrimac," so gallantly taken into the channel on June 3, did not obstruct it.

Method of Blockading.

I therefore maintained the blockade as follows: To the battleships was assigned the duty, in turn, of lighting the channel. Moving up to the port, at a distance of from one to two miles from the Morro—dependent upon the condition of the atmosphere—they threw a searchlight beam directly up the channel and held it steadily there. This lighted up the entire breadth of the channel for a mile inside of the entrance so brilliantly that the movement of small boats could be detected. Why the batteries never opened fire upon the searchlight ship was always a matter of surprise to me; but they never did. Stationed close to the entrance of the port were three picket launches, and at a little distance further out, three small picket vessels—usually converted yachts—and, when they were available, one or two of our torpedo boats. With this arrangement there was at least a certainty that nothing could get out of the harbor undetected.

After the arrival of the army, when the situation forced upon the Spanish admiral a decision, our vigilance increased. The night blockading distance was reduced to two miles for all vessels, and a battleship was placed alongside the searchlight ship, with her broadside trained upon the channel in readiness to fire the instant a Spanish ship should appear. The commanding officers merit the greatest praise for the perfect manner in which they entered into this plan and put it into execution. The "Massachusetts," which according to routine was sent that morning to coal at Guantanamo, like the others, had spent weary nights upon this work, deserved a better fate than to be absent that morning. I enclose, for the information of the department, copies of orders and memorandums issued from time to time relating to the manner of maintaining the blockade.

13. When all the work was done so well it is difficult to discriminate in praise. The object of the blockade of Cervera's squadron was fully accomplished, and each individual bore well his part in it—the commodore in command of the second division, the captains of ships, their officers and men. The fire of the battleships was powerful and destructive, and the resistance of the Spanish squadron was, in great part, broken almost before they had got beyond the range of their own forts. The fine speed of the "Oregon" enabled her to take a front position in the chase, and the "Cristobal Colon" did not give up until the "Oregon" had thrown a 13-inch shell beyond her.

This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class. The "Brooklyn's" westerly blockading position gave her an advantage in the chase, which she maintained to the end, and she employed her fine battery with telling effect. The "Texas" and the "New York" were gaining on the chase

"Oregon's" Brilliant Record.

during the last hour, and had any accident befallen the "Brooklyn" or the "Oregon" would have speedily overhauled the "Cristobal Colon."

From the moment the Spanish vessel exhausted her first burst of speed the result was never in doubt. She fell, in fact, far below what might reasonably have been expected of her. Careful measurements of time and distance gave her an average speed from the time she cleared the harbor mouth until the time she run on shore at Rio Tarquino of 13.7 knots. Neither the "New York" nor the "Brooklyn" stopped to couple up their forward engines, but ran out the chase with one pair, getting steam, of course, as rapidly as possible on all boilers. To stop to couple up the forward engines would have meant a delay of fifteen minutes, or four miles, in the chase.

14. Several of the ships were struck, the "Brooklyn" more often than the others, but very slight material injury was done, the greatest being to the "Iowa." Our loss was one man killed and one wounded, both on the "Brooklyn." It is difficult to explain this immunity from loss of life or injury to ships in a combat with modern vessels of the best type, but Spanish gunnery is poor at best, and the superior weight and accuracy of our fire speedily drove the men from their guns and silenced their fire. This is borne out by the statements of prisoners and by observation. The Spanish vessels, as they dashed out of the harbor, were covered with the smoke from their own guns, but this speedily diminished in volume and soon almost disappeared.

The fire from the rapid-fire batteries of the battleships appears to have been remarkably destructive. An examination of the stranded vessels shows that the "Almirante Oquendo," especially, had suffered terribly from this fire. Her sides are everywhere pierced and her decks were strewn with the charred remains of those who had fallen.

15. The reports of Commodore W. S. Schley and of the commanding officers are enclosed.

16. A board appointed by me several days ago has made a critical examination of the stranded vessels, both with a view of reporting upon the result of our fire and the military features involved, and of reporting upon the chance of saving any of them and of wrecking the remainder. The report of the board will be speedily forwarded.

Very respectfully,
W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.

The Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The admiral made these enclosures in his report:

U. S. FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK," FIRST RATE,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 2, 1898.

The fleet off Santiago de Cuba will be organized during the operations against that port and the Spanish squadron as follows:

Order of Battle. First Squadron.—Under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief: "New York," "Iowa," "Oregon," "New Orleans," "Mayflower," "Porter." Second Squadron.—Commodore Schley: "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts," "Texas," "Marblehead," "Vixen."

Vessels joining subsequently will be assigned by the commander-in-chief. The vessels will blockade Santiago de Cuba closely, keeping about six miles from the Morro in the daytime and closing in at night, the lighter vessels well in shore. The first squadron will blockade on the



THE "GLOUCESTER" FIGHTING THE SPANISH TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

east side of the port, and the second squadron on the west side. If the enemy tries to escape the ships must close and engage as soon as possible and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore in the channel. It is not considered that the shore batteries are of sufficient power to do any material injury to battleships.

In smooth weather the vessels will coal on station. If withdrawn to coal elsewhere, or for other duty, the blockading vessels on either side will cover the angle thus left vacant.

Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.

Memorandum No. 13.

U. S. FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK," FIRST RATE,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 7, 1898.

After careful consideration of the various schemes of maintaining an effective blockade of Santiago de Cuba at night, which have been advanced, I have decided upon the following, which will be maintained until further orders:

The weather permitting, three (3) picket launches, detailed from the ships of the squadron each evening, will occupy positions one mile from the Morro, one to the eastward, one to the westward and one south of the harbor entrance. On a circle drawn with a radius of two miles from the Morro will be stationed three vessels, the "Vixen" to the westward, from one-half mile to one mile from the shore; the "Suwanee" south of the Morro and the "Dolphin" to the eastward, between one-half mile and one mile from the shore. The remaining vessels will retain the positions already occupied, but they will take especial care to keep within a four-mile circle.

All vessels may turn their engines whenever desirable to keep them in readiness for immediate use, and while doing so may turn in a small circle, but without losing proper bearing or distance.

The signal for an enemy will be two (2) red Very lights fired in rapid succession. If the enemy is a torpedo boat, these two red lights will be followed by a green light.

I again call attention to the absolute necessity of a close blockade of this port, especially at night and in bad weather. In the daytime, if clear, the distance shall not be greater than six miles. At night or in thick weather not more than four miles. The end to be attained justifies the risk of torpedo attack, and that risk must be taken. The escape of the Spanish vessels at this juncture would be a serious blow to our prestige, and to a speedy end of the war.

Attention is called to the provisional signals established by General Order No. 9.

Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.

Memorandum No. 14.

U. S. FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK," FIRST RATE,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 8, 1898.

During the dark hours of the night searchlights will be used as follows:

The "Iowa," "Oregon" and "Massachusetts" will take turns of two hours each, *i. e.*, from dark to 8 p. m., and from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., etc., in keeping one searchlight directly on the harbor entrance, maintaining carefully during that time



UNITED STATES FIFTH ARTILLERY SHELLING SANTIAGO.

their blockading positions. Should a vessel's lights fail, the next in order will at once take up the duty.

The picket launch and vidette, stationed south of the Morro, will move to one side or the other sufficiently to get clear of the beam of light.

The vessels on each flank, the "Brooklyn" and the "Texas" on the western side, the "New York" and "New Orleans" on the eastern side, will take two-hour turns in using one searchlight from time to time on the coast line, swinging it toward the Morro, but avoiding the illumination of the flanking videttes on the inside line. The light should never be turned off more than five minutes at a time. From time to time the horizon outside will be swept.

Attention is called to bad and careless handling of searchlights. Last night some of the lights were kept high in the air and were again swept rapidly from side to side. Under such circumstances a searchlight is worse than useless.

The beams must be directed to the horizon, and must be moved very steadily and slowly. Not less than three minutes should be employed in sweeping through an arc of ninety degrees.

The best way to discover a torpedo boat is by its smoke, and even this will not be seen unless the light is very well handled.

Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.

Memorandum No. 17.

U. S. FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK," FIRST RATE,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JUNE 11, 1898.

SIR: When on the blockade vessels will, unless for some special temporary reason for the contrary, habitually head toward the land instead of away from it.

Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.

The Commanding Officer, U. S. Steamship ———.



SPANIARDS DEFENDING THE FORTIFICATIONS AT EL CANEY.

Memorandum No. 18.

U. S. FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK," FIRST RATE,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CUBA, JUNE 12, 1898.

SIR: 1. While blockading the Spanish fleet in Santiago de Cuba vessels will hereafter maintain a blockading distance of four miles during the daytime.

2. The distance will not be exceeded except by permission or under special circumstances

Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.

The Commanding Officer, U. S. Steamship ———.

Memorandum No. 20.

U. S. FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK," FIRST RATE,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, CUBA, JUNE 15, 1898.

SIR: 1. The commander-in-chief desires again to call the attention of commanding officers to the positions occupied by the blockading fleet, especially during the daytime, and it is now directed that all ships keep within a distance of the entrance to Santiago of four miles, and this distance must not be exceeded.

2. If the vessel is coaling, or is otherwise restricted in her movements, she must nevertheless keep within this distance.

3. If at any time the flagship makes signal which is not visible to any vessel, such vessel must at once approach the flagship or repeating vessel to a point where she can read the signal.

4. Disregard of the directions which have already been given on this head has led to endless confusion. Many times during the day the fleet

is so scattered that it would be perfectly possible for the enemy to come out of the harbor and meet with very little opposition.

5. The commander-in-chief hopes that strict attention will be given this order.

Very respectfully,

W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force,
North Atlantic Station.

The Commanding Officer, U. S. Steamship ———.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET, SECOND SQUADRON,

U. S. FLAGSHIP "BROOKLYN,"
GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, July 6, 1898.

SIR: 1. I have the honor to make the following report of that part of the squadron under your command which came under my observation during the engagement with the Spanish fleet on July 3, 1898.

Commodore Schley's Report.

2. At 9.35 a. m. Admiral Cervera, with the "Infanta Maria Teresa," "Vizcaya," "Oquendo," "Cristobal Colon" and two torpedo-boat destroyers, came out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba in column at distance and attempted to escape to the westward. Signal was made from the "Iowa" that the enemy was coming out, but his movement had been discovered from this ship at the same moment. This vessel was the furthest west, except the "Vixen," in the blockading line; signal was made to the western division as prescribed in your general orders, and there was immediate and rapid movement inward by your squadron and a general engagement at ranges beginning at 1,100 yards and varying to 3,000 until the "Vizcaya" was destroyed, about 10.50 a. m. The concentration of the fire of the squadron upon the ships coming out was most furious and terrific, and great damage was done them.

3. About twenty or twenty-five minutes after the engagement began, two vessels, thought to be the "Teresa" and "Oquendo," and since verified as such, took fire from the effective shell fire of the squadron and were forced to run on the beach some six or seven miles west of the harbor entrance, where they burned and blew up later. The torpedo-boat destroyers were destroyed early in the action, but the smoke was so dense in their direction that I cannot say to which vessel or vessels the credit belongs. This, doubtless, was better seen from your flagship.

4. The "Vizcaya" and "Colon," perceiving the disaster to their consorts, continued at full speed to the westward to escape, and were followed and engaged in a running fight with the "Brooklyn," "Texas," "Iowa" and "Oregon" until 10.50, when the "Vizcaya" took fire from our shells. She put her helm to port, and with a heavy list to port stood in shore and ran aground at Aserradero, about twenty-one miles west of Santiago, on fire fore and aft, and where she blew up during the night. Observing that she had struck her colors, and that several vessels were nearing her to capture and save her crew, signal was made to cease firing. The "Oregon" having proved vastly faster than the other battleships, she and the "Brooklyn," together with the "Texas" and another vessel, which proved to be your flagship, continued westward in pursuit of the "Colon," which had run close in shore, evidently seeking some good spot to beach if she should fail to elude her pursuers.

5. This pursuit continued with increasing speed in the "Brooklyn," "Oregon" and other ships, and soon the "Brooklyn" and "Oregon" were within long range of the "Colon," when the "Oregon" opened fire with her 13-inch guns, landing a shell close to the "Colon." A moment afterward the "Brooklyn" opened fire with her 8-inch guns, landing a shell just ahead of her. Several other shells were fired at the "Colon," now in range of the "Brooklyn's" and "Oregon's" guns. Her commander, seeing all chances of escape cut off and

destruction awaiting his ship, fired a lee gun and struck her flag at 1.15 p. m., and ran ashore at a point some fifty miles west of Santiago harbor. Your flagship was coming up rapidly at the time, as were also the "Texas" and "Vixen." A little later, after your arrival, the "Cristobal Colon," which had struck to the "Brooklyn" and "Oregon," was turned over to you as one of the trophies of this great victory of the squadron under your command.

6. During my official visit a little later, Commander Eaton of the "Resolute" appeared and reported to you the presence of a Spanish battleship near Alteres. Your orders to me were to take the "Oregon" ("Brooklyn"?) and go eastward to meet her, and this was done by the "Brooklyn," with the result that the vessel reported as an enemy was discovered to be the Austrian cruiser "Maria Teresa," seeking the commander-in-chief.

7. I would mention for your consideration that the "Brooklyn" occupied the most westward blockading position with the "Vixen," and being more directly in the route taken by the Spanish squadron, was exposed for some minutes, possibly ten, to the gun fire of three of the Spanish ships and the west battery at a range of fifteen hundred yards from the ships and about three thousand yards from the batteries, but the vessels of the entire squadron closing in rapidly soon diverted this fire and did magnificent work at close range. I have never before witnessed such deadly and fatally accurate shooting as was done by the ships of your command as they closed in on the Spanish squadron, and I deem it a high privilege to commend to you for such action as you may deem proper the gallantry and dashing courage, the prompt decision, and the skillful handling of their respective vessels of Captain Philip, Captain Evans, Captain Clark and especially of my chief of staff, Captain Cook, who was directly under my personal observation, and whose coolness, promptness, and courage were of the highest order. The dense smoke of the combat shut out from my view the "Indiana" and

The Brooklyn Under the Hottest Fire.

the "Gloucester," but as these vessels were closer to your flagship, no doubt their part in the conflict was under your immediate observation.

8. Lieutenant Sharp, commanding the "Vixen," acted with conspicuous courage; although unable to engage the heavier ships of the enemy with his light guns, nevertheless was close in to the battle line under heavy fire, and many of the enemy's shot passed beyond his vessel.

9. I beg to invite special attention to the conduct of my flag lieutenant, James H. Sears, and Ensign Edward McCauley, my aide, who were constantly at my side during the engagement, and who exposed themselves fearlessly in discharging their duties; and also to the splendid behavior of my secretary, Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Jr., who commanded and directed the fighting of the fourth division with splendid effect.

10. I would commend the highly meritorious conduct and courage in the engagement of Lieutenant-Commander N. E. Mason, the executive officer, whose presence everywhere over the ship during its continuance did much to secure the good result of this ship's part in the victory.

11. The navigator, Lieutenant A. C. Hodgson, and the division officers, Lieutenant Y. D. Griffin, Lieutenant W. R. Rush, Lieutenant Edward Simpson, Lieutenant J. G. Doyle, Ensign Charles Webster, and the junior divisional officers were most steady and conspicuous in every detail of duty, contributing to the accurate firing of this ship in her part of the great victory of your forces.

12. The officers of the medical, pay and engineer and marine corps responded to every demand of the occasion and were fearless in exposing themselves. The warrant officers, Boatswain William L. Hill, Carpenter G. H. Warford and Gunner F. T. Applegate, were everywhere exposed in watching for damage, reports of which were promptly conveyed to me.

13. I have never in my life served with a braver, better or worthier crew than that of the Brooklyn. During the combat, lasting from 9.35 until 1.15 p.m., much of the time under fire, they never flagged for a moment and were apparently undisturbed by the storm of projectiles passing ahead, astern and over the ship.

Never Served with a Better Crew.

14. The result of the engagement was the destruction of the Spanish squadron and the capture of the admiral and some thirteen to fifteen hundred prisoners, with the loss of several hundred killed, estimated by Admiral Cervera at six hundred men.

15. The casualties on board this ship were: G. H. Ellis, chief yeoman, killed. J. Burns, fireman, first class, severely wounded. The marks and scars show that the ship was struck about twenty-five times and she bears in all forty-one scars as the result of her participation in the great victory of your force on July 3, 1898. The speed-cone halyards were shot away and nearly all the signal halyards. The ensign at the main was so shattered that in hauling it down at the close of the action it fell in pieces.

Victory Big Enough For all of Us

16. I congratulate you most sincerely upon this great victory to the squadron under your command, and I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for all of us.

17. I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the commanding officer and a drawing in profile of the ship, showing the location of hits and scars; also memorandum of the ammunition expended and the amount to fill her allowance.

18. Since reaching this place and holding conversation with several of the captains, viz.: Captain Eulate, of the "Vizcaya," and second in command of the "Colon," Commander Contreras, I have learned that the Spanish admiral's scheme was to concentrate all fire for a while on the "Brooklyn," and for the "Vizcaya" to ram her, in hopes that if they could destroy her the chance of escape would be increased, as it was supposed she was the swiftest ship of your squadron. This explains the heavy fire mentioned and the "Vizcaya's" action in the earlier moments of the engagement. The execution of this purpose was promptly defeated by the fact that all the ships of the squadron advanced into close range and opened an irresistibly furious and terrific fire upon the enemy's squadron as it was coming out of the harbor.

19. I am glad to say that the injury supposed to be below the water line was due to a water valve being opened from some unknown cause and flooding the compartment. The injury to the belt is found to be only slight and the leak small.

20. I beg to enclose a list of the officers and crew who participated in the combat of July 3, 1898.

21. I cannot close this report without mentioning in high terms of praise the splendid conduct and support of Captain C. E. Clark, of the "Oregon." Her speed was wonderful and her accurate fire splendidly destructive.

Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY.

Commodore, United States Navy,
Commanding Second Squadron,
North Atlantic Fleet.

The Commander-in-Chief United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

U. S. STEAMER "IOWA," FIRST RATE,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement with the Spanish squadron off Santiago de Cuba on the third of July:

1. On the morning of the third, while the crew was at quarters for Sunday inspection, the leading vessel of the Spanish squadron was sighted at 9.31 o'clock coming out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. Signal "Enemy's ships coming out" was immediately hoisted, and a gun fired to attract attention. The call to general quarters was sounded immediately, the battery made ready for firing, and the engines rung full speed ahead.

2. The position of this vessel at the time of sighting the squadron was the usual blockading station off the entrance of the harbor; Morro Castle bearing about north, and distance about three to four miles. The steam at this time in the boilers was sufficient for a speed of five knots.

3. After sighting the leading vessel, the "Infanta Maria Teresa" (Admiral Cervera's flagship), it was observed that she was followed in succession by the remaining three vessels of the Spanish squadron, the "Vizcaya," "Cristobal Colon" and "Almirante Oquendo." The Spanish ships moved at a speed of about eight to ten knots, which was steadily

increased as they cleared the harbor entrance and stood to the westward. They maintained a distance of about 800 yards between vessels. The squadron moved with precision and stations were well kept.

4. Immediately upon sighting the leading vessel fires were spread, and the "Iowa" headed toward the leading Spanish ship. About 9.40 the first shot was fired from this ship, at a distance of about 6,000 yards.

The course of this vessel was so laid that the range speedily diminished. A number of shots were fired at ranges varying between 6,000 and 4,000 yards. The range was rapidly reduced to 2,500 yards, and subsequently to 2,000 and to 1,200 yards.

5. When it was certain that the "Maria Teresa" would pass ahead of us, the helm was put to starboard and the starboard broadside delivered at a range of 2,500 yards. The helm was then put to port and the ship headed across the bow of the second ship, and as she drew ahead the helm was again put to starboard, and she received in turn the full weight of our starboard broadside at a range of about 1,800 yards. The "Iowa" was again headed off with port helm for the third ship, and as she approached the helm was put to starboard until our course was approximately that of the Spanish ship. In this position, at a range of 1,400 yards, the fire of the entire battery, including rapid-fire guns, was poured into the enemy's ship.

6. About 10 o'clock the enemy's torpedo-boat destroyers "Furor" and "Pluton" were observed to have left the harbor and to be following the Spanish squadron. At the time that they were observed, and in fact most of the time that they were under fire, they were at a distance varying from 4,500 to 4,000 yards. As soon as they were discovered the secondary battery of this ship was turned upon them, while the main battery continued to engage the "Vizcaya," "Oquendo" and "Maria Teresa." The fire of the main battery of this ship, when the range was below 2,500 yards, was most effective and destructive, and after a continuance of this fire for perhaps twenty minutes, it was noticed that the "Maria Teresa" and "Oquendo" were in flames and were being headed for the beach.



PRIVATE BELL, COLOR-SERGEANT WRIGHT, AND LIEUTENANT HAYES, OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

Their colors were struck about 10.20, and they were beached about eight miles west of Santiago.

7. About the same time (10.25) the fire of this vessel, together with that of the "Gloucester" and another smaller vessel, proved so destructive that one of the torpedo-boat destroyers ("Pluton") was sunk, and the "Furor" was so much damaged that she was run upon the rocks.

8. After having passed, at 10.35, the "Oquendo" and "Maria Teresa" on fire and ashore, this vessel continued to chase and fire upon the "Vizcaya" until 10.36, when the signal to cease firing was sounded on board, it having been discovered that "Vizcaya" Strikes Her Colors.

9. At 11 the "Iowa" arrived in the vicinity of the "Vizcaya," which had been run ashore, and as it was evident that she could not catch the "Cristobal Colon," and that the "Oregon," "Brooklyn" and "New York" would, two steam cutters and three cutters were immediately hoisted out and sent to the "Vizcaya" to rescue her crew. Our boats succeeded in bringing off a large number of officers and men of that ship's company and placing many of them on board the torpedo boat "Ericsson" and the auxiliary dispatch vessel "Hist."

10. About 1.30 the "New York" passed in chase of the "Cristobal Colon," which was endeavoring to escape from the "Oregon," "Brooklyn" and "Texas."

11. We received on board this vessel from the "Vizcaya" Captain Eulate, the commanding officer, and twenty-three officers, together with about 248 petty officers and men, of whom thirty-two were wounded. There were also received on board five dead bodies, which were immediately buried with the honors due to their grade.

12. The batteries behaved well in all respects, the dashpot of the forward 12-inch gun, damaged in the engagement of the 2d, having been replaced the same day by one of the old dashpots, which gave no trouble during this engagement.

13. The following is an approximate statement of the ammunition expended during the engagement. A more exact statement cannot be given at this time: 31 12-inch semi-A. P. shell, with full charges;

35 8-inch common shell, with full charges; 251 4-inch cartridges, common shell; 100 1-pound cartridges, common shell.

14. This ship was struck in the hull, on the starboard side, during the early part of the engagement by two projectiles of about 6-inch calibre, one striking the hull two to three feet above the actual water line and almost directly on the line of the berth deck, piercing the ship's side between frames 9 and 10, and the other piercing the side and the coffer dam between frames.

Injuries to the "Iowa."

The first projectile did not pass beyond the inner bulkhead of the cofferdam A 41-43. The hole made by it was large and ragged, being about



PRIVATE WILLIAM C. MILLER, SIXTH INFANTRY, SUFFERING FROM CONCUSSION OF THE SPINE.

sixteen inches in a longitudinal direction, and about seven inches in a vertical direction. It struck with a slight inclination aft, and perforated the cofferdam partition bulkhead (A 41-43, 45-47). It did not explode, and remained in the cofferdam.

The second projectile pierced the side of the ship and the cofferdam A 105, the upper edge of the hole being immediately below the top of the cofferdam, on the berth deck, in compartment A 104. The projectile broke off the hatch plate and combing of the water-tank compartment, exploded and perforated the walls of the chain locker. The explosion created a small fire, which was promptly extinguished. The hole in the side made by this projectile was about five feet above the water line, and

about two to three feet above the berth deck. One fragment of this shell struck a link of the sheet-chain, wound around the 6-pounder ammunition hoist, cutting the link in two. Another perforated the cofferdam on the port side and slightly dished the outside plating.

These two wounds, fortunately, were not of serious importance. Two or three other projectiles of small calibre struck about the upper bridge and smokestacks, inflicting trifling damage, and four other small projectiles struck the hammock nettings and the side aft.

15. There are no casualties among the ship's company to report. No officer nor man was injured during the engagement.

16. After having received on board the rescued crew of the "Vizcaya," this vessel proceeded to the eastward and resumed the blockading station in obedience to the signal made by the commander-in-chief about 11.30.

17. Upon arriving on the blockading station the "Gloucester" transferred to this vessel Rear-Admiral Cervera, his flag lieutenant, and the commanding officers of the torpedo-boat destroyers "Furor" and "Pluton," and also one man of the "Oquendo's" crew rescued by the "Gloucester."

18. Naval Cadets Frank Taylor Evans and John E. Lewis and five men belonging to the "Massachusetts" were on board the "Iowa" when the enemy's ships came out. They were stationed at different points and rendered efficient service.

Individual Acts of Valor.

19. The officers and men of this ship behaved admirably. No set of men could have done more gallant service. I take pleasure in stating to you, sir, that the coolness and judgment of the executive officer, Lieutenant-Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, deserves, and will, I hope, receive a proper reward at the hands of the government. The test of the executive officer's work is the conduct of ship and crew in battle; in this case it was simply superb.

The coolness of the navigator, Lieutenant W. H. Schuetze, and of Lieutenant F. K. Hill, in charge of the rapid-fire guns on the upper deck, are worthy of the greatest commendation. Other officers of the ship did not come under my personal observation, but the result of the action shows how well they did their duty.

I cannot express my admiration for my magnificent crew. So long as the enemy showed his flag they fought like American seamen; but when the flag came down they were as gentle and tender as American women.

20. In conclusion, sir, allow me to congratulate you on the complete victory achieved by your fleet.

Very respectfully,

R. D. EVANS,

Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding.

To the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

U. S. S. OREGON, FIRST RATE,
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 4, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 9.30 a. m. yesterday the Spanish fleet was discovered standing out of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. They turned to the westward and opened fire, to which our ships replied vigorously. For a short time there was an almost continuous flight of projectiles over this ship, but when our line was fairly engaged, and the "Iowa" had made a swift advance as if to ram or

close, the enemy's fire became defective in train as well as range. The

ship was only struck three times, and at least two of them were by fragments of shells. We had no casualties.

2. As soon as it was evident that the enemy's ships were trying to break through and escape to the westward, we went ahead at full speed with the determination of carrying out to the utmost your order: "If the enemy tries to escape, the ships must close and engage as soon as possible, and endeavor to sink his vessels or force them to run ashore." We soon passed all of our ships except the "Brooklyn," bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Schley. At first we used only our main battery, but when it was discovered that the enemy's torpedo boats were following their ships we used our rapid-fire guns, as well as the 6-inch, upon them with telling effect.

As we ranged up near the sternmost of their ships she headed for the beach, evidently on fire. We raked her as we passed, pushing on for the next ahead, using our starboard guns as they were brought to bear, and before we had her fairly abeam she, too, was making for the beach. The two remaining vessels were now some distance ahead, but our speed had increased to sixteen knots, and our fire, added to that of the "Brooklyn," soon sent another, the "Vizcaya," to the shore in flames. Only the "Cristobal Colon" was left, and for a time it seemed as if she might escape, but when we opened with our forward turret guns and the "Brooklyn" followed, she began to edge in toward the coast and her capture or destruction was assured. As she struck the beach her flag came down, and the "Brooklyn" signaled "Cease firing," following with "Congratulations for the grand victory! Thanks for your splendid assistance."

3. The "Brooklyn" sent a boat to her, and when the admiral came up with the "New York," "Texas" and "Vixen," she was taken possession of. A prize crew was put on board from this ship under Lieutenant-Commander Cogswell, the executive officer, but before 11 p. m. the ship, which had been filling in spite of all efforts to stop leaks, was abandoned, and just as the crew left she went over on her side.

4. I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing and conduct of all on board this ship. When they found the "Oregon" had pushed to the front and was hurrying to a succession of conflicts with the enemy's vessels, if they could be overtaken, and would engage, their enthusiasm was intense.

5. As these vessels were so much more heavily armored than the "Brooklyn," they might have concentrated upon and overpowered her, and, consequently, I am persuaded that, but for the way the officers and men of the "Oregon" steamed and steered this ship, and fought and supplied her batteries, the "Colon," and perhaps the "Vizcaya," would have escaped. Therefore, I feel that they rendered meritorious service to the country, and, while I cannot mention the name of each officer and man individually, I am going to append a list of the officers, with their



THE "SINGING KIDS" OF "E" COMPANY, SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.

stations that they occupied, hoping that they may be of service to them should the claims of others for advancement above them ever be considered.

Very respectfully,

C. E. CLARK,

Captain U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

The report of the Wainwright Board of Navigating Officers on the positions of American and Spanish ships in the battle of July 3, resulting in the destruction of Cervera's squadron, is of particular interest. It proves, as is known from her injuries, that the "Brooklyn" was actively participating in the fight at every period, and was constantly in close range of the Spanish guns, and reduces to its proper dimensions the tactical turn of the "Brooklyn" at the beginning of the engagement, which had been so greatly magnified. The report is as follows:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK" FIRST RATE,
NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, N. Y., October 8, 1898.

SIR: First.—In obedience to your order of September 2, 1898, appointing us a board to plot the positions of the ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron, and those of the United States fleet, in the battle of July 3, 1898, off Santiago de Cuba, we have the honor to submit the following report, accompanied by a chart showing the position of the ships at seven different times.

*Report of
the Wainwright
Board on the
Battle of July 3d.*



THE NEW CRUISER "ALBANY," PURCHASED FOR OUR NAVY FROM THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

Second.—These times, as taken by the United States ships engaged, with the incidents noted, are as follows:

- No. 1.—9.35 a. m. the "Maria Teresa" came out of the harbor.
 No. 2.—9.50 a. m. the "Pluton" came out.
 No. 3.—10.15 a. m. the "Maria Teresa" turned to run ashore.
 No. 4.—10.20 a. m. the "Oquendo" turned to run ashore.
 No. 5.—10.30 a. m. the "Furor" blew up, and the "Pluton" turned to run ashore.
 No. 6.—11.05 a. m. the "Vizcaya" turned to run ashore.
 No. 7.—1.15 p. m. the "Colon" surrendered.

Third.—The chart selected by the board for plotting is H. O. Chart, No. 716, 1885, West Indies, eastern part of Bahama Islands, with part of Cuba and north coast of San Domingo. This selection was made after a careful comparison with all other charts at hand, as the positions of the principal headlands and inlets, and the distance between them on it, agree more nearly with the observation of members of the board than those given by any other.

Fourth.—The positions of the United States' ships were established by known bearings and distances from the Morro at No. 1, with the exception of the "New York," whose position is plotted by the revolution of her engines during a run of forty-five minutes from her position, southeast one-half south of the Morro, six thousand yards. Position at No. 2 is plotted by all ships according to their relative bearings from each other, the operations of their engines from 9.35 to 9.50 o'clock, the evidence of the officers on board them, and the ranges used in firing at the Spanish ships. Position No. 3 is plotted from observations of the officers of the United States ships with regard to their nearness to each other and relative bearings of



ROUGH RIDER LIEUTENANT WOODBURY KANE RELATING HIS EXPERIENCE.

themselves from the "Teresa," with ranges in use at the time, the performance of the engines and general heading of the ships. Position No. 4, same as No. 3, substituting the "Oquendo" for the "Teresa." Positions Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are plotted on the same general plan.

Fifth.—Before plotting these positions the board took each ship separately and discussed her data for the position under consideration—this data being obtained from the reports of the conning officers' notes taken in the action and the evidence of the members of the board. In reconciling differences of opinion in regard to distances, bearings, ranges, etc., full liberty was given to the representative of the ship under discussion to bring in any argument or data he considered necessary, and the board submits this report with a feeling that under the circumstances it is as nearly correct as is possible so long after the engagement.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
 Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., senior member.
 S. P. COMLY,
 Lieutenant, U. S. N.
 L. C. HEILNER,
 Lieutenant, U. S. N.
 W. H. SCHUETZE,
 Lieutenant, U. S. N.
 A. C. HODGSON,
 Lieutenant, U. S. N.
 W. H. ALLEN,
 Lieutenant, U. S. N.
 EDWARD E. CAPEHART,
 Lieutenant, U. S. N.

The Commander-in-Chief.

Position No. 1.

At 9.35 a. m., when the "Maria Teresa" came out of the harbor, the "New York" was nine miles east of Morro, accompanied by the "Hist" and the "Ericsson." The "Brooklyn" was three miles southwest of Morro, being two and two-tenths miles from the shore west of the mouth of the harbor. The "Texas" was eight-tenths of a mile east from the "Brooklyn," the "Iowa" one and eight-tenths miles east and south of the "Brooklyn," and the "Oregon" a half-mile east of the "Iowa," the "Iowa" being three miles directly south of Morro. The "Indiana" was two and two-tenths miles southwest of Morro, and the "Gloucester" one mile almost directly north of the "Indiana," a mile and four-tenths from Morro.

Position No. 2.

At 9.50 a. m., when the "Pluton" came out, all the Spanish vessels had come out of the harbor and their positions were: "Maria Teresa," two and one-half miles southwest of Morro; the "Vizcaya," the "Colon" and the "Oquendo" in the order named behind the "Teresa," and from four-tenths to a half-mile apart. The positions of the American vessels were: The "New York" had moved two and one-tenth miles westward. The "Brooklyn" had started north, swerved to the northeast and toward the mouth of the harbor, and was turning east on the swing she made to the right and around to the westward course. She was eight-tenths of a mile from the "Vizcaya" at Position No. 2. The "Texas" first went east a half mile, swinging toward the harbor, and then turning to the left she is at No. 2 a half mile directly north of her first position. The "Iowa" moved by a varying course northwest, and was a mile and four-tenths from the "Vizcaya," the "Oregon" being two-tenths of a mile behind the "Iowa." The "Indiana" three-tenths of a mile behind the "Iowa." The "Gloucester's" first start was half a mile directly away from the harbor, but swinging to the right had advanced toward the Spanish ships, being one and seven-tenths miles from the nearest, the "Oquendo."

Position No. 3.

At 10.15 a. m. the "Maria Teresa" turned to run ashore. She was five and a half miles from Morro. The "Vizcaya" was two and three-tenths miles west from the "Teresa," the "Oquendo" one and two-tenths miles, and the "Colon" one and four-tenths miles in advance of the "Teresa." The American vessels were as follows: The "New York" had come within three miles of Morro, being southeast of that point. The "Brooklyn" had made her swing to the westward, crossing her track, and was two and a half miles south and west of the "Teresa" and one and three-tenths miles directly south of the "Colon," one and one-tenth miles and a little behind the "Vizcaya," one and three-tenths miles and a little in advance of the "Oquendo." The "Texas" was one and two-tenths miles from the "Teresa" and a little behind her, and one and four-tenths miles from and behind the next Spanish ship, the "Oquendo." The "Iowa" was one and one-tenth miles from the "Teresa" and a little closer in, but not quite as far west as the "Texas." The "Oregon" had pulled up and passed the "Texas" and the "Iowa," being a little further in shore than the "Texas" and a little further out than the "Iowa." She was in advance of the "Teresa," being one and seven-tenths miles from that vessel, six-tenths of a mile from and directly in the line of the "Oquendo," seven-tenths of a mile from the "Colon" and one and two-tenths miles behind the "Vizcaya." The "Indiana" was two miles from the "Texas" and two and six-tenths miles from the "Oquendo," the nearest Spanish vessel. The "Gloucester" had moved up six-tenths of a mile and was just a mile directly south of Morro.

Position No. 4.

At 10.20 a. m. the "Oquendo" turned to run ashore. Only five minutes elapsed from Position No. 3. All vessels had been running westward without material changes in their positions. The "Colon" had run one and three-tenths miles, the "Vizcaya" about a tenth of a mile less and swerved to the left, bringing her to within one and one-tenth miles of the "Brooklyn." The "Iowa" was the same distance, but almost directly astern, and the "Oregon" was one and three-tenths miles from the "Vizcaya," but further out to sea. The "Iowa" was eight-tenths of a mile from the "Oquendo," the "Oregon" nine-tenths of a mile from the same vessel, and both somewhat in advance of the doomed Spanish ships. The "Indiana" had advanced eight-tenths of a mile, and was two an

six-tenths miles away from the "Oquendo," the nearest Spanish ship. The "New York" had advanced nearly a mile, but was not yet abreast of Morro. The "Gloucester" had run over two miles and was now well west of Morro, but five miles east of the "Oquendo."

Position No. 5.

At 10.30 a. m. the "Furor" blew up and the "Pluton" turned to run ashore. This is ten minutes later than position No. 4. The "Gloucester" had run a little more than two miles and was four-tenths of a mile from the "Furor," and but little further from the "Pluton." The "New York" had run nearly two and two-tenths miles and was three and three-tenths miles from the "Furor," the nearest Spanish ship, and two and two-tenths miles south and a little west of Morro. The "Colon" had run two and nine-tenths miles and the "Vizcaya" two and seven-tenths miles. The "Brooklyn" had run two and three-tenths miles and was one and two-tenths miles from the "Vizcaya," and one and six-tenths miles from the "Colon," which was running nearer the shore. The "Oregon" had sailed two and one-half miles, and was one and a half miles from the "Vizcaya" and about the same distance from the "Colon." The "Texas" was one and two-tenths miles astern of the "Oregon." The "Iowa" was two and four-tenths miles from the "Oregon." The "Indiana" was two and a half miles astern of the "Texas."

Position No. 6.

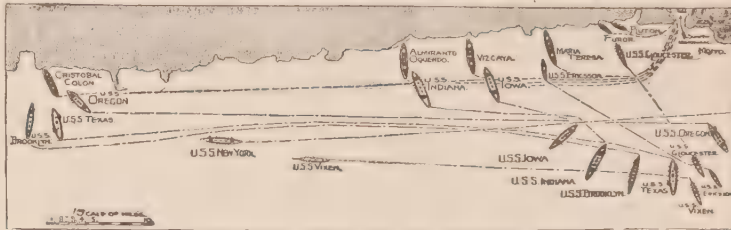
At 11.05 a. m. the "Vizcaya" turned to run ashore. In the thirty-five minutes the "Vizcaya" had sailed about seven miles, and was off the mouth of the Aserradero river. The "Colon" had run five miles and a half further and was more than that distance in advance of any of the American vessels. The "Brooklyn" was one and three-tenths miles distant from the "Vizcaya" and slightly behind her. The "Oregon" was one and a half miles from the "Vizcaya," but near the shore and somewhat astern of the enemy. The "Texas" was two and seven-tenths miles from the "Vizcaya" and directly astern of the "Oregon." The "Iowa" was three and two-tenths miles directly astern of the "Vizcaya." The "New York" was five miles behind the "Iowa." The "Ericsson" had kept along with the "New York" all the time, and was at this position half a mile in advance of her. The "Indiana" was nearly four miles behind the "Iowa."

Position No. 7.

At 1.15 p. m. the "Colon" surrendered. In the two hours and ten minutes from the last position given the vessels had coursed westward a great distance. The "Colon" had run twenty-six and a half miles and was off the Tarquino river. The "Brooklyn" was the nearest American vessel. She had sailed twenty-eight and a half miles, and was three and four-tenths miles from the "Colon." The "Oregon" was four and a

Then the "Vizcaya" veered out to sea and the "Colon" kept nearer the shore, their course being about seven-tenths of a mile apart. Up to the time the "Oquendo" went ashore, the "Iowa," the "Indiana," the "Oregon" and the "Texas" sailed on courses within three-tenths of a mile of each other, the "Iowa" being the nearest and the "Texas" the furthest from the course of the Spanish ships. The "Brooklyn's" course was three-tenths to half a mile outside that of the "Texas." The swing to the right which the "Brooklyn" made at the beginning of the engagement shows an oval four-tenths of a mile across. She crossed the courses of the "Texas," the "Oregon" and the "Indiana" twice

ADMIRAL STANTON'S DIAGRAM OF THE BATTLE.



while making the turn, but before these vessels had gone over them. The course of the "New York" after passing Morro was nearer the shore than any other United States vessel except the "Gloucester," and a mile behind where the "Oquendo" turned to run ashore she passed inside the course of the Spanish vessels. Ten miles west of the "Vizcaya" disaster she crossed the "Colon's" track, but followed very closely the course of that vessel until the latter surrendered.

The "Iowa," the "Indiana" and the "Ericsson" did not go further west than where the "Vizcaya" ran ashore. The "Gloucester" stopped by the "Maria Teresa" and the "Oquendo," as did the "Hist." The latter vessel was not able to keep pace with the "New York" and the "Ericsson," the vessels she was with at the beginning of the battle.

It was decided to make Siboney the headquarters for the treatment of yellow fever patients. The field hospital in the hills had to be abandoned, as the heavy rains which fell daily made the long grass so wet that dysentery began to break out.

*Our Sick
at Santiago.*

Siboney, although hopelessly infected, was perfectly clean, and everything was in readiness to receive patients except medical supplies, of which all of the hospitals had run short. Of late so many men had been ill at the



"FIGHTING BOB" EVANS' DAUGHTER SERVING COLD BEEF-TEA TO NEWLY-ARRIVED AND TRAVEL-WORN SOLDIERS.

half miles from the "Colon," and more in shore than the "Brooklyn." The "Texas" was three and four-tenths miles behind the "Oregon." The "New York" was nine and a half miles from the "Colon." None of the other vessels had come up save the "Vixen," which was abreast of the "New York." This little vessel in the beginning of the fight steamed out to sea and sailed westward on a course about two and a quarter miles from that of the nearest Spanish ship.

The tracings of the chart show that the Spanish vessels sailed on courses not more than three-tenths of a mile apart until the "Oquendo" ran ashore.

front that an effort was made to nurse them there, but as there were only regimental surgeons at the front it proved to be desperate work. Up to July 25, 1898, 1,000 cases of yellow, swamp and typhoid fever and measles had been treated at the train hospital, and only three deaths had occurred.

Siboney was completely isolated. A quantity of ice was brought to the hospital by the dispatch boat "Anita." It was the first ice the patients had had in a fortnight. The method



A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.

PLANTING OLD GLORY ON THE INTRENCHMENTS AT SANTIAGO.

of breaking fever which was pursued was the use of physics and diuretics, no food, the constant consumption of water, and no stimulants.

Major Lagarde, in charge of the hospitals, made an experiment with the bullets on both sides in the fights that had taken place between the Spanish and American troops around Santiago, with this result:

The bullet of the Mauser rifle of the pattern of 1895 penetrated 32½ inches of yellow pitch pine; the Mauser of 1896, 32.54 inches, and that of 1897, 35.125 inches. The Krag-Jorgensen of 1898 penetrated 26.125 inches and the Springfield rifle could only send a bullet six inches through the same wood. This explains some of the terrible effects of the Spanish bullets.

July 26, the War Department came into possession of the official report of Major-General Shafter concerning the casualties before Santiago. According to Shafter's figures the casualties numbered 1,595. Twenty-three officers and 208 enlisted men were killed. Eighty officers and 1,203 men wounded and eighty-one were missing. It was believed that the majority of the missing were killed.

In the First Division, Major-General Kent commanding, the casualties were: First Brigade, consisting of the Sixth and Fifteenth Infantry and the Seventy-first New York—Killed, 5 officers and 40 men; wounded, 14 officers and 262 men; missing, 50 men.

Our Killed and Wounded.



HURRIEDLY DIGGING THE LAST RESTING-PLACE OF A SOLDIER AT CAMP WIKOFF.



CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS EATING.



CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS AT CAMP WIKOFF LINED UP FOR FOOD.

Second Brigade, consisting of the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-first Infantry—Killed, 1 officer, and 17 men; wounded, 10 officers and 114 men; missing, 3 men.

Third Brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth Infantry—Killed, 6 officers and 30 men; wounded, 11 officers and 186 men; missing, 9 men.

Second Division, Major-General Lawton commanding—First Brigade, consisting of the Eighth and Twenty-second Infantry and the Second Massachusetts—Killed, 1 officer and 15 men; wounded, 8 officers and 111 men.

Second Brigade, consisting of the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers and 14 men; wounded, 5 officers and 55 men; missing, 1 man.

Third Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers and 45 men; wounded, 3 officers and 148 men; missing, 1 man.

Cavalry Division, Major-General Wheeler commanding—First Brigade, consisting of the Third, Sixth and Ninth Cavalry—Killed, 2 officers and 9 men; wounded, 12 officers and 113 men; missing, 4 men.

Second Brigade, consisting of the First and Tenth Cavalry and the Rough Riders—Killed, 4 officers and 30 men; wounded, 13 officers and 179 men; missing, 8 men.

Light Battery Battalion—Killed, 3 men; wounded, 1 officer and 8 men.

Montauk Point was chosen as a camp of recuperation for the army in Cuba. Surgeon General Sternberg, accompanied by Captain Alexander N. Stark, Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. V., visited the Point, and General Sternberg was so pleased with it that he recommended that it be selected.

Montauk Camp Approved.

This meant that the New York boys then at the front would spend a good part of the summer within easy reach of their families and friends. It was hailed with joy by thousands of New Yorkers.

General Sternberg frankly expressed his delight with the place.

"It would be impossible to imagine a finer spot for a camp," said he, "particularly for soldiers who have been undergoing a hard campaign in a trying climate and are run down in consequence. The place is sanitary, the air is gloriously bracing and invigorating, there is fresh water in abundance, and access by land or water. I have inspected the ground as far as I could in the limited time, and it is just the spot on which I'd like to have a summer house. For our men, enervated by the effects of the tropical sun and rains, such an atmosphere would be the best tonic possible. All the natives that I saw were ruddy and hardy, and I'm told they never die, except by accident. I am going back to Washington to recommend Montauk Point as a camp for the soldiers who shall return from Cuba."

Montauk Point is the extreme eastern end of Long Island, about 100 miles from New York city, and was originally an island itself, but has been joined to the larger island by the washing in of sand for hundreds of years. This sand stretch is infested with millions of mosquitoes, which have discouraged travel so effectually that until within ten years, although the Point has been settled for more than 200 years, there were not a dozen buildings on it. It is ten miles long, about a mile and a half wide between the ocean on the south and the sound on the north, and is a rolling grassland, entirely treeless save for the Hither Wood at the northwest end, and a small island in one of the bodies of fresh water. There are two fresh water ponds of consider-

able size and a number of smaller ones, all very clear and teeming with fish. In the hollows between the hummocks are marshes, but for some reason these do not breed mosquitoes. Excellent water may be struck by sinking a well from ten to twenty feet in almost any of these hollows. Outside of the two stretches of woodland the main vegetation is the barbary oak or pepperage, which grows in clumps thirty yards in diameter and eight feet high, affording impenetrable shelter for foxes, mink, skunk and other small animals.

Every wind is a sea breeze on Montauk, and the summer temperature even in the hottest weather is ten or fifteen degrees lower than that of New York city.

The transformation in Santiago a few hours after the Spaniards had surrendered their arms and the American flag had been raised on the governor's palace by Captain Kittrick and Lieutenant J. D. Miley, of General Shafter's staff, was remarkable. *After the Surrender.*

It was Sunday, and exactly a week before our batteries had opened fire on the Spanish trenches to let Toral know that unless he submitted his army would be destroyed. Our line extended round the head of the bay, so that retreat for the Spanish army was a strategic impossibility. On Saturday General Shafter had declared that he would allow no one to enter the city after capitulation, but finding no evidences of disorder in Santiago, and seeing that the Spaniards were not ill disposed toward their conquerors, he decided to issue a limited number of passes. He was the more moved to this course because the officers and men of the two armies were mingling with the utmost good will, the officers cracking an occasional bottle of wine together and the men swapping food and cigars. The Spaniards were in a half-starved condition, and gladly exchanged a bottle of rum for five crackers. A pound of bacon brought a handful of cigars. As soon as formal surrender was made, 4,000 of the Spanish troops were marched into the valley between the trenches

and went into camp. Eight thousand were still quartered in the city.

Riding along the road toward Santiago, the pass had to be shown to a chain of sentries, who had rigid orders to let no one go into the city without a permit. One passed through a procession of refugees returning to their homes in the city from El Caney. Many of these people were so emaciated and weak that they tottered along. There were almost naked children in the throng, whose bones seemed to protrude through the flesh, and women, whose faces seemed mere hollow eyes and cheek bones, were being supported, as they put one uncertain foot before the other in the long walk to the city. Often they held out imploring hands and pointed despairingly to their mouths. Others chattered their needs shrilly in Spanish, in the hope that the stranger would understand them. The stronger among them carried boxes on their heads, and even children of six years were plodding along with bundles, often crying with hunger.

During the early hours of the day, the American soldier had done his best to help and feed them. It happened that Colonel Roosevelt's regiment, the First Volunteer Cavalry, was holding a ridge cut in two by the road to El Caney, and the men had given away their rations in a most reckless manner to the unfortunates. Further, they had helped to carry the weaker children along the road as far as their officers would permit

In the suburbs of the city, where only thatched houses were to be seen and the very poor lived, trenches, barricades and chevaux-de-frise were encountered in the streets. The Spaniards had planned to fall back and contest every foot of the way to the heart of Santiago, but hunger had cast the die against them. The first large stone building encountered was the hospital, over which the Red Cross flag had been waving ever since the first gun was fired. Our men had been rather skeptical about the uses to which this building at the very threshold of the city was being put, but it was really a hospital full of wounded men and admirably conducted, as a glance through the windows disclosed. The rooms were clean high and the corridors cool and restful. There was a neat array of glasses, bottles and vials on the shelves. In beds and hammocks the wounded were lying comfortably.

Santiago's narrow streets were full of Spanish soldiers, in some places at ease in company formation, and elsewhere lounging about porches and stoops and smoking paper cigarettes. Although not of large stature, many of them were of good physique, and looked neat and serviceable in their blue and white striped blouses and straw hats. Bright, good-natured, nonchalant faces were common. Most of the officers had a soldierly carriage, and in dress were immaculate. They took the surrender hard, judging by their seriousness. Their men seemed resigned to it, and even relieved, and they viewed



VISITORS TO THE "ST. PAUL" AFTER HER RETURN FROM SANTIAGO.

them to go. Happy Jack, of Arizona, a diamond in the rough, was the most conspicuous in this good work. But Dr. Church sternly forbade it as soon as he learned of it, telling Colonel Roosevelt that he would not answer for the immunity of his men from fever if they persisted in carrying the children and helping along the women. For the first time in his life Happy Jack developed religion.

"God," he said to Colonel Roosevelt, "wouldn't let a fellow catch yellow fever who was doing a good turn for the kids."

In the roadway which the visitor to Santiago traversed lay the skeletons of many horses, bridles still hanging to the skulls, and the bones picked clean. Starving Spaniards had begun the work of stripping the flesh and the buzzards had feasted on what was left. These horses had belonged to the enemy's cavalry and had been killed by our shrapnel. The air was filled with the stench of putrefaction.

As one ascended the last ridge of hills outside the city, it became apparent that the Spaniards had surrendered a position of extraordinary natural strength. By shell-
Strong Position of the Spaniards. ing they might have been dislodged, but it would have cost our infantry very dear if they had been called upon to take the ridge by assault. A food famine, and probably a dearth of ammunition, were evidently the impelling causes of surrender.

the passing Americans with interest and good nature. The glances of some of them were even friendly. They made no comment that could be heard.

Santiago was a dirty, a foul city, but it is undeniably picturesque. In its narrow streets no attempt had been made to cleanse and purify. The rotting carcass of the dog and cat was seen on every hand, and discarded shoes and rags littered the cobblestones, where there were any. Many of the street surfaces are mere grass-grown gullies. Four men could hardly walk abreast on the chief business street, and long-armed men can almost shake hands out of upper windows.

The houses are generally one-storied, and built of mud, but residences of the better class are of stone. Blue and yellow ochre are the colors most used in decorating. The flagged interiors seem bare to an American, so few are the articles of furniture in use. Windows are usually long and wide, and often protected by iron bars, which give a prison-like aspect to the house. Women were looking out of doors and windows as the stranger passed. There were some pretty faces and shapely forms. As a rule the women smiled more than they scowled, and sometimes they nodded pleasantly and said, "Buenos días." Bodegas, or wine shops, were thick, but few of them were open. General stores were doing business, but



prices came high. For a pint of poor rum one dollar in American money was charged.

The Ninth Regiment of regulars, Colonel Ewers, was policing the town, and General McKibben, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-first had been installed as military governor in the municipal building. The Stars and Stripes waved over it. Next to the bodegas the barber's shop was most in evidence. "Latest Paris Modes," in Spanish, was often to be seen. It is doubtful if a good meal could have been procured in Santiago for love or money. At the Venus, the most pretentious restaurant in town, they said they had nothing to eat. On the veranda of the San Carlos Club ex-



WRAPPING UP THE DEAD BODY OF A SOLDIER FOR INTERMENT AT CAMP WIKOFF.

sites lounged and smoked. The poor and the wretched sat about on benches and steps in the Plaza Reina, at the east side of which rises the ancient cathedral of Santiago, not impressive in size, but indescribably picturesque. Indeed the picturesque runs riot in Santiago. There are alleys dignified with the name of street which one has often seen on the stage in opera and melodrama, and where the bravo is supposed to lurk. But to the nose Santiago was repugnant and the scenes of wretchedness moved the heart.

Down by the water front is found the most imposing open space, half quay, half square. The harbor of Santiago looks like an Adirondack lake, except that the mountains on the north and west rise almost sheer from the water in rugged and frightful outline. So peaceful is the surface of the



SWARMS OF VISITORS TO THE NAVY'S "BULL-DOG."

water on a summer afternoon that one can't imagine it broken by whitecaps.

At the end of a long interview with the President at the White House, on July 30, the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, acting in behalf of the Spanish Government, transmitted to Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs at Madrid, the text of a communication embody-

Spain Gets Our Terms.

ing the answer of the United States to Spain's request to be informed whether this government would consider proposals for ending the war and arranging terms of peace. A cabinet meeting lasting three hours, at which the final touches were put to the American answer, was held earlier in the day. The visit of the French Ambassador consumed quite as long a period. Immediately after his visit had ended the following official statement was given to the public:

"The reply of the United States has been handed to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, representing Spain. It would not be proper to make it public before Spain has received it."

One of the most important points in the communication was the demand of the United States for an immediate

acceptance by Spain of the terms set forth. Failure to answer affirmatively within a reasonable length of time, or an attempt to temporize in the hope of securing a modification of the demands, would be construed by this government as sufficient cause for declining to carry on the negotiations which were initiated by the French Ambassador at the request of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. The government expected an answer by Wednesday, August 3.

As transmitted to Spain the demands of the United States were in substance as follows:

The withdrawal of all Spanish military and naval forces from Cuba and the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in that island; similar action with regard to Porto Rico, with the additional provision that Spain should cede that island to the United States; no responsibility to be imposed on the United States for financial obligations contracted by Spain in behalf of Cuba or Porto Rico, which were to be held to include all outlying possessions of Spain in the Western Hemisphere; the United States to maintain control over all other territory where the American flag had been raised; the surrender of Manila and a sufficient area of adjacent land to enable the United States to afford it adequate safety from hostile attacks, and an immediate compliance with these conditions.

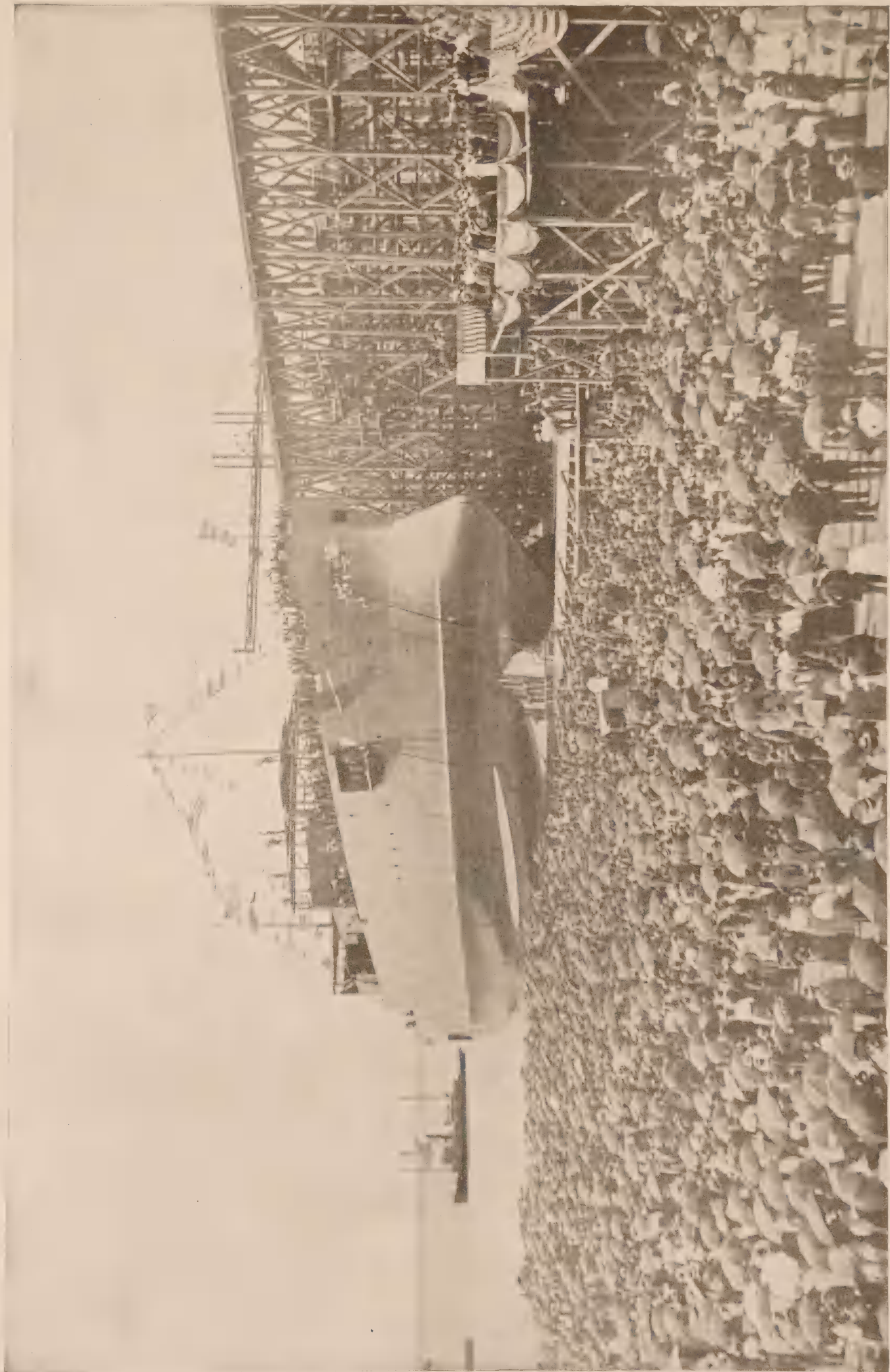
The government of the United States would accept such compliance as a sufficient guarantee of Spain's good faith in proposing an arrangement of peace terms, and would then be willing to appoint commissioners to treat with commissioners designated by Spain to consider and arrange a treaty of peace, reserving all rights to make demands of any character. In substance the United States demanded that before any terms of peace should be considered, Spanish authority in the Western Hemisphere must be relinquished, leaving Cuba in the hands of this government as a trustee, and absolutely ceding Porto Rico, Manila, and part of the island of Luzon, and the Ladrone Islands must be turned over to this country for future disposition; then the general subject of peace terms would be considered with reference to the disposition to be made of all Spanish territory in the far East. The United States did not agree to let Spain have any part of the Philippines, nor make any promises whatsoever. In fact, the disposition of the administration was to retain control of everything that had been gained as a result of Dewey's victory to offset Spain's inability to pay a cash indemnity.

PRINCIPAL GRAVEYARD AT CAMP WIKOFF, WITH GRAVE OF ONE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS IN FOREGROUND MARKED BY RUDE CROSS.



A TYPICAL CAMP OF THE WOUNDED AT CAMP WIKOFF.

It appears that in the session of the cabinet, which lasted continuously from 10.30 a. m. to 1.10 p. m., the question of the amount of territory in the Philippines and the Ladrone Islands of which the United States was in actual possession was dis-



The Christening stand—Starting Point.

LAUNCHING THE "ILLINOIS" AT NEWPORT NEWS, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

cussed at length. There was a strong disposition manifested toward the idea that Subig Bay was construed as sufficient evidence of American control over that portion of the island of Luzon, as no opposition was encountered from the Span- ish. However the cabinet decided that specific reference was not necessary, and the general terms covering the fact of

to mean that American authority extended to all the Ladrones.

The following is Major-General Wheeler's report of the fighting of July 1, before Santiago:

BEFORE SANTIAGO, CUBA, July 7, 1897.

TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Fifth Army Corps*:

SIR: After the engagement of June 24, I pushed forward my command through the valley, Lawton's and Kent's commands occupying the hills in the vicinity of that place. After two days' rest Lawton was ordered forward, and on the night of the 30th, instructions were given by Major-General Shafter to this officer to attack Caney, while the cavalry division and Kent's division were ordered to move forward on the regular Santiago roads. The movement commenced on the morning of July 1. The cavalry division advanced and formed its line with its left near Santiago road, while Kent's division formed its line with the right joining the left of the cavalry division.

*Gallant Charge
Of July 1,
Before
Santiago.*

Colonel McClernand of General Shafter's staff directed me to give instructions to General Kent, which I complied with in person, at the same time personally directing General Sumner to move forward. The men were all compelled to wade the San Juan River to get into line. This was done under very heavy fire of both infantry and artillery. Our balloon, having been sent up right by the main road, was made a mark of by the enemy. It was evident that we were as much under fire in forming the line as we would be by an advance, and I therefore pressed the command forward from the covering under which it was formed. It merged into open space in full view of the enemy, who occupied breast-works and batteries on the crest of the hill which overlooks Santiago, officers and men falling at every step.

The troops advanced gallantly, soon reached the foot of the hill, and ascended, driving the enemy from their works, and occupying them on the crest of the hill. To accomplish this required courage and determination on the part of the officers and men of a high order, and the losses were very severe. Too much credit cannot be given to General Sumner and General Kent and their gallant brigade commanders, Colonel Wood and Colonel Carroll of the cavalry; General Hamilton S. Hawkins, commanding First Brigade, Kent's division, and Colonel Pearson, commanding Second Brigade. Colonel Carroll and Major Wessels were both



VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR APPLAUDING THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

American control of Spain's possessions in the far East were deemed sufficient.

The demand of the United States Government, in the note handed to M. Cambon that all territory in the far East over which the American flag had been raised, should be turned over to this country pending a settlement of peace terms did not mean that the rest of the Philippines and other Span-



THE RETURNING HEROES OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT MARCHING ON PROSPECT PARK PLAZA.

ish possessions in that part of the world were in any danger of being turned back to Spain. While the Peace Commission would have almost paramount authority in arranging a treaty, they understood that the United States must be fully compensated for the cost of the war, and territorial cession must necessarily be made in lieu of money payment, which was beyond Spain's means. The fact that the Stars and Stripes was floating over the island of Guam was construed

wounded during the charge, but Major Wessels was enabled to return and resume command. Colonel Wikoff, commanding Kent's Third Brigade, was killed at 12.10; Lieutenant-Colonel Worth took command, and was wounded at 12.15; Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum then took command and was wounded at 12.20, and the command then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

Upon reaching the crest I ordered breastworks to be constructed, and sent to the rear for shovels, picks, spades, and axes. The enemy's retreat from the ridge was precipitate, but our men were so thoroughly exhausted that it was impossible for them to follow. Their shoes were

soaked with water by wading the San Juan River, they had become drenched with rain, and when they reached the crest they were absolutely unable to proceed further. Notwithstanding this condition, these exhausted men labored during the night to erect breastworks, furnish details to bury the dead, and carry the wounded back in improvised litters. I sent word along the line that reinforcements would soon reach us, and that Lawton would join our right and that General Bates would come up and strengthen our left.

Heroes Drenched and Exhausted.

After reaching the crest of the ridge General Kent sent the Thirteenth Regulars to assist in strengthening our right. At midnight General Bates reported, and I placed him in a strong position on the left of our line. General Lawton had attempted to join us from Caney, but when very near our lines he was fired upon by the Spaniards and turned back, but joined us next day at noon by a circuitous route. During all the day on July 2, the cavalry division, Kent's division, and Bates' brigade were engaged with the enemy, being subjected to a fierce fire and incurring many casualties, and later in the day Lawton's division also became engaged.

During the entire engagement my staff performed their duties with courage, judgment, and ability. Special credit is due to Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Dorst, Major William D. Beach, Captain Joseph G. Dixman, and Lieutenant M. F. Steele. I desire also to say that Lieutenants James H. Reeves and Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Captain William Astor Chanler, Major B. A. Garlington, Mr. Aurelius Mestre, and Corporal John Lundmark also deserve high commendation for courage and good conduct. Major West, my quartermaster, deserves special commendation for his energy and good conduct during the campaign, and Major Valery Havard and Mr. Leonard Wilson have also done their full duty. Captain Hardie and First Lieutenant F. J. Koester, with Troop G, Third Cavalry, were detailed with headquarters and conducted themselves handsomely under fire. The superb courage displayed by the officers and men will be especially mentioned in the reports of subordinate commanders.

Our losses were as follows:

First Brigade—Third Cavalry—Killed, 3 men; wounded, 6 officers, 47 men; strength, 22 officers, 420 men. Sixth Cavalry—Killed, 4 men; wounded, 4 officers, 50 men; strength, 16 officers, 427 men. Ninth Cavalry—Killed, 2 officers, 2 men; wounded, 2 officers, 17 men; strength, 12 officers, 207 men.

Second Brigade, (Attached)—First Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 12 men; wounded, 1 officer, 47 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 21 officers, 501 men. Tenth Cavalry—Killed, 2 officers, 5 men; wounded, 9 officers, 63 men; missing, 4 men; strength, 22 officers, 450 men. First Volunteer Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer, 12 men; wounded, 5 officers, 72 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 25 officers, 517 men.

Gen. Wheeler's Report of Casualties.

Officers Killed—Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry; Major Albert G. Forse, First Cavalry; Captain W. O. O'Neill, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieutenant William H. Shipp, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. H. Smith, Tenth Cavalry; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Danforth, Ninth Cavalry.

Officers Wounded—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Carroll, Sixth Cavalry (commanding First Brigade); Major Henry W. Wessells, Jr., Third Cavalry; Major T. J. Wint, Tenth Cavalry; Major and Assistant Surgeon H. La Mott, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Major W. C. Hayes, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Captain J. B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry; Captain George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry; Captain George K. Hunter, Third Cavalry; Captain C. W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry; Captain A. P. Blocksam,



WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT THE UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK—SOLDIER SEATED IS ED. CULVER, A ROUGH RIDER, WHO WAS WOUNDED BY THE SIDE OF THE LATE HAMILTON FISH, JR.

Sixth Cavalry; Captain John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry; Captain M. T. Henry, United States Volunteers; First Lieutenant A. L. Mills, First Cavalry; Captain and Assistant Adjutant General Volunteers; First Lieutenant M. H. Barnum, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Arthur Thayer, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant O. B. Meyer, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant W. S. Wood, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieutenant A. C. Marrillat, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenant E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant R. C. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Carr, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieutenant David J. Leahy, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Willard, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Walter C. Short, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant F. R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant T. A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. K. Deveraux, First United

States Volunteer Cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant R. C. Day, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Cadet L. M. Haskell, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

General Kent's report of casualties has been forwarded. They were: Killed, 12 officers, 87 men; wounded, 36 officers, 571 men; missing, 62 men.

The strength given in the statement above is the aggregate strength of the command, but, as there were many details, the above figures are about 15 per cent. greater than the forces actually engaged in battle. General Kent's force on July 1 was about 4,000.



SPANISH PRISONERS GOING TO DINNER UNDER GUARD OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

The command has been active in strengthening its position, and commanders and their staffs have thoroughly informed themselves as to the topography of the country and the situation of the enemy.

JOSEPH WHEELER,
Major-General Volunteers.

At 8.20 p. m. on July 1, after the fight, General Wheeler wrote to General Shafter:

I examined the line in front of Wood's brigade, and gave the men shovels and picks and insisted on their going right to work. I also sent word to General Kent to come and get intrenching tools, and saw General Hawkins in person and told him the same thing. They all promise to do their best, but say the earth is very difficult, as a great part of it is rocky. The positions our men carried were very strong and the intrenchments were very strong.

A number of officers have appealed to me to have the line withdrawn and take up a strong position further back, and I expect they will appeal to you. I have positively discountenanced this, as it would cost us much prestige. The lines are very thin, as so many men have gone to the rear wounded and so many are exhausted, but I hope these men can be got up to-night, and, with our line intrenched and Lawton on our right, we ought to hold to-morrow, but I fear it will be a severe day.

If we get through to-morrow all right, we can make breastworks very strong the next night. You can hardly realize the exhausted condition of the troops. The Third and Sixth Cavalry and other troops were up marching, and halted on the road all last night, and have fought for twelve hours to-day, and those that were not on the line will be digging trenches to-night.

The report of Brigadier-General J. Ford Kent, commanding the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, on the part the troops under his command took in the fighting before Santiago, was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
FIFTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD.
FORT SAN JUAN, NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7, 1898.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Fifth Army Corps*:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operation of my command in the battle of July 1.

On the afternoon of June 30, pursuant to orders given me verbally by the corps commander at his headquarters, I moved my Second and Third Brigades (Pearson and Wikoff) forward about two miles to a point on the Santiago road near corps headquarters. Here the troops bivouacked, the First Brigade (Hawkins) remaining in its camp of the two preceding days, slightly in rear of corps headquarters.

On the following morning (July 1) at 7 o'clock, I rode forward to the hill where Captain Grimes' battery was in position. I here met Lieutenant-Colonel McClernand, Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps, who pointed out to me a green hill in the distance, which was to be my objective on my left, and either he or Lieutenant Miley, of Major-General Shafter's staff, gave me directions to keep my right on the main road leading to the city of Santiago. I had previously given the necessary orders for Hawkins' brigade to move early, to be followed in turn by Wikoff and Pearson. Shortly after Grimes' battery opened fire I rode down to the stream and there found General Hawkins at the head of his brigade, at a point about 250 yards from the El Poso sugar house. Here I gave him his orders.

The enemy's artillery was now replying to Grimes' battery. I rode forward with Hawkins about 150 yards, closely followed by the Sixth Infantry, which was leading the First Brigade. At this point I received

instructions to allow the cavalry the right of way, but for some unknown reason they moved up very slowly, thus causing a delay in my advance of fully forty minutes. Lieutenant Miley, of General Shafter's staff, was at this point and understood how the division was delayed, and repeated several times that he understood I was making all the progress possible. General Hawkins went forward, and word came back in a few minutes that it would be possible to observe the enemy's position from the front. I immediately rode forward with my staff. The fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was being distinctly felt at this time. I crossed the main ford of the San Juan River, joined General Hawkins, and with him observed the enemy's position from a point some distance in advance of the ford. General Hawkins deemed it possible to turn the enemy's right at Fort San Juan, but later, under the heavy fire, this was found impracticable for the First Brigade, but was accomplished by the Third Brigade coming up



GRAVE OF AN UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

later on General Hawkins' left. Having completed the observation with my staff, I proceeded to join the head of my division, just coming under heavy fire. Approaching the First Brigade, I directed them to move alongside the cavalry, which was halted. We were already suffering losses caused by the balloon near by attracting fire and disclosing our position.

The enemy's infantry fire, steadily increasing in intensity, now came from all directions, not only from the front and the dense tropical thickets on our flanks, but from sharpshooters thickly posted in trees in our rear, and from shrapnel apparently aimed at the balloon. Lieutenant-Colonel Derby of General Shafter's staff, met me about this time and informed me that a trail or narrow way had been discovered from the balloon a short distance back, leading to the left to a ford lower down the stream. I hastened to the forks made by this road, and soon after the Seventy-first New York Regiment of Hawkins' brigade came up. I turned them into the by-path indicated by Lieutenant-Colonel Derby, leading to the lower ford, sending word to General Hawkins of this movement. This would have speedily delivered them in their proper place on the left of their brigade, but under the galling fire of the enemy the leading battalion of this regiment was thrown into confusion and recoiled in disorder on the troops in rear. At this critical moment the officers of my staff practically formed a cordon behind the panic-stricken men and urged them to lie down in the thicket and clear the way for others of their own regiment who were coming behind. This many of them did, and the Second and Third Battalions came forward in better order and moved along the road toward the ford.

One of my staff officers ran back, waving his hat to hurry forward the Third Brigade, who, upon approaching the forks, found the way blocked by men of the Seventy-first New York. There were other men of this regiment crouching in the bushes, many of whom were encouraged by the advance of the approaching column to rise and go forward. As already stated, I had received orders some time before to keep in rear of the cavalry division. Their advance was much delayed, resulting in frequent halts, presumably to drop their blanket rolls, and due to the natural delay in fording a stream. These delays, under such a hot fire, grew exceedingly irksome, and I therefore pushed the head of my division as quickly as I could toward the river in column of files or twos, paralleled in the narrow way by the cavalry. This quickened the forward movement and enabled me to get into position as speedily as possible for the attack. Owing to the congested condition of the road, the progress of the narrow columns was, however, painfully slow. I again sent a staff officer at a gallop to urge forward the troops in rear. The head of Wikoff's brigade reached the forks at 12.20 p. m., and hurried on the left, stepping over prostrate forms of men of the Seventy-first. This heroic brigade (consisting of the Thirteenth, Ninth and Twenty-fourth United States Infantry) speedily crossed the stream and were quickly deployed to the left of the lower ford. While personally superintending this movement, Colonel Wikoff was killed, the command of the brigade then devolving upon Lieutenant-Colonel Worth, Thirteenth Infantry, who immediately fell, severely wounded, and then upon Lieutenant-Colonel Liscom, Twenty-fourth Infantry, who, five minutes later, also fell under the withering fire of the enemy. The command of the brigade then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

Meanwhile, I had again sent a staff officer to hurry forward the Second Brigade, which was bringing up the rear. The Tenth and Second Infantry, soon arriving at the forks, were deflected to the left to follow the Third Brigade, while the Twenty-first was directed along the main road to support Hawkins.

Crossing the lower ford a few minutes later, the Tenth and Second moved forward in column in good order toward the green knoll already referred to as my objective on the left. Approaching the knoll, the regiments deployed, passed over the knoll, and ascended the high ridge beyond, driving back the enemy in the direction of his trenches. I observed this movement from the Fort San Juan Hill. Colonel E. P. Pearson, Tenth Infantry, commanding the Second Brigade, and the officers and troops under his command deserve great credit for the soldierly manner in which this movement was executed. I earnestly recommend Colonel Pearson for promotion.

Prior to this advance of the Second Brigade, the Third, connecting with Hawkins' gallant troops on the right, had moved toward Fort San Juan, sweeping through a zone of most destructive fire, scaling a steep and difficult hill, and assisting in capturing the enemy's strong position, San Juan, at 1.30 p. m. This crest was about 125 feet above the general level, and was defended by deep trenches and a loop-holed brick fort surrounded by barbed wire entanglements. General Hawkins, some time after I reached the crest, reported that the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry had captured the hill, which I now consider incorrect, and credit is almost equally due to the Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth regiments of Infantry.

Owing to General Hawkins' representations I forwarded the report sent to corps headquarters about 3 p. m., that the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry Regiments had captured the hill. The Thirteenth Infantry captured the enemy's colors waving over the fort, but unfortunately destroyed them, distributing the fragments among the men, because, as was asserted, "it was a bad omen," two or three men having been shot while assisting private Arthur Agnew, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry, the captor. All fragments which could be recovered are submitted with this report. The greatest credit is due to the officers of my command, whether company, battalion, regimental or brigade commanders, who so admirably directed the formation of their troops, unavoidably intermixed in the dense thicket, and made the desperate rush for the distant and strongly defended crest.

I have already mentioned the circumstances of my Third Brigade's advance across the ford, where, in the brief space of ten minutes, it lost its brave commander (killed) and the next two ranking officers by disabling wounds. Yet, in spite of these confusing conditions, the formations were effected without hesitation, although under a stinging fire, companies acting singly in some instances, and by battalion and regiment in others, rushing through the jungle, across the stream waist deep, and over the wide bottom thickly set with barbed-wire entanglements. In this connection I desire to particularly mention First Lieutenant Wendell L. Simpson, adjutant Ninth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general Third Brigade, who was noticeably active and efficient in carrying out orders which I had given him to transmit to his brigade commander, who no longer existed.

The enemy, having retired to a second line of rifle pits, I directed my line to hold their positions and intrench. At ten minutes past 3 p. m. I received almost simultaneously two requests, one from Colonel Wood, commanding a cavalry brigade, and one from General Sumner, asking for assistance for the cavalry on my right, "as they were hard pressed." I immediately sent to their aid the Thirteenth Infantry, who promptly went on this further mission, despite the heavy losses they had already sustained.

Great credit is due to the gallant officer and gentleman, Brigadier-General H. S. Hawkins, who, placing himself between the two regiments leading his brigade, the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry, urged and led them by voice and bugle calls to the attack so successfully accomplished. My earnest thanks are due to my staff officers, present at my side and under my personal observation on the field, especially to Major A. C. Sharpe, assistant adjutant-general; Major Philip Reade, inspector-general; Captain U. G. McAlexander, chief quartermaster; and my aides, First Lieutenant George S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and First Lieutenant William R. Jackson, Second Infantry; also to Mr. Adolfo

*Great Numbers
of
Officers Killed.*



FIRING THE SALUTE AT THE ARMORY, AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Carlos Munoz, the latter a volunteer aide, subsequently wounded in the fight of the 2d inst., who richly merits a commission for his able assistance given without pay.

The officers enumerated should at least be breveted for gallantry under fire. I also personally noticed the conduct of First Lieutenant T. J. Kirkpatrick, assistant surgeon United States' Army, on duty with the Twenty-fourth Infantry, giving most efficient aid to the wounded under fire. I observed several times First Lieutenant J. D. Miley, Fifth Artillery, aide to General Shafter, who was conspicuous throughout the day for his coolness under fire, delivering instructions with apparent unconcern. The bloody fighting of my brave command cannot be adequately described in words. The following list of killed, wounded and missing tells the story of their valor:

Report of Killed, Wounded and Missing, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, July 1, 1898.

ORGANIZATION.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade:—					
Sixteenth Infantry	1	13	5	82	6
Sixth Infantry	4	13	7	95	
Seventy-first N. Y. Vol. Infantry		12	1	47	43
Totals	5	38	13	224	49
Second Brigade:—					
Tenth Infantry	1	4	5	21	
Twenty-first Infantry		5	1	25	
Second Infantry		1	4	16	
Totals	1	10	10	62	
Third Brigade:—					
Brigade Commander	1				
Ninth Infantry	1	3		23	1
Thirteenth Infantry	2	16	5	81	1
Twenty-fourth Infantry	2	10	4	73	7
Totals	6	29	9	177	9
Grand Totals	12	77	32	463	58

At daylight on the morning of July 2 the enemy resumed the battle, and firing continued throughout the day, part of the time in a drenching rain. At nightfall the firing ceased, but at 9 p. m. a vigorous assault was made all along our lines. This was completely repulsed, the enemy again retiring to his trenches. The following morning firing was resumed and continued until near noon, when a white flag was displayed by the enemy and firing was ordered to cease.

The casualties of these two days (July 2 and 3) are as follows:

July 2, 1898.

ORGANIZATION.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Division Staff			1*		
First Brigade:—					
General Officers			1		
Sixteenth Infantry		1		21	1
Sixth Infantry				2	
Seventy-first N. Y. Vol. Infantry		1		7	
Totals		2	1	30	1
Second Brigade:—					
Tenth Infantry		1		14	3
Twenty-first Infantry		1		7	
Second Infantry		4		31	
Totals		6		52	3
Third Brigade:—					
Ninth Infantry				4	
Thirteenth Infantry				3	
Twenty-fourth Infantry		1	2	1	
Totals		1	2	8	
Grand Totals		9	4	90	4

* Mr. A. C. Munoz, volunteer aide to division commander.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my gratitude to Major-General Joseph Wheeler for his courteous conduct to me, and through me to my



GROUP OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS ON REAR PIAZZA OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

division under the trying circumstances enumerated. Though ill and suffering, General Wheeler was so perfectly at home under fire that he inspired all of us with assurance. Attention is invited in this connection to the report of brigade and subordinate commanders and of my inspector-general herewith submitted. I cordially endorse their commendations.

Very respectfully,
J. FORD KENT,
Brigadier-General U. S. V., commanding.

The Secretary of the Navy received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. The following is a copy of his reply to one of them:

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, August 5, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter and hasten to assure you that what you say about Admiral Sampson is so unjust that it can only be pardoned on the ground of your ignorance of the whole matter. You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been upon Admiral Sampson, of his very superior attainments as an officer, and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory which was the crowning accomplishment of his efforts for weeks and weeks before Santiago. Justice is always done in the long run. But

Long Praises
Sampson.



WOUNDED WHITE AND COLORED SOLDIERS AT LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

when you indulge in such unfounded criticism I cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel bound to do if you had referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving officers.

Admiral Sampson was selected for the command of the North Atlantic squadron because the department, in the exercise of its best judgment, with an eye single to the public interest, believed that he was specially fitted for the place. Admiral Sicard, who held the command, having become incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness, was necessarily withdrawn by order of the department and Sampson was next in command. These two are especially accomplished ordnance officers, having been at the head of the Ordnance Bureau and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval science. Sampson is a man of the very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward, and when you accuse him of anything on that score you do most cruel injustice to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than by the simple discharge of his duty.

2. The movement on Porto Rico was not a movement for its capture. The department, which has very rarely interfered with the movements of admirals commanding squadrons, did, however, make one express order, and that was that our battleships should not be exposed to the risk of serious injury from the fire of any fort. At that time the Spanish fleet was strong: its whereabouts and destination were unknown. The primal necessity was to meet and crush its ships, and to secure for us the domination of the sea. The "Oregon" had not arrived, the "Maine" was destroyed, and no naval authority would justify the unnecessary risk of the destruction of any of our battleships, except in battle with the enemy's ships. The movement to Porto Rico was to meet, if possible, the fleet of Cervera, which was not then expected. Cervera, undoubtedly learning that our fleet was at San Juan, changed his destination to Santiago. Our movement to Porto Rico thus became a reconnaissance and fulfilled its purpose. There was no intention at this time of taking Porto Rico, as the army was not then ready to co-operate.

3. With regard to sending our ships into the harbor of Santiago, Admiral Sampson was acting under the explicit orders of the department not to expose his armored ships to the risk of sinking by mines; and the wisdom of this course, I believe, is universally acknowledged by naval authorities. He waited, as he should have done, the co-operation of the army. How effectually under this co-operation the result was accomplished is now matter of history. There are few more graphic scenes than must have been presented at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the fourteenth of July, when Shafter with his troops ready to assault Santiago, awaited the reply of the Spanish commander to the demand for surrender. Sampson's fleet was at the mouth of the harbor, drawn up in line and ready to bombard, as it had been for days previous, and the signal officer stood on the heights ready to wigwag the signal for firing. Happily, instead of this signal, came the good word that the Spanish had surrendered to this combined readiness for attack.

Danger From
Sunken Mines.

4. Please bear in mind the variety and weight of the responsibilities which were upon Admiral Sampson for the month prior to the great battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet. He was commanding officer of the whole squadron, charged with the blockade of the whole Cuban coast; charged with the detail of all the movements of ships; charged with clerical correspondence with the department and other officers, and especially charged with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remember that this man, whom you so sweepingly accuse, was devoting his days and nights to these duties. If you will read the orders issued by him, beginning with July 1, you will find that the most thorough precautions had been taken to prevent the escape of Cervera; that our fleet was kept constantly in line, so far from the entrance at night and so far by day; that the most rigid care with searchlights and every other appliance was taken every night; that the commanding officer of every vessel knew his post and his duty in case of an attempt to escape, so that when the attempt came the movement to prevent it, by the attack of our vessels upon the outcoming Spaniards

went on like clockwork; as at Chattanooga, every movement of that great battle was carried out, although General Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge nor Lookout Mountain.

I can well understand why the friends of other officers should be so enthusiastic and earnest, as I am, in giving them the credit they so richly, every one of them, deserve for their glorious work. I cannot conceive of anybody so mean as to detract by a single hair from their merit. But I cannot understand why such a bitter feeling is manifested in many quarters toward Admiral Sampson, when all these officers, subordinate to him, in their reports clearly and cordially recognize the fact that, although at the beginning he was, by orders from Washington, going to confer with General Shafter, yet the battle was fought under his orders, and that the victory was the consummation of his thorough preparation. For myself, I know no predilection for any one of these gallant men. I would crown every one of them with laurels. I want them all to have their just deserts. Every one of them deserves unstinted praise; not one of them deserves anything less than full measure for that day's work. And, therefore, I can think of nothing more cruel than a depreciation of the merit of the faithful, devoted, patriotic commander-in-chief, physically frail, worn with sleepless vigilance, weighted with measureless responsibilities and details, letting no duty go undone; for weeks with ceaseless precautions blockading the Spanish squadron; at last, by the unerring fulfillment of his plans, crushing it under the fleet which executed his commands; yet now compelled in dignified silence to be assailed

Laurels for the Brave.

"Gloucester" and "Suwanee" moved up at the request of the army to assist in an attack, which came by rail, did not arrive until 9.20. The small river San Juan cuts through a deep defile and is spanned by an iron railroad bridge. There is an ancient fort near the water, and on the hill two small rifle pits. Some sixteen or twenty of the enemy had been counted while waiting for the troops, but disappeared when the ships began firing. The troops advanced as far as the bridge. A corner of the fort was knocked off by the shells of the navy and the flagstaff shot away. Desultory firing was kept up between our troops and the Spanish, the troops returning to Siboney about 10.30.

On the evening of July 1 the admiral was advised by General Shafter that the army would assault at daylight on the second, and the navy was requested to keep up a fire at the batteries on the bluff. The squadron consequently closed in early on the morning of the second and kept up a vigorous fire for two hours, but the attack proposed by General Shafter did not take place on that day. On the night of July 1 the "Reina Mercedes" was sunk by the Spaniards, so as to obstruct the ships. Extensive shore batteries existed, and if smaller vessels had been sent in and sunk by the mines or batteries the harbor would have been effectually closed against us.

It was essential to the new scheme of attack of the combined forces that the position occupied by the eastern and western batteries should be carried, and this was the scheme of action first proposed by General Shafter on the day of his first arrival. It was at that time explained to

Sinking of the "Reina Mercedes" First.



READY TO TAKE THE PLUNGE—THE IMMENSE CROWD ABOUT THE CHRISTENING PARTY, STANDING BESIDE THE HULL OF THE "ILLINOIS." MISS NANCY LEITER HOLDING THE BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE IN READINESS.

as vindictively as if he were an enemy to his country. I am sure that no one more deprecates such an attack than the officers of the fleet—commanders, captains and all. Among them all is peace; whatever disquiet there may be elsewhere, the navy is serene. I am reminded of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's beautiful verse:

"Far, far beneath, the noise of tempests dieth,
And silver waves chime over peacefully,
And no rude storm, how fierce so'er it flieeth,
Disturbs the sabbath of that deeper sea."

Yours truly,

JOHN D. LONG.

The extracts from Admiral Sampson's report heretofore withheld were made public by Secretary Long. It was said unofficially at the Navy Department that the extracts were given out for the purpose of demonstrating that the navy was ready and willing at all times to assist the army in the taking of Santiago. The extracts follow:

Fleet Aided the Army.

On July 1 a demonstration was made by a Michigan volunteer regiment at Aguadores, under command of General Duffield. The "New York,"

him that it was of primary importance that these points should first be carried, as their possession insured the destruction of the mines, the entrance of heavy ships into the harbor, and the assault on Cervera's fleet. This was heartily consented to by General Shafter, who stated that the entrance to the harbor was the key to the situation. This was repeated in his interview with General Garcia at Aserradero.

It had been the admiral's desire to do everything possible to co-operate with General Shafter. Such an attack as that proposed by the general was in complete accord with the views held by the admiral and discussed with his staff. It was proposed to bring up the marines from Guantamano and add them to the marines of the squadron, thus making a force of nearly one thousand men which might be landed either at the foot of Morro, in Estrella Cove, to assault the Morro, or to the westward for the purpose of assaulting the west battery; at the same time detaching a force of two or three thousand men from the army and, proceeding by Aguadores, occupy the ground between the Morro and that just to the northward of it. A visit to General Shafter was arranged, but the admiral being ill his chief of staff was sent instead. The following arrangements were made:

CAMP NEAR SAN JUAN RIVER, CUBA, July 6.

Minutes of conversation between Captain Chadwick, of the navy, representing Admiral Sampson, and General Shafter:

"That a long-continued bombardment be made of Santiago from the sea with the heavier guns of the fleet, the fleet firing slowly and

continually during say twenty-four hours at the rate of one shell every five minutes, excepting one hour at the rate of one every two minutes. This refers to the 8- to 13-inch shells. If this be not sufficient to bring the enemy to terms, that an assault be arranged on the Socapa Battery, using marines and the Cuban forces under General Cebreci, and an effort made to enter the harbor with some of the smaller vessels of the squadron. This attack to be made upon knowing the result of a second demand made upon the commanding officer of the Spanish forces for the surrender of the place, stating to him the conditions that surround him, destruction of the Spanish fleet, etc., and the number of forces opposed to him. To give time to consider the matter, the date of the bombardment is fixed at noon of the ninth unless he positively refuses to consider it at all, when it will be begun at such time as is convenient to ourselves. General Shafter will furnish admiral with correct map, showing where his lines will be surrounding the city, and also open telegraphic communication by the way of Siboney down to near Aguadores to give information as to the falling of shots.

Then succeeded the following correspondence:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

CAMP NEAR SAN JUAN RIVER, CUBA, July 6, 1898.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, COMMANDING THE SPANISH FORCES, *Santiago de Cuba*:

SIR:—In view of the events of the third instant, I have the honor to lay before your Excellency certain propositions to which I trust your Excellency will give the consideration which, in my opinion, they deserve.

2. I enclose a bulletin of the engagement of Sunday morning, which

stances so disadvantageous to your Excellency being a foregone conclusion.

5. As your Excellency may wish to make reference of so momentous a question to your Excellency's home government, it is for this purpose that I have placed the time of the resumption of hostilities sufficiently far in the future to allow a reply being received.

6. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant. I beg an early answer from your Excellency.

W. B. SHAFTER, *Major-General, U. S. V.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, July 9, 1898.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, *North Atlantic Squadron*:

Spanish commander proposes to abandon Santiago, if permitted to march out to Holguin and not be attacked en route. The truce will continue for the present, and I will notify you of its discontinuance.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, July 8, 1898.

TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, *North Atlantic Squadron*:

I have the honor to inform you that it is expected that the bombardment of the city of Santiago de Cuba will begin this evening or to-morrow evening. I enclose you a revised chart, showing position of the American and Spanish lines. I will communicate to you later in the day the exact hour when the firing should begin, and it is respectfully requested that you be ready to begin at 4 p. m. to-day. The falling of the first shell will be observed and the results communicated to you by signal. It would be very disastrous for the moral of my men to have any of the shells fall near them

**A Threat to
Begin
Bombardment.**



THE START—THE BOTTLE OF CHAMPAGNE AS IT APPEARED AT THE MOMENT IT BROKE AGAINST THE SIDE OF THE MOVING SHIP.

resulted in the complete destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, the loss of 600 of his officers and men, and the capture of the remainder.

The admiral, General Parades and all others who escaped alive are now prisoners on board the "Harvard" and "St. Louis" and the latter ship, in which are the admiral, General Parades and all the surviving captains (all except the captain of the "Almirante Oquendo," who was slain) has already sailed for the United States. If desired by you this may be confirmed by your Excellency sending an officer under a flag of truce to Admiral Sampson, and he can arrange to visit the "Harvard," which will not sail until to-morrow, and obtain the details from Spanish officers and men aboard that ship.

3. Our fleet is now perfectly free to act, and I have the honor to state that unless a surrender be arranged by noon of the ninth instant, a bombardment of the city will be begun and continued with the heavy guns of our ships. The city is within easy range of these guns, the 8-inch being capable of firing 9,500 yards, the 13-inch of course much further. The ships can so lie that with a range of 8,000 yards they can reach the centre of the city.

4. I make this suggestion of a surrender purely in a humanitarian spirit. I do not wish to cause the slaughter of any more men either of your Excellency's forces or my own; the final resolution under circum-

stances so disadvantageous to your Excellency being a foregone conclusion.

W. B. SHAFTER, *Major-General, U. S. V.*

I desire you to begin firing upon Santiago as near 4 p. m. to-day as possible.

W. B. SHAFTER, *Major-General*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, July 9, 1898.

Messages I sent you yesterday and to-day have apparently been received by you. I have just asked that you commence firing on Santiago at 4 p. m., and sent you this morning our latest map of our position. Can you begin the bombardment to-morrow morning? If you can, please do so, and continue it as arranged with Captain Chadwick.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*

On the morning of the ninth the navy's position was taken up close in to the beach at Aguadores when the "Brooklyn" and "Indiana" continued the bombardment of Santiago from 9.27 a. m. until 1 p. m., at which hour it was requested by General Shafter that it should cease.

On July 12, a report was sent in from the army as to the fall of the

shell, showing that the fire had been very effective, and that several fires had started in the city, and nearly all the shells fell within the city limits.

The following correspondence then took place:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
July 11, 1898.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, *North Atlantic Squadron*:

My lines are now complete to the bay north of Santiago. Your shots can be observed from there perfectly, at least those that fell in the town. Flames followed several shots fired to-day, but seemed to be quickly



LINE OF MEN WAITING FOR CLOTHING.

extinguished. A number of shots fell in the bay close to a small gunboat lying near the shore. At present they are considering a demand for unconditional surrender. I will notify you of the result. I think it advisable to put in some heavy shots, say 10 to 13-inch to-morrow, and see if we cannot start a fire. Be careful not to shoot beyond the town, as my troops are within one and one-half miles of it, and you will be firing directly towards us.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

The admiral notified General Shafter on the twelfth that he proposed to begin the bombardment next morning with 13-inch shells. The "Oregon," "Massachusetts" and "Indiana" were promptly on hand on the morning of the 13th prepared to fire.

On the evening of the twelfth, however, General Shafter sent the following telegrams to Admiral Sampson:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.—A truce exists and negotiations are now pending with the Spanish commander. All firing must be discontinued during the cessation of hostilities. Due notice of the commencement will be given you.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR SANTIAGO, July 12.—A truce now exists and will probably continue all day to-morrow, the 13th.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

To which the admiral replied as follows:

JULY 13, 1898.

TO GENERAL SHAFTER:

I am now prepared to shell the city of Santiago with three of my largest ironclads, with 13-inch projectiles, I can commence at short notice. Will wait your signal.

The foregoing clearly shows that the navy was in active co-operation with the army up to the very moment of the surrender, of which notice was given, and only awaited signal for bombardment. This was not given, however, Shafter telegraphing at 1 o'clock, on July 14:

Apparently there is every prospect of evacuation, I will inform you earliest practicable moment.

SHAFTER.

Meantime all operations had been completed on the part of the navy, in case the enemy failed to come to terms, for counter-mining. At 2.30 o'clock on the same day General Miles telegraphed the admiral that the enemy had surrendered. The admiral had on the previous day informed General Shafter that he desired to be represented in the negotiations for surrender, as it was the result of the combined forces.

SAMPSON.

On August 1 the Secretary of War received the following letter from General Shafter transmitting the commissioners' report of the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago:

CAMP BEFORE SANTIAGO, CUBA,
July 18, 1898.

I take the liberty of sending to you this morning a copy of the agreement between the commissioners on my part and the commissioners on the part of the Government of Spain for the surrender of Eastern Cuba. The schedule just submitted shows there to be a little over 22,000 men and officers, about 6,000 more men than I have had myself; and I am glad to say that we have got all these men with very little loss of life, compared to what it would have been had we had to have fought them. The city of Santiago is simply a network of fortifications at every street corner. I had no proper conception of its strength until I went into it, although I knew these old stone towns were naturally very strong. Everything is going admirably, so far as the transfer is concerned, and

the Spanish troops are behaving well, as they are perfectly delighted at the thought of getting home.

I send to you personally a telegram of General Linares to his government, which one of the consuls gave me. It shows the straits to which they were put and the feelings that animated them. He stated the case exactly. I did have him so surrounded that it was impossible for him to get away, and I could wait and he could not.

I send out to-morrow morning to receive something over 2,000 men up in the interior a short distance, about thirty miles, and in two or three days will send to Guantanamo to receive the 7,000 that have surrendered there. They should be shipped from Guantanamo Bay direct to Spain. There are also about 800 men each from Baracoa and Sagua de Tamamo, on the north coast, who will come into the port there for shipment. I will send an officer around with a Spanish officer to take their arms and military supplies. We have gotten a great deal more than I had any idea of getting in the way of munitions of war. In everything but food they were well supplied. Have got a few beautiful, modern, high-power guns—about a dozen.

My only fear is that we will have some sickness; and it is for that reason that I have wired you so earnestly about getting these prisoners away, so that we can go up in the mountains with my command, fifteen or twenty miles, at the end of the railroad, at San Luis, which is said to be very healthy. It is, at any rate, about 1,500 feet above the sea, and has communication by rail with Santiago. So far there is no fever in Santiago. I suppose there is no one there except immunes. Three cases only so far this year, and the English Consul tells me there was very little last year.

Of those here who served throughout the Civil War all declare they never had anything that could compare with it for hardship. With only one set of clothes, officers have been until now rained on nearly every day, carrying three days' rations like the men on their person, and suffering every form of privation, in addition, yet the spirit shown by them and by the whole army was simply grand. I can recall no instance where a surrender was more dramatic than that of General Toral and his generals to myself and my generals, as well as the hoisting of the flag over the city of Santiago, one of the oldest cities in this continent.

I want to thank you and the President for the words of cheer that have come to us, and to say that none of us has ever doubted that every effort possible to make our lives as secure and our situation as comfortable as is possible would be done.

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General Commanding.

A Cabinet meeting was held on the night of August 3, down the Potomac river, on board the tug "Triton," at which the peace situation was discussed at length. The meeting followed a visit to the White House that afternoon by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, who conducted the peace overtures in behalf of Spain. Soon after M. Cambon left the White House, after an hour's conference with the President and Secretary Day, the President and all the members of the Cabinet were driven to the wharf where the boat was lying and embarked for what was ostensibly a pleasure sail to get a breath of fresh air. The party returned to Washington, having reached a decision on certain points brought to the President's attention by M. Cambon in behalf of the Spanish government. The Secretary of State drove from the wharf to the French Embassy and delivered to M. Cambon the answer of the United States to the questions he had asked as the representative of Spain.



GIVING MILK TO A PATIENT VERY LOW FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN THE NEW HOSPITAL.

M. Cambon's call at the White House was the result of the receipt by him of the answer of the Spanish Government to the terms preliminary to the negotiations of a peace treaty laid down by this government. With the answer the Ambassador received a long letter of instructions from Madrid, which contained a number of inquiries that the Ambassador was requested to lay before the President. The Spanish Government accepted the terms of the United States and did not ask for a modification of them, but requested

information on certain points before giving formal assent to the demands made by this government as a preliminary to the appointment of commissioners to arrange a treaty of peace. Nearly all the matters on which further information or explanation was asked related to unimportant things. The main question concerned the occupation by the United States forces of Manila and its surroundings.

M. Cambon, in behalf of the Spanish Government, asked the President and Secretary of Day whether this government meant to hold this restricted territory after the terms of peace had been complied with by Spain, or whether it was to be a subject of negotiation by the peace commissioners. This was the question that confronted the President and the Cabinet on the down-river trip. The President and his advisers agreed to stick by their determination to hold Manila and surrounding territory permanently.

President McKinley by construing the Spanish note as a complete acceptance of the terms set forth by the United States as a necessary preliminary to the negotiations of a treaty of peace, put the Spanish Government in the position of being unable to parley further. The protocol providing for the meeting of peace commissioners and the negotiation of a treaty was drawn August 10, 1898.

M. Cambon provisionally agreed to the terms of the protocol in behalf of Spain, and cabled to Madrid for authority to attach his signature to the document as the Spanish representative. In the small hours of the morning M. Cambon filed at the telegraph office, for transmission to Madrid, through the French Foreign Office in Paris, an account of his interview with President McKinley, together with an outline of the protocol arranged and notice of his provisional acceptance of the terms. For several hours he was in Secretary Day's office at the State Department, engaged with the Secretary, Assistant Secretary Moore, and his colleague, M. Thiebaut, in drawing up the official copy of the protocol.

Lieutenant J. D. Miley of the Fifth Artillery, General Shafter's right-hand staff officer, was directed to receive the surrender of the Spanish troops at El Cristo, Dos Caminos, Moron, Allosongo, San Luis, and Palma Soriano, and to disarm them.

Three thousand in number, they had not fired a shot during the war; they had been kept in ignorance of the fall of Santiago; and of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and they were impatient to prove their valor in the field, and were confident of their ability to teach the "American pigs" a lesson. The voluntarios were rancorous in their hatred.

Lieutenant Miley took with him Captain Ramus, of General Linares' staff, to act as a buffer and to reason with the truculent. Captain Ramus was the only surviving Spanish

General Lawton's most versatile staff officers, went along to act as interpreter, an office that required tact, fluency, and, above all, quick intuition. Lieutenant Miley's escort consisted of mounted Troops A and C, of the Second Cavalry, under command of Captain T. J. Lewis, an old Indian fighter and a vigilant officer. The other officers were Lieutenants W. F. Clark and J. B. Christian, of Troop C, and Lieutenant F. H. Pope of Troop A. Dr. Arthur Jordan accompanied the little



TRANSFERRING THE SICK SOLDIERS FROM THE WHARF TO THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "RELIEF."

force to look after the sick, and as it turned his services were very much in demand.

Ten days' rations were carried. As it was known that the Spanish garrisons were short of food, General Shafter ordered that a store of provisions be sent to them. To take along the supplies, which consisted of hard tack, bacon (called by the soldiers sow belly), beef and tomatoes, a pack train, selected from the camp of Spanish prisoners between the lines, was employed. There was a Spaniard to each mule, and in twenty minutes they made ready for the road, a feat which opened the eyes of our packers, who, although each had more mules to lace and tie up, were all fingers and thumbs compared with the Spaniards. To the latter, however, mule transport is second nature. In the matter of shocking oaths the Spaniards were also ahead. When they had done their packing they stood around and made uncomplimentary remarks, *sotto voce*, about the slowness of the Americans.

When Lieutenant Miley, representing General Shafter; Captain Lewis, the military commander of the expedition, the troopers and the two mule trains got away, it was a normal Cuban summer afternoon with alternate sunshine and cloud and always a threat of thunder in the massive, rugged, abysmal mountains, which seemed to interpose an impassable barrier between the coast and the back country. There was not a soldier in the army who had not wondered what lay behind those great peaks.

At Caney, foul and nauseating with heaps of decaying rubbish, left in the streets by departing refugees, and with here and there an unfortunate lying comatose from fever in a corner of a room, there was no road.

The way was a mere cow path. Here and there where the ground was sodden the shoe prints of the horses could be seen. The solitude of the mountains was oppressive. The clank of their hoofs on a stone rang out like a warning. And the trail seemed to be all stones, pitched and heaped together in chaotic obstruction. And it was all up hill and down, dusk in the depths and ravines and amber light on summits. Occasionally the Cuban blackbird shrilled a plaintive note. Bushes reached out their arms across the path, whipping the patient brutes and causing the rider to grip his hat. On steep descents the horses footed gingerly, sometimes sliding down on four feet and again stumbling almost to their knees. Hours seemed to pass before the mountain chain was crossed. As night came on the bird notes ceased and the mountain walls closed in. It was almost dark when the thatched huts of San Vicente came into view. There was a hum of suspended labor on the one street and a fiddle sounded a forced strain of gayety. Some

A Lonely Ride.



THE THIRTEEN-INCH GUN, MAGNIFICENT MONSTERS OF WAR.

staff officer of the bloody fight at Caney, which, it was said, had so affected his mind that he had lost his naturally blithe spirits and became a prey to melancholy. Certainly the visage of this bearded Spanish officer was most lugubrious, and he seemed to have almost lost the power of speech, expressing himself in monosyllables and with a painful effort replying to questions. Ramon G. Mendoza, of New York City, one of

negroes were dancing with clumsy steps to its discords. It was dark when the lights of Dos Bocas threaded the valley. Trailing was now impossible, and the troops had to push on as best they could. In Dos Bocas, the next town, there were abandoned houses with pillars, terraces and remains of gardens in which perfumes still lingered.



VIEW OF PRINCIPAL STREET—THE CITY HALL ON THE LEFT.

At El Cristo railroad station there were many Spaniards in their cheap uniforms of striped blue and white. Their commander, Major Calvo, was a pudgy Spaniard, with a small eye, a large nose and an unshaven, retreating chin. The story told of him by the Cubans may not be true, but he looked the part, and here it is: About a year ago he was a captain and in command at Mariano, in Havana province, and to celebrate the death of a Cuban leader, he gave a banquet, at which his guests, mostly guerrillas, drank freely. Afterward Calvo and his men, at the suggestion of a drunken partisan, started for El Cano, an adjoining village. When they got there the square was full of women and children taking an airing. The women became panic-stricken at the appearance of Calvo and his guerrillas and ran toward their houses. Firing began and many fell.

A woman held up her child to Calvo and implored him to stop the slaughter. The machete was used on both of them. Calvo reported the affair as a Spanish victory. He was promoted, but official tact transferred him to Santiago de Cuba. Two days after his surrender of El Cristo he reported that the Cubans were seizing here and there a cow or a horse, and his voice shook with indignation. But he swallowed a proffered glass of cognac with a smacking of the lips.

It was with reluctance that the Spaniards surrendered the first blockhouse, just out of Dos Bocas. The white flag, carried by a corporal, they regarded with suspicion, and it was not until the mournful Captain Ramus climbed the height that they submitted. At El Cristo Calvo had thrown up the sponge with only a faint protest. He was ready enough to give ear to the statement that Santiago had surrendered. Some of his officers were sullen and moody. The soldiers were, as a rule, glad to know that they would not have to fight any longer for short rations and empty promises to pay arrears. Most of them were easy-going, pleasant-eyed peasants, well set up, lithe of movement, and quickly responsive to a friendly greeting.

The country through which the American troopers rode was as picturesque and fertile a land as the sun ever shone on. It is a plateau, 1,000 feet above the sea. In the rear rose the precipitous coast line peaks; to the north were other mountains, but they were of a conformation like those of North Carolina or Tennessee. On every hand, as the troopers rode through the grass, were open spaces luxurious with Indian corn six feet in height, sometimes contiguous to a first crop of dried stalks. The area of some of the fields of corn was often very large. Varying the cultivation of this pleasant country were crops of pumpkins, tomatoes, cucumbers and yams. The working people encountered were not of the famished reconcentrado class. To the botanist the woods furnished a delightful study, for the variety of tree and plant life was bewildering and luxurious. Everywhere in its glory rose and spread the royal palm—that tree which affords fuel, food and dwelling to the peons.

Some day the tourist will rave over Santiago de Cuba. The Americans had business there, and only a side glance for beauty. It was evidently a land whose capacity had been arrested. Dilapidated plantation buildings told of the waste and barbarity of war, and neglected banana trees of cultivation abandoned.

The first settlement into which the troops rode on July 30, 1898, was Dos Caminos, a collection of thatched houses, with a feeble attempt at a square. Here the officer in command, Captain Gracia, admitted that he had heard of the fall of Santiago, and he said—but he was young and his voice faltered—that his orders were to hold out until the last man was killed or the last cartridge had been fired. He invited the officers into his quarters to drink wine, and, to reassure them, he drank first, then remarked that they would surely trust him now. He thereupon warned Lieutenant Miley that San Luis meditated trouble.

*First
Spaniards to
Surrender.*

At Moron, which gave up without making any bones about it, peasants told of their former wealth and present destitution. One of them, who was a faithful copy of the Ancient Mariner, said that he had grazed 500 cattle before the war, and had none now. All had been taken by the Cubans, who seemed to be held accountable for every loss. Another man had worked a coffee plantation, but, the Spaniards having driven him in and made a reconcentrado of him, he had become a mendicant. Still another man had been a landed proprietor, but he told his story in a halting, weak voice, and there was a suspicion that he lied. Soon Lieutenant Miley tired of hearing unfailing tales of woe glibly told and *ex parte*.

But Moron had a real sensation for the American contingent. The commandant said he had received word that Major Jose Fernandez, commanding at San Luis, would never surrender, and was prepared to open fire on the Americans. It was explained that San Luis was patriotic to the core, and believed that the Americans were working a confidence game. The San Luis commandant had gone so far as to announce that he didn't care what Santiago had done; he was prepared to show Spain that she had worthy sons at San Luis.

The ride to San Luis was trying, for the sun was blinding and wilting and breezes were rare. At the ford of the Ulloa River there was a refreshing change, however. It was the broadest, deepest, freshest and clearest stream the soldiers had yet seen in Cuba, and the horses neighed with pleasure. Even the mules flipped their tails with satisfaction. Horses drank deep of the Ulloa, and the mule teams had to be clubbed beyond its coolness.



A ROW OF NATIVE HUTS—TYPICAL HOMES OF THE LABORING CLASS.

Long before the Americans reached San Luis an imposing cavalcade came jingling down the road. It drew up with short rein and faced the invaders. Every line officer at San Luis was in that body, and each was aggravatingly stiff and neat compared with the swinging, slack and perspiring soldiers of Uncle Sam. But in proportion as the latter were passive and unconcerned, the Spaniards were fierce and menacing. They seemed to have been waiting for this day of defiance. Their chubby little horses champed at the bit and snorted haughtily at the big-rumped beasts on which our men were mounted. Accessions to the Spanish band came furiously down the road with a great clatter until there must have been forty horsemen questioning with bristling mustaches the Americans.

*San Luis
Wanted Proof.*

Lieutenant Miley gnawed his lip to repress a smile. With Mr. Mendoza he rode up close to the Spaniards. In their centre was an unusually truculent individual, whose glances scattered daggers, and who seemed to have difficulty in preventing his horse from dashing into the midst of the American cavalry. He was the major of volunteers in the town, and by virtue of the office had to be aggressive. The officer in command was a plump, handsome little man, in the prime of life.

Mr. Mendoza explained briefly what the mission of the Americans was, and the Spaniards smiled scornfully and looked incredulous. Then they all talked at once, and the major of volunteers made a series of stump speeches, sawing the air with his right hand. He admitted that the commandant at Moron had telephoned that Santiago had fallen, and that an American column was advancing to receive the surrender of San Luis, but there were tricks in war, and the commandant at Moron was not the man to see through them. The major waved aside the letter from General Toral, which Lieutenant Miley carried to smooth the way to negotiations, and he evidently regarded Captain Ramus as one who had been hypnotized by the enemy. It was suggested that the Americans would not have the hardihood to penetrate into the interior with a force of only seventy troopers if Santiago had not surrendered, but the major thought it might be the van of an army that would rather retreat than fight. He did not say as much, but such was his view, it was afterward learned. Had the Spaniards heard of the destruction of Cervera's fleet? Captain Ramus would tell them about it. They nodded at one another as if the Americans were out of their heads, and they refused to take any notice of Ramus.

The contumacy of the Dons was funny, but at the same time it was exasperating. They refused absolutely to surrender, and proposed that the Americans go into camp under their white flag, and that a commission be sent into Santiago to learn what the true situation was. It meant a delay of thirty-six hours, but there was no alternative. The Spaniards obligingly found a camping site on the estate of a sugar planter, James H. Rousseau, over whose



A THOUSAND SPANISH SOLDIERS AT SUPPER.

out a corporal and a trooper to act as escort. Solemnly the commission rode off.

During the afternoon Mr. Rousseau invited the officers of the expedition to dine with him. They were not prepared for the elaborate hospitality which he dispensed in true planter style. How their host was to set anything on his table but canned meats and a vegetable or two in a country where food commanded gilt-edged prices was a problem to them. And perhaps it was to him, but his resources proved equal to the demand on them. At seven o'clock the guests filed on to the veranda of the one-story building which did service as a residence. It was situated in the rear of the big sugar factory, whose

*Story of a
Cuban
Plantation.*



SQUAD OF SPANISH PRISONERS UNDER GUARD OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

extensive factory a French flag was waving in the breeze. Mr. Rousseau, because he spoke English, Spanish and French with equal facility, turned out to be an invaluable aid to the Americans, and he was also a generous and charming host. Major Fernandez, who was in command of the regulars at San Luis, selected three of his most trusty officers to go to Santiago, and Captain Lewis picked

machinery the civil war had silenced; in front of it was a cattle corral, and on one side the farmyard. The house had evidently been built for defence, as well as to live in. In a little plot of ground in front, screening the house from the corral, were some shrubs and flowers. A woman's hand had evidently tended them once, but now they were unpruned and neglected, and the blossoms trailed riotously.

Into a low room with white boarded walls the guests were shown. It was almost bare of furniture, but everything was scrupulously clean. In a corner stood a piano with a linen cover buttoned about it. Above it hung the picture in oils of a young and handsome man. A glance at the host told that it was a likeness of him. From another wall the face of a woman looked down. In a back room, seen through an arch, a table was spread with spotless napery. By the side of each plate stood a bottle of wine.



FURLOUGHED SICK SOLDIER, WORN OUT BY HIS WANDERINGS WHILE TRYING TO GET HIS FURLOUGH RECOGNIZED.

The visitors could not have helped noticing this detail to save their lives.

The host, with old-fashioned grace, assigned each one to his seat, taking the head of the table himself, and the dinner began. Eating hardtack, bacon and canned beef three times a day, the guests were not counting on the feast which was set before them in courses.

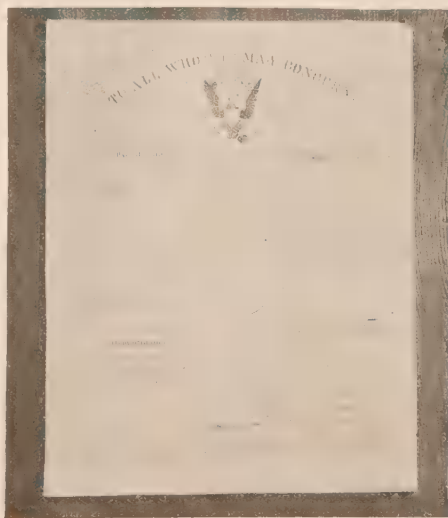
They will probably

not forget it as long as they live. First there was a rich vegetable soup. It was followed by fish fritters, and then came a delicious dish of meat stewed on the bone, which no one could identify. It may have been some game of the country. Afterward came roast pork, with frijoles and yams, royal palm-cabbage salad, canned pears and peaches, rice pudding, coffee, anisette and cigars. Mr. Rousseau received the compliments of his hungry guests modestly. When some one asked him if it was not all a dream, this banquet in the Santiago back country, he smiled and invited his visitors to dine with him again. The cook was a native, and two Cuban girls waited on the table.

Afterward the host told his story. He was born in the city of Santiago and educated in Boston. His father was

French and the son had never become a Spanish subject. Eighteen years before he had bought the sugar plantation. Before the war it yielded 50,000 bags of sugar annually, but the product had declined to 2,000. At the beginning of the war Antonio Maceo, whom he described as an honest man and bravest of Cuban soldiers, had drawn on him for \$10,000, which was paid to the agents of the "Junta" in New York. As long as Maceo remained

in the vicinity his property rights were respected, but when the mulatto general marched west vagrant bands of Cubans ravaged the estate. They seized from time to time 900 head of cattle, and at Guantanamo they burned the buildings on a coffee plantation, which he had erected at great expense. The Spaniards had taken a few of his cattle and some of his stores, always giving receipts for them. His relations with the gar-



FAC-SIMILE OF THE UNRECOGNIZED FURLOUGH.

ison at San Luis had been pleasant, and he had only one complaint to make against the Spaniards; an unfriendly officer had caused the arrest of his son on the charge of trying to escape military duty by passing for a French citizen. The young man, as the father had been able to prove, was born in France. When the war broke out, Mrs. Rousseau had implored her husband to abandon the estate, saying that they would lose their lives, as well as their property. But

he had replied that he had too much at stake, his standing in the community, as well as his property, and he would remain. It was her picture that hung on the wall in the other room. The risk and perils of the war had proved too much for her. She fell ill, and had then been dead nine months. The silent piano was explained and the neglected garden.

The triumph of the American arms increased rather than diminished the anxieties of the planter. He feared that if our soldiers were withdrawn, chaos would reign in the province, and he would lose everything.

The commission got back from Santiago. It was reported by the escort that the Spanish officers had spent as much time in drinking Cuban rum and talking with their friends along the trail as in traveling. Soon after their return to San Luis Major Fernandez called with elaborate politeness on Lieutenant Miley, expressed regret that he should have thought it his duty to obtain proof of the fall of Santiago, and said he would be ready in the morning to arrange the details of the surrender and disarmament.



GENERAL JOE WHEELER MEETING MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

When the Americans rode into San Luis they found a thriving town surrounded by fields of corn, melons and potatoes. In the suburbs there were many thatched huts, but on the principal streets adobe and frame and even stone houses were to be seen. Major Fernandez lived in a substantial house on the main street, into which,

*Interesting
Details of the
Surrender.*

with a low bow and a wave of his hand, he invited the officers. The major was as punctilious and kindly a Spanish gentleman as could be found in Madrid. He was dressed neatly, his linen was of the finest, and his hands were as white and small as a woman's. In the garden back of the major's chair could be seen an immense zinc bathtub freshly filled. Two kittens, a white and gray one, with red ribbons around their necks, played in the path, and a black poodle with its tail curled over its back strayed in and out during the negotiations, at which the major's wife was present in *deshabille*. Sometimes she prompted the major, and he acknowledged her remarks with a bend of his head and a pleasant glint in his big brown eyes. The major's two little boys, each with a Madonna-child face, sat in chairs listening, or by his side, when he patted their heads affectionately. Once the mother came and kissed the elder boy quietly. The younger hustled the poodle dog away when

he sniffed at Lieutenant Miley's boots. A canary sang shrilly during some of the major's grandiloquent little speeches. Rum was served in wine glasses, and cigars, black and bitter, were passed around. The *oi polloi* of San Luis hung over the railings of the veranda and were driven off when the troubled, but ever polite, officer aroused himself from the state of semi-stupor into which the surrender had thrown him. All the Americans felt sorry for the major, he was such a brick.

Lieutenant Miley, having received the major's signature to a paper in which the Spaniards agreed to submit and give up their arms, decided to pass on to Palma Soriano, which was said to be a hotbed of loyalty. It was not in the major's military district, and he warned Lieutenant Miley that he must expect trouble from the garrison. He had heard that the volunteers and guerrillas of Palma Soriano were a hard lot, and had boasted that they would fire on the American column. The lieutenant laughed

Before supper Lieutenant Miley and Mr. Mendoza rode into Palma Soriano, whose housetops could be seen from Concepcion, to pay their respects to the officer in command. Major Romualdo Garcia went with them. There was no doubt of Palma's loyalty. The whole town turned out, soldiers and civilians, women, small boys, and children, and swarmed in the streets like a rabble at the heels of the horses. Now and then a hiss could be heard, and there were many glowering faces. Palma Soriano did not take kindly to the idea of surrendering; at least the volunteers and guerrillas, who had the private vengeance of the Cubans to fear, did not. The regulars, officers and men, who had not been paid for a twelve-month and were sick of war, were not much averse to laying down their arms, although the unexpectedness of the demand hurt their pride.

*Palma
Soriano's
Loyalty.*

Major Garcia was a man of different stamp from Fernandez—he was an uneducated soldier who had risen from the



SCENE OF THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL TORAL TO GENERAL SHAFTER.

pleasantly at the warning, and said he thought there was no danger. Palma Soriano was twelve miles away. The trooper with the white flag rode 300 yards in the lead. Then came one troop of cavalry, the other having been left in camp near San Luis, and the Spanish mule train brought up the rear. Last came all sorts and conditions of people who wanted to go to Palma Soriano, and were glad to avail themselves of the protection of our cavalymen.

Half a mile from the village of Concepcion, near a sharp turn in the road, the column was halted. Even the white flag came to a standstill. Word had been brought that the Spaniards in the Concepcion blockhouse would surely fire on the Americans if they should advance any further. Captain Ramus and another Spanish officer, whom Major Fernandez had detailed to act as an intermediary, were sent on. In half an hour they returned to say that the Americans could go into camp at Concepcion for the night, but until a palaver had been held must not enter Palma Soriano as an armed body. The mayor of Concepcion, an old negro and a great personage who had managed to live in amity with both sides, selected a slope for the camp and hurried off some of his subjects to bring water for the soldiers from the Cauto River.

rank, but having been a grocer's boy in his youth, and later a partner in the business, he was a man of more dispatch than the commandant at San Luis. It was agreed that the volunteers and guerrillas should be paroled in the morning and that the regulars, 900 strong, should march with their arms to San Luis and there give them up.

Lieutenant Miley was back in town soon after sunrise, and the real negotiations began. It was not all plain sailing, both the lieutenant and Mr. Mendoza having to exercise the greatest tact and to listen patiently to long harangues about details that only children and Spaniards would haggle over. But the thing was done at last. Major Fernandez had to be seen again at San Luis, and he distinguished himself by making a very patriotic speech, at the end of which his wife said to him in an undertone:

"Jose, you misunderstand the gentleman."

The ammunition at Palma Soriano was brought down to San Luis on pack mules and in ox carts, which also carried the families of Spanish officers and soldiers. Both the majors expressed a dread of the depredations of Cuban guerrillas, and it was a curious thing that when the Cuban General (Cabreco) called on Lieutenant Miley in his camp at Concepcion, he said that good order would prevail if the Spanish



GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE AND STAFF AT MARIANAO.

guerrillas could be restrained. He was sure he could hold his own people in check.

About 2,500 Spaniards surrendered in the towns visited by our troops and at Allosongo, which there was not time to visit. The Spanish hospitals were found to be well conducted, but the streets and courtyards on which they looked out were always littered with rubbish and muck heaps. Lieutenant Miley made up his mind before his mission was three days old that two short troops of cavalry, each with a growing sick list, would not be able to police the district, and at the end of five days he returned to Santiago with Mr. Rousseau to obtain General Shafter's consent to the dispatch of four companies of infantry to the interior. They were sent up by the Savanilla and Moroto Railway, which had been patched up for transport purposes.

The war between the United States and Spain, which was formally declared to exist by Congress at three o'clock on the morning of April 21, 1898, was practically ended at 4.23 o'clock August 12,

The War Over. 1898, when Secretary Day and M. Cambon, French Ambassador representing Spain, affixed their signatures to duplicate copies of a protocol establishing a basis upon which the two countries, acting through their respective commissioners, could negotiate terms of peace. Immediately following the execution of the protocol President McKinley signed a proclamation declaring the existence of

an armistice, and, pursuant to a provision of the protocol, orders were transmitted at once to General Miles in Porto Rico, to General Shafter in Cuba, and to General Merritt in the Philippines, and to Admiral Dewey at Manila, and Admirals Sampson and Watson at Guantanamo, to cease hostilities; and to Admiral Howell at Key West, in command of the blockading fleet, to raise the blockade of Cuban and Porto Rican ports. The orders also included the liberating of the port of Manila from the blockade that had been maintained there by Admiral Dewey since May 1. Copies of the proclamation were sent to our ambassadors and ministers in South America, and notification of the signing of the protocol was sent to all other diplomatic representatives of the United States.

The protocol provided:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrone, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol,

The Protocol.



GENERAL VIEW OF CAMP HOSPITAL, AND SURROUNDING BUILDINGS FROM THE RAMPARTS.

meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners to meet at Paris not later than October 1.

6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

WHEREAS, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his Excellency Jules Cambon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government

A Proclamation. of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and,

WHEREAS, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and

erals in the field directing that all military operations be suspended. Practically identical cablegrams were sent to Major-General Miles in Porto Rico, Major-General Shafter in Santiago, and Major-General Merritt in the Philippines. This is the text of the message to General Miles:

*Suspension
of Hostilities
Ordered.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

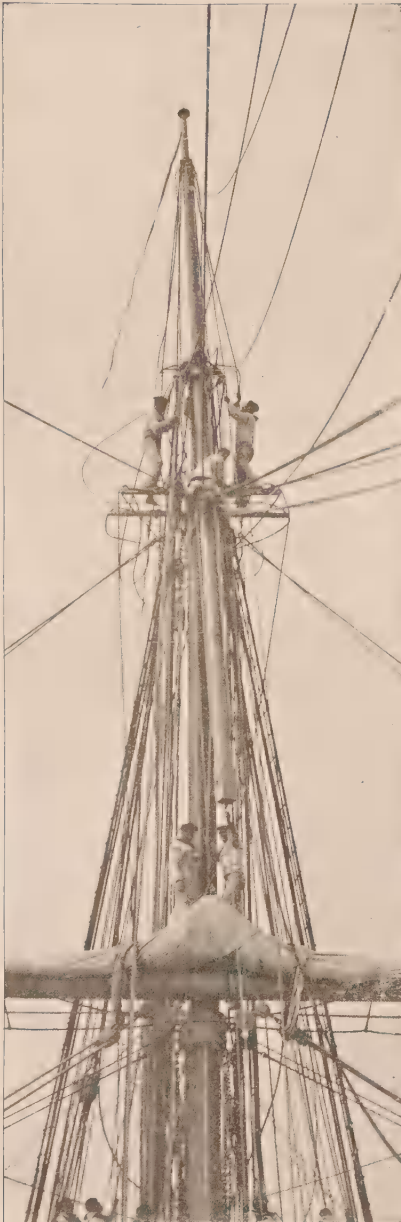
WASHINGTON, August 12, 1898.

MAJOR-GENERAL MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The President directs that all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commander of the Spanish forces in Porto Rico of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

By order Secretary of War.



SENDING DOWN THE TOP-GALLANT MASTS.



A HERO REGALING HIS FRIENDS WITH TALES OF HIS HARD EXPERIENCES BEFORE SANTIAGO.

that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President.

WILLIAM R. DAY, *Secretary of State.*

The armistice proclamation was followed at once by orders from the War Department to the several commanding gen-

That the ceremony of signing the protocol took place at the White House was a surprise, and was due to the fact that the President desired to witness the proceedings. From the first his interest in all things relating to the war had been intense, and he was determined that such an important and momentous event as the practical ending of the struggle should take place in his presence. The President's desire was communicated to Secretary Day at a Cabinet meeting. Before leaving his office for that function, the Secretary had made all arrangements for signing the protocol in the diplomatic room in the State Department, and all the details had been anticipated, even down to the providing of the wax for the seals and the candle for melting the wax.

*Signing
the Protocol.*

As soon as M. Thiebaut left the State Department, Judge Day went to the White House and informed the President

that the signing would take place at four o'clock, and then returned to the department to make the final preparations.

At five minutes to four o'clock the Secretary of State reappeared at the White House entrance, coming over from the State Department in a heavy downpour of rain. He was accompanied by the three assistant secretaries, Messrs. Moore, Adece and Cridler, the first within the memory of the



SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST SLEEPING ON STRAW AT THE NEW YORK ARMORY.

oldest attache of the establishment, that for any reason, or upon any occasion, however important, the full official force of the department had been present there together. Mr. Cridler, to whom had been entrusted the duty of preparing the copies of the protocol, carried them in a large new envelope. They went at once by the public staircase to the Cabinet room, which had been selected as the scene of the ceremony. The copies, two in number, were placed on the table, the department seal, wax, etc., placed conveniently near, and everything made ready.

Ten minutes later MM. Cambon and Thiebaut drove under the portico at the north entrance, the rain still falling in torrents, as it had been doing all day, and were ushered into the private corridor, and thence upstairs away from the crowd of officials and reporters that thronged the public apartments. The gentlemen were attired in morning costume, dark frock coats, light trousers and silk hats. The State Department contingent came over in their work-a-day apparel, sack coats and soft hats predominating. Secretary Day met his colleague and M. Thiebaut in the library adjoining the Cabinet room, and after a formal greeting accompanied them into the latter apartment, where they were presented to President McKinley, and the others gathered there.

There was no delay in proceeding with the work at hand. As soon as the gentlemen had greeted one another Messrs. Cridler and Thiebaut compared the copies of the protocol that had been prepared, and, finding them satisfactorily engrossed, they were placed on the table preparatory to being signed. The document, as stated, had been prepared in duplicate; the text ran in parallel columns, one being English, the other French. In one copy the English version occupied the first column, in the other the French came first. The latter was first signed, "M. Jules Cambon" appearing on the upper line and "William R. Day" on the lower. The signatures to the other copy were reversed, that of Secretary Day coming first and that of M. Cambon last. This copy went into the archives of the State Department, the other M. Cambon carried away to transmit to Paris, whence it reached Madrid, its final resting place.

When it came to attaching the seals of the State Department and of the French Embassy it was discovered that no means of melting the wax had been provided. Mr. Cortelyou, acting secretary to the President, made a hasty search for a heating apparatus, which he found in a common candle resting in an ordinary stick in the President's bedroom. The wax, from a stick of carmine, such as is used in the State Department, was dropped on the parchment, the seals impressed on the molten surface, and the protocol

was an effective instrument at 4.23, seventeen minutes after M. Cambon reached the mansion.

The writing was done upon the table around which the members of the Cabinet sit during their sessions, at the place allotted to Secretary Long, whose chair was occupied in turn by M. Cambon and Secretary Day. The act of signing was witnessed by the President, who rose from his seat at the other end of the table as M. Cambon sat down. Secretary Thiebaut stood just behind his chief, and at his left was Assistant-Secretary Moore. Mr. Cridler stood at the end of the table overlooking the manuscripts, and opposite the signers was Mr. Adece, Second Assistant-Secretary of State. Beside these gentlemen there were present Mr. Cortelyou, acting secretary to the President; Major Pruden, executive clerk; Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Montgomery, of the signal corps, and Captain Charles Loeffler, the veteran doorkeeper of the President's room, of the White House force. Just after the signatures had been affixed to the protocol Secretary of War Alger, Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen and Adjutant-General Corbin, who had been invited to be present, arrived and joined the party in the Cabinet room.

The President, who was a deeply interested spectator, as soon as the protocol had been signed expressed his great satisfaction at the completion of the ceremony. To M. Cambon and M. Thiebaut he extended his thanks in an earnest, impressive way for their active and sympathetic co-operation in bringing so speedily and successfully to their present stage the efforts looking to a resumption of peace between the two countries. M. Cambon returned his thanks for the warmth and evident sincerity of the President's greeting, and expressed his own pleasure at being able to participate in such an auspicious event.

Congratulations were exchanged among all those present, and after President McKinley had signed the proclamation announcing the existence of an armistice, which he did within two minutes after the protocol had been signed, a short period of relaxation and refreshment followed, a box of the President's cigars furnishing the more substantial feature of the enjoyment. Souvenirs of the event were secured by several members of the party, Assistant Secretary Moore getting the pen used by the signatories to the protocol.

Assistant Secretary Allen and Adjutant-General Corbin were the first to leave, returning to their respective depart-



SOLDIERS IN THE PARLOR AT CAMP WALWORTH.

ments to start the telegraphic orders to the army and navy commanders to cease hostilities.

On August 12 orders affecting the navy were sent out by the Navy Department soon after the Secretary of State and the French Ambassador had signed the peace protocol. This dispatch was sent to Commodore Watson, at Playa del Este, Cuba, for Admiral Sampson:

Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with the "New York," "Brooklyn," "Indiana," "Oregon," "Towa" and "Massachusetts" to Tompkinsville. Place the monitors in a safe harbor

A Memorable Occasion.

Orders to the Navy.

at Porto Rico. Watson transfer his flag to "Newark" and remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbor. Order marines north in "Resolute."

ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

The following was also sent to Commodore Howell, commanding the northern Cuban blockading squadron, in care of Commodore Remey, in charge of the naval base at Key West:

In accordance with the President's proclamation, already telegraphed you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Our blockading vessels in Cuba to assemble at Key West.

ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

A similar notification was sent at the same time to Admiral Dewey.

It was impossible to reach our vessels at sea by telegraph, and notification of the cessation of hostilities was therefore delayed in several instances so that fighting continued off the coast of Cuba, and also in the Philippines until two days after signing of the protocol had taken place. Manzanillo, on the south coast of Santiago province, west of Santiago de Cuba, was bombarded for over twelve hours, beginning August 12, at about 3.30 in the afternoon, when the second-rate protected cruiser "Newark" lay 5,000 yards off shore and threw 6-inch shells, and the gunboat "Suwanee,"

The Last Naval Fight of the War.

the "Osceola," "Hist" and "Alvarado," at ranges of from 600 to 800 yards, swept the shore batteries with their 4-inch guns, 6-pounders and smaller guns. The active bombardment lasted an hour and a half until five o'clock, when there was a lull for an hour. After that the "Newark" used her 6-inch guns every half hour through the night.

At dawn white flags could be seen all over the town and also on the hills. Soon a small boat was observed coming out to the "Newark" under a white flag. Two Spanish officers boarded the "Newark" and said that they had been instructed to inform Captain Goodrich that a peace protocol had been signed by the representatives of Spain and the United States and that hostilities had ceased.

The unconditional surrender of the town was demanded by Captain Goodrich. The Spaniards were called upon to surrender all the troops, civil guards and firemen, and to leave intact the shipping, guns, equipment and stores. They were informed that the Spanish authorities, after the surrender, would retain their functions during the pleasure of the United States. The harbor lights and marks were to

After a conference with the commanding officers Captain Goodrich, of the "Newark," decided to take Manzanillo before proceeding further.

During the night the "Alvarado" and "Osceola" came up, and the squadron was under way for the town. A wide detour was made through the Cuatro Reales Channel, and the vessels arrived off the town at noon after brilliant navigation through the shoal waters.

(The squadron, by making this detour, steamed about seventy miles west of Manzanillo, then north through the channel and east along the coast to the city, thus avoiding the wide area of very shallow waters known as the Great Bank of Buena Esperanza.)

Lieutenant Victor Blue, commanding the "Alvarado," was sent ashore with the demand for the surrender of the town about half an hour after the arrival of the squadron. The Spanish refused to surrender, and at 1.45 p. m., the signal was given to clear the ships for action. The "Newark" flew a white flag from her foremast until 3.35, when the new ensign that was presented to the vessel

by the school children of Newark was run up. It was then threatening to rain, but the signal "Begin firing" was given. The gunboats went down to the southern channel and fired from there. The "Newark" was lying with the town on her starboard beam. The "Resolute" was anchored beyond the "Newark," which had moved from her earlier



MRS. ANNIE DAY STORRS, ONE OF THE HOSPITAL RELIEF WORKERS.



THE LAST ENGAGEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

be continued, and the telegraph lines must be handed over in good condition. If these conditions were not accepted the town would be bombarded three hours after the delivery of the ultimatum, which time was given for non-combatants to leave the place.

This demand followed a sudden determination to clean up Manzanillo. The "Newark" left Guantanamo with the "Resolute," the latter with Colonel Huntington and the First Battalion of marines on board, for important operations to the westward. They met the "Suwanee" and "Hist" off Cape Cruz, which, with the "Alvarado" and "Osceola," were to help the "Newark" blockade Cienfuegos.

anchorage, 7,000 yards off shore, to a position within 5,000 yards of the town. The "Alvarado" was ahead of the "Newark's" bow. The latter could not get nearer the town on account of the shoal water.

The firing was begun by the "Newark" with her starboard battery. The first shell fell into the Spanish batteries and the next two near by them. A little later the gunboats opened fire. There was no Spanish answer, and no Spanish flag could be seen in the town. Manzanillo lies north and south on a low hill which slopes to the shore. There were batteries all along the water

Terrific Destruction by the Bombardment.



CAPTAIN PHILIP, OF THE "TEXAS," AS SOON AS THE BATTLE IS OVER, CALLS UPON HIS MEN TO GIVE THANKS TO ALMIGHTY GOD.



VAIN ATTEMPT OF THE SPANISH TO BLOCK SANTIAGO HARBOR AFTER THE BATTLE, BY RUNNING THE CRUISER "REINA MERCEDES" ASHORE IN THE NARROW CHANNEL.



AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER ASSURING WOUNDED SPANISH SAILORS ON THE BEACH THAT THE CUBANS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO MASSACRE THEM.



CAPTAIN "BOB" EVANS, OF THE "IOWA," COURTEOUSLY DECLINES TO ACCEPT THE SURRENDER OF THE SWORD OF CAPTAIN EULATE, OF THE "VIZCAYA," BUT PROFFERS HIM HIS HAND.



LAST PLUNGE OF THE SPANISH TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER "FUROR," AFTER SHE HAD BEEN RIDDLED BY THE PLUCKY LITTLE YACHT "GLOUCESTER."

THE GREATEST NAVAL VICTORY OF MODERN TIMES.
VICTORS WHO ARE AS CHIVALROUS IN TRIUMPH AS THEY ARE BRAVE IN BATTLE.

front, in which field-pieces were mostly mounted. There were blockhouses north and south and back of the town. A force of Cubans were in the rear of the place.

The shells from our warships struck in the town, razing buildings and causing great clouds of dust. A big hospital in the northern part of the city, from which the Red Cross flag was flying, was carefully avoided by our gunners.

flag. One shot went through the "Suwanee's" flag. The enemy fired defiantly thereafter until nearly 6 o'clock. Meantime the Cubans in the rear of the town began to fire on the Spaniards from the north. They had no artillery, but their rifle fire finally grew so annoying to the enemy that they answered it with field-pieces, which soon caused the Cubans to cease firing.



THE SHORT AND DECISIVE NAVAL BATTLE OF NIPE BAY, JULY 21.

At 4.15 p. m. it was thought that a white flag was seen flying on a Spanish gunboat that was lying close to the front of the town. The American gunboats moved in, the "Alvarado" flying a white flag. The order to cease firing had been given. When the gunboats were about 500 yards from the shore the "Suwanee" grounded. Suddenly the whole water front was ablaze with the fire from the Spaniards, and a number of shots were fired from the blockhouses. The Americans answered fiercely, and finally, after about fifteen minutes, they slowly drew off. The Spanish fire then slackened, but followed the gunboats out. Some of the shots fell 1,000 yards from the "Newark," which had resumed firing when the enemy opened on the "Suwanee" and the other vessels, but her fire was hindered by the gunboats being in her way.

No one was hurt on the gunboats, but much indignation was expressed because of the Spaniards firing on the white

flag. At 6 o'clock the American warships anchored for the night, but the "Newark" continued to worry the Spaniards through the darkness. It was the intention to renew the bombardment at sunrise next day, but before the firing was begun the Spaniards sent off two officers in a small boat under a flag of truce to announce to Captain Goodrich that the peace protocol had been signed. It turned out that a dispatch for Captain Goodrich from General Greely, chief of the Signal Service, had been received during the night. The Spaniards tried to send it off to the "Newark" at midnight, but the boat containing the bearer of the dispatch was fired on and returned to the shore as quickly as possible. As soon as it was light enough in the morning for the Americans to see the flag of truce the message was again sent off.

The prettiest part of the engagement was when "Hist," "Suwanee," "Osceola" and "Alvarado" were close in shore, wrapped in rolling smoke, and blazing away at the shore bat-



CREW OF THE "CHARLESTON" AFTER HAVING LOADED COAL ALL DAY.



THE "CHARLESTON" PREPARING FOR HER TRIP TO THE PHILIPPINES.

teries, which spit fire in return. It looked as though the vessels would never get out alive. There was a yell of rage on the "Newark" at the supposed trick of the enemy in hoisting a white flag to coax the ships within the range of the batteries. The shooting of the Spaniards was bad, as usual, and no damage was done. The "Alvarado" was troubled with poor ammunition. It was all Spanish powder, being intended for the Spanish guns that had been mounted on the "Alvarado."

This was the "Hist's" third attack on the town. She was there before on June 30 and July 18 with small gunboats. They silenced the batteries which were afterward rebuilt.

The "Newark's" gunnery was excellent, and but few of her shots were wasted. Her green crew made a splendid

A later dispatch from Havana said that four cavalymen and two peasants were killed during the bombardment at Manzanillo, and four officers and thirteen men were wounded. Sixty-five houses were destroyed.

The first cipher message sent by the United States Government transmitted through territory in the possession of the Spaniards went out of Washington and by way of Havana to the senior officer of the *How the Fight at Manzanillo* American naval force off Manzanillo. General Greely, the chief of the Signal Service, *was stopped.* received a message from the signal officer at Playa del Este reporting an engagement between the shore forts and American war vessels. General Greely took the message to President McKinley, who was concerned over the matter, as the peace protocol had already been signed by



THE PLUCKY LITTLE "MANGROVE" FIRES THE FINAL SHOT OF THE WAR.

showing. It is likely that the town would have been compelled to surrender if it had not been for the cessation of hostilities.

The credit of the affair belonged to Captain Goodrich, but Lieutenant Young, who suggested the expedition to Lieutenant-Commander Delehanty, who in turn urged it upon Captain Goodrich, deserved a share, and all, including Lieutenant Blue and Commander Purcell of the "Osceola," merit praise for their gritty fight under the batteries.

Bold as they were, however, the greatest boldness was shown in taking the "Newark" inside the reefs. She is the first large ship that was ever near the town, and her whole way from Cape Cruz was made by soundings, the lead being constantly going.

A dispatch from Havana to the *Imparcial* said that at noon on Friday, August 13, the officer commanding the American blockading squadron sent an ultimatum to the Spanish commander at Manzanillo, calling upon him to surrender on the same terms as were accepted by General Toral at Santiago. General Parron, the commander, refused to yield.

Later six vessels, including the "Newark," bombarded the fort and town from 3 to 9 p. m. Simultaneously the insurgents attacked the land garrison, but were repulsed. The bombardment was slack, only a few shells being fired. Occasionally some houses were destroyed.

the representatives of Spain and the United States. The dispatch said that the fighting began at 4 o'clock. The peace protocol was signed at 4.23. At General Greely's suggestion, the President gave him full authority to do the best that could be done to get the news of the peace agreement to Manzanillo. Prior to his visit to the White House, General Greely had sent a personal unofficial message to Captain-General Blanco, informing him of the signing of the protocol and the suspension of hostilities.

General Greely received a message from Captain-General Blanco, through the Spanish officer in charge of the cable office at Havana.

"Please give General Greely my thanks and most affectionate regards," General Blanco directed.

The newspapers at Madrid were sorrowful and at the same time bitter over the signing of the protocol. *El Pais* printed the text of the protocol surrounded by a deep black border. It said that Spain without colonies would be a third-rate power. For this statement the Captain-General of Madrid suspended the paper.

The *Nacion* said if Spain had only been vanquished after a desperate and heroic struggle she might resign herself to her fate. That was not the case. It concluded: "Peace for us is only a moment's respite from misfortune." *Diverse Views in Spain.*

The *Liberal* in an article on the Philippines, said that the situation did not bode good for Spain, and



BURIAL OF CAPTAIN ALLYN CAPRON, ONE OF THE FIRST

Colonel Wood, the commander of the Rough Riders, stands in the centre of the picture, facing the grave. At his left is Colonel (now Governor) Roosevelt. The tall young man next with Dr. La Mott, of the Rough Riders, by his side. At his left is the chaplain of the Second Infantry. On the right stands the remainder of Captain Capron's troop. The firing squad is



AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO GIVE HIS LIFE FOR HIS COUNTRY.

Governor Roosevelt is Captain Day, and at his left is Lieutenant-Colonel Wherry, Second Infantry, United States Army. Chaplain Brown, of the Rough Riders, is reading the service, company of the Second Infantry, under command of Captain Rowl, who was killed in the trenches before Santiago by a Spanish shell. The burial took place at about five p. m., in a

gave ground for the fear that the question would not be solved favorably to her.

The *Globe* said the situation complicated matters in the West. The day that M. Cambon signed the protocol began the first chapter of a new history of Europe.

The cabinet conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos III. upon the French Ministers and M. Cambon in recognition of their services in behalf of Spain in connection with the peace negotiations.

The protocol was considered by the press and politicians as even less favorable than was expected, especially the third clause, relating to Manila, which was regarded as affording a pretext for the curtailment of Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago, where control or interference by foreigners would



MAJOR WILLIAM DUFFIELD BELL, SURGEON OF SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK

render the natives ungovernable. The *Times* commenting editorially on the ending of the war, said that the Spaniards, who are usually regarded as chivalrous and romantic, had turned first to the financial aspects of the struggle, while the Americans, who are usually supposed to be intensely practical, had as yet hardly given a thought to the money side of the matter, and were not occupied by it, but by the moral results of the struggle and the ideas which it stimulated.

August 14, the transportation of Spanish prisoners from Santiago to Spain was under way. The following dispatch from General Shafter showed that about one-tenth of the entire number were embarked on *Spanish Prisoners*, a single ship:

SANTIAGO, CUBA, August 14, 1898, 7.31 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington*:

"Luzon" sailed this afternoon for Spain with 2,056 soldiers, 4 priests, 16 women, 34 children, and 137 officers; total, 2,237.

SHAFTER,
Major-General.

entirely ignorant of the official conditions, but had a well-defined suspicion of what the demands of the United States were. It was generally known that Cuba was lost to Spain, and the feeling, particularly among the government officials and the military, was very bitter. The latter maintained that they could hold Havana against any force the United States might bring against the city, and were outspoken in their indignation that the Cuban capital should be evacuated without giving them an opportunity to uphold the valor of Spanish arms.

The Cubans were naturally highly elated, but they were careful to hide their joy from the loyal Spaniards. The wealthy Spaniards and nearly all the business men were glad the war was over, and the latter hoped soon for a revival of trade, which was dead.

The ultra-loyal Spaniards declared that the United States was abusing their temporary advantage and that their action was in a great measure due to the fact that they were counting on the selfishness of the European nations to prevent any of them intervening in behalf of Spain. Such intervention was looked for up to the last moment, but hopes in that direction had been dashed to the ground.

The city was perfectly quiet, discipline being maintained as strictly as it was throughout the blockade.

Notwithstanding the fact that there were some expressions unfavorable to the course of the government in accepting the American terms, the general disposition of the Spanish element was to accept and respect the decision of the nation.

From the Captain-General's office there was sent a circular on August 16th, addressed to the military authorities, informing them of peace and ordering a suspension of hostilities, but warning them that if the insurgents did not respect the peace, they were to make arrangements with the commanders of the American forces as to what they were to do. Nevertheless, they were to repel any unexpected attack.

Blanco's Last Orders to His Troops.

That there be no delay to the agreement aforesaid, the circular directed that they issue suitable orders to draw up the troops along the military railroads for the occupation of the whole territory, having regard to the convenience of the troops, and putting themselves in accord with the commanders of American troops wherever there were any.

The colonial government, presided over by General Blanco, decided that the decree permitting exemption from duties on the importation of provisions, granted during the blockade, should no longer remain in force, and putting into force all



OUR HEROIC SOLDIERS COME BACK FROM THE WAR TO FIND A GLORIOUS WELCOME AND A PAUPER'S FUNERAL.

The only news that was allowed to be published in connection with the peace negotiations was the fact that the protocol preliminary to a treaty of peace had been signed by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to Washington, as the representative of Spain, and the American Secretary of State. The greater part of the public were, of course,

The Feeling in Havana.

customs legislation, lighters not to be examined save in ports of entry.

Communication with the other cities of the island, which had been interrupted for some time by the operations of the insurgents, was rapidly restored.

On August 15 Captain-General Blanco published in an extra *Gaceta Oficial* the following address:

GOVERNORSHIP-GENERAL OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba :

Inasmuch as the government of his Majesty has resolved to arrange peace with the United States, I consider my mission in this country to be at an end, and I have asked to be relieved. It would be difficult for the man who not long ago urged you to carry on the war to the last extremity to try to turn your minds to the opposite course.

Blanco Resigns.

I came to this island, as you all know, in very critical circumstances, undismayed by the difficulties presented, animated by the hope of being able to pacify the island, and to save it for Spain with the assistance of all parties; with no other purpose and no further ambition than to perform a service for the country for which I possess so warm a love.

Lack of faith and mistrust on the part of some and the prejudices and errors of others have been an insuperable hindrance to the attainment of my hopes, although in spite of difficulties so great the day was, perhaps, not far off that might have seen these hopes happily realized.

The promised accomplishment of desires so noble and humane was doubtless unwelcome to the enemies of our race and of our rule in America, and suddenly tearing off the mask with which they had covered their ambitious plans, they openly declared against us the most unjust war recorded in the annals of history, when they could have reasons of gratitude alone toward a nation from which they had at all times received so many proofs of regard and of friendship.

We were thus obliged to accept war at the moment when we could the least have expected it, and under circumstances which for that reason were very unpropitious. In spite of this we have carried on the campaign with energy, preserving the territory of the island almost entire, and we have at our disposal an army exercised in war and eager for glory; an army which has already made the invaders feel the weight of our arms, and at the head of which I had intended to continue disputing foot by foot with them the land that with such valor and at the cost of so much blood we have defended for long years.

The government of the nation, inspired assuredly by the high interests of our country and desirous of securing your welfare, and that of the other colonies as well, believes that the time has come to make peace, and it is our duty loyally to second it in its purposes.

But certainly I cannot be the man called upon to carry into execution a policy not to be reconciled with my previous declarations and with my constant actions and settled convictions, and I am obliged to separate from you with deep sorrow in this painful and difficult moment. I shall not do so, however, when the time comes without recommending to you the calm and prudence so necessary to save the legitimate interests of Spain

Soon after the surrender of Santiago and the American flag was hoisted over the city hall, provision was made for the new government of the city by the appointment of General Leonard Wood military governor.



THE REGIMENT BREAKING CAMP NEAR PONCE.

One of the most popular men in the Fifth Army Corps in Cuba was General Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago. His predecessor, General McKibben, who retired on account of sickness, was *The New Governor of Santiago*. a gallant soldier, but he had a quick temper and not over-much tact. The army thought that his appointment was hardly the best that could have been made. But it applauded the selection of Wood. He made a fine record for bravery and sound judgment during the war. Everybody knew that broad, cool, kindly face and that sturdy figure, with the plain gray shirt and riding



INTERIOR OF A HOSPITAL TENT, CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, NEW YORK.

in Cuba, which represent the fruits of your labors, and which might be endangered failing the composure and discretion demanded by circumstances so serious.

In giving you this advice I believe I am rendering the last and most disinterested service to the people of Cuba and especially to those of Havana.

Your Governor-General,

RAMON BLANCO

Havana, August 15, 1898.

breeches. Wood wore no emblem of rank, but no one ever took him for a private or a subordinate officer. Everybody who came in contact with him was charmed with his simplicity of manner, the shrewdness and fairness of his remarks, and his uniform unpretentious politeness. There were many stories of his steadiness at Guasimas, where he commanded the First Volunteer Cavalry; and they were all of a kind—that he was observant of the little things which went to

clinch victory, and which other men in their excitement forgot.

"Take cover," he said to one reckless fellow, "there'll be other battles to fight;" and to another: "What in the world are you doing with that hatchet? Throw it away and pump your fire into them." And again: "Stop that loud talking on the left. Give all your attention to the enemy."

On historic July 1 Wood commanded a cavalry brigade in the absence of General Young, who was a sick man, and the ex-army physician proved himself more than competent to wear his new honors. The army recognized him as a born soldier, and there was not the least tinge of jealousy in the congratulations that flowed in on him when he was promoted. Again, the army thought well of his selection for military governor, because he was a combination of soldier and physician, and had executive capacity of a high order.

After these rapid promotions it would not have been singular, regarding Wood as an average man, if he had felt his importance and shown it in his face and manner. But Leonard Wood is not an average man, and no one could say of him that he had the "swelled head." As military ruler of the city, in the governor's palace, over which floated the Stars and Stripes, he was the same Wood—plain, straight forward, considerate, quick of perception, but deliberate in speech, genial, but strenuous. Any one could see him; he listened to everybody. He worked hard, early and late, and listened patiently to all sorts of appeals and complaints. The gray shirt was still in evidence, and often he ate his meals in a shabby restaurant much frequented by soldiers. He did not like being military governor and frankly said so, but he performed the duties as if he were in love with them.

Order in public places and cleanliness in the streets were his hobby. But he was heavily handicapped as a sanitarian. There was no fund for paying laborers. The only consideration for work in the streets which he could offer was government rations, and when the Red Cross Society was relieving distress with a liberal hand provisions were soon a drug in the labor market. But Governor Wood managed to flush the streets and to get rid of some of the smells. To make Santiago clean and sweet in a day would be beyond the ingenuity and strength of a Waring, however.

Wood's drastic reforms were too much for the people he had to deal with. He proclaimed, for instance, that heads of families and physicians not reporting deaths should be put to work on the streets for thirty days, and in the local Cuban street he was straightway denounced as a tyrant more intolerable than Weyler. But he was right. Coffins containing decomposed dead had been carried through the streets, and soldiers on post had fled down lanes, struggling with nausea.

Finding the price of bread fifty cents the pound loaf, he ordered, after due investigation, that it be reduced to twenty cents. The higher price was extortion, and it could not be allowed in a city where want was stalking. People came to Governor Wood with all sorts of complaints, regarding him as a Solomon who had the power and the wisdom to settle all disputes, and forgetting that a civil government still existed. But it was not his business to compel the payment of debts, assure to heirs their own, and sit as a judge in equity. Widows sometimes came to him charging that tenants refused to pay rent or quit, and if the charge was proved before the civil authorities, General Wood was ready to oust the wicked tenant.

A Cuban editor landed with his satellite, a well-dressed, sleek and cocky personage, and he informed General Wood that he had come to establish a political paper in Santiago.

"Not while I am governor," said the general.

"What! Do you mean to tell me that I cannot start a newspaper now that the Americans are in possession?" gasped the editor.

"If you would like to, certainly," said Wood, quietly; "but you will have to confine yourself to the news of the day and let politics alone. I won't have any agitation here."

"Why, can't I insist on Santiago for the Cubans?" said the ruffled editor.

"There is no need of such insistence," explained General Wood. "Santiago at present is as much for the Cubans as for the resident Spaniards, and as much for the Spaniards as the Cubans. I shall see that every man has his rights and enjoys his liberties, be he black or white, or whatever his nationality. Besides, the Spanish civil government is still in office, according to our compact with General Toral, and is behaving itself. To let you come in here and exploit political animosities in your journal would amount to a breach of faith. No, print legitimate news if you will, but no politics." The personage flung himself out in high

dudgeon, and in the Café Venus was afterward heard saying to a satellite:

"We'll go to Porto Rico, where we can get decent treatment."

Reports were sometimes brought to General Wood that a party of our soldiers had eaten a meal at a restaurant and refused to pay for it, and occasionally there was the story of a petty theft. The military governor was anxious to make an example of one of the fellows who was disgracing the uniform, and the time came. A volunteer soldier, charged with standing guard at the door of a jewelry shop while four companions "held up" the proprietor at the point of a pistol, was brought before him.

"Do you know what the penalty of this offence is if you are proved guilty?" said General Wood sternly. The fellow said he didn't, and his tone was insolent and defiant.

"Well, you will be hanged," returned General Wood; and then, as the man's glance fell, "I want to know who was with you in the store."

Completely cowed, the prisoner told the names of his companions. General Wood at once sent word to the colonel of the regiment to have them delivered up to him. To a witness of the proceedings General Wood said afterward: "This is the spirit of looting, and we have pledged ourselves to protect the people of Santiago. I am not fit for my place if I allow a single infraction of the military law to go unpunished. Robbery by violence is intolerable, and these fellows should have short shrift if the charge is proved."

General Wood's greatest concern was the health of Santiago during the summer months. As a physician he knew that much was to be done before the city could be put into a sanitary condition that will check the spread of yellow fever. The plague existed in Santiago at the time in sporadic form, and the wisdom of keeping the army in the country was vindicated. August is an unhealthy month in Santiago, and September and October are worse. Residents will tell you that yellow fever is usually epidemic in the city during those months. General Wood had been told so. As a physician he had a reputation to sustain, but there were no funds for him to work with.

CHAPTER XXV.

PORTO RICO, ITS COMMERCE AND PEOPLE.

It was during Grant's second term as President that the proposition was brought forward to purchase the Spanish West Indies, it being then clearly understood that no extension of the sea power of this country, either naval or commercial, could be possible without coaling stations in or close to the Caribbean Sea. The opposition, however, to the expansion theory of those days was so fierce that after a protracted debate and contest in the Senate, and chiefly through the opposition of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, the measure was killed, to be revived in the spring of 1898, when the conflict with Spain seemed impending. It was quickly realized, however, that whatever might be the varying fortunes of the war, that there could be but one end, and that favorable to the United States, and therefore Porto Rico must be one of the prizes of the struggle, which should compensate us for our endeavors, so that the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies was again dropped, probably never to be revived.

As a delightful winter resort, a valuable tropical garden and an important strategic point, Porto Rico is a valuable acquisition to the people and government of the United States.

Porto Rican Development.

It must not be expected that so small an island can become a large factor in supplying the tropical productions, valued in all at \$250,000,000, which the people of the United States annually consume, or that it can absorb a very large percentage of the \$1,200,000,000 of this country's annual productions. Smaller in area than the State of Connecticut and with a population less than that of the city of Brooklyn, it may not be able to meet the somewhat extravagant expectations which enthusiastic people have entertained with reference to it. Its population is more dense than that of Massachusetts, and the prospect of materially increasing its productiveness is not flattering. It is mountainous from centre to circumference, and the million people who occupy its 3,060 square miles of territory have put under cultivation most of the available soil. While their methods of culture and transportation are in

many cases primitive, it cannot be expected that the productions of this densely populated and closely cultivated area can be largely increased, or its consumption greatly multiplied. The valleys and coast lands are well occupied with sugar estates; the area adjoining these is devoted to tobacco, and the mountain sides to the very peaks are occupied by large coffee plantations, with patches of coconuts, bananas, plantains, bread-fruit, oranges and other tropical fruits scattered among them.

Although the 200,000 of its population who live in cities and villages enjoy some of the conveniences to which our people are accustomed, the large proportion of the rural population is of extremely simple habits in the matter of food, clothing and habitations, and, with small earning capacity and a depreciated currency, cannot be expected soon to become large consumers of our products. A little rice, a little flour, a few beans, and plenty of bananas, plantains, bread-fruit and vegetables to satisfy their physical necessities; a few yards of cotton cloth for the adults and nothing for

*People of
Simple Habits.*

the island are of a superior class, similar in appearance to Jersey cattle, but with broad horns, the cows being driven from door to door in the towns and milked into bottles in the presence of the customer, while the calves stand patiently upon the sidewalk awaiting the removal of the peripatetic dairy to the residence of the next customer.

Education on the island is not of a high order. A sort of public school system prevails in some of the towns and cities, but in the interior reading and writing, except among the plantation owners and managers, are rare. Spanish is the popular tongue, though the natives of France, of whom there are quite a number, retain their language, and there are in the towns some English-speaking negroes from St. Thomas and other near-by English colonies, who proved useful as interpreters to the Americans already on the island. One of the two daily newspapers published in Ponce prints one page in English, out of compliment to the new conditions, most of the matter so published being extracts from the Constitution of the United States and sketches of the lives of our distinguished men.



APPEARANCE OF THE MAIN STREET IN CAGUAS.

the children, meet their principal requirements for clothing, while a few rough boards and a plentiful supply of plantain and palm leaves supply the material for the humble dwellings throughout the interior, and in many of the villages.

With only one-fifth of its population able to read and write, knowledge of the outside world is extremely limited, and with only one hundred and fifty miles of railroad and less than two hundred and fifty miles of good wagon roads on the island, the means of communication are not such as to stimulate production or consumption. Most of the good roads—some of them fine—run from town to town along the coast, though there is one exception in the military road connecting Ponce, on the south shore, with San Juan, on the north shore.

Most of the interior, however, is only reached by bridle paths, over which transportation is effected by packs carried on small ponies. In the cities and towns

Transportation in the Cities. most of the transportation is by bullocks, yoked in primitive fashion to two-wheeled carts, and urged to their work by a sharp-pointed pole in the hands of a native driver, who walks in front of his team, turning to give them a vigorous punch when they do not follow with sufficient speed. The cattle of

There are Roman Catholic churches in all the cities and large towns, some of them dating back over a century, handsomely finished within, and representing a large expenditure of money. There is one Protestant church at Ponce, said to have been the only one in the Spanish West Indies, but at present unoccupied. There are theatres in the principal cities, and several of the leading towns have telephones and are connected by telegraph lines aggregating about four hundred miles in length, while cable communication is had with the United States at \$1.17 a word.

The Spanish Government in 1895 took up all the Mexican and Spanish coins in circulation and substituted special silver coins struck in the mint of Spain. They bear on one side the Spanish coat-of-arms and the words "Isla de Puerto Rico," and on the other the face of the boy king and an elaborate inscription in Spanish. The largest of these is the peso, of 100 centavos, corresponding in appearance with our silver dollars, weighing 385.5 grains, and were generally spoken of as a "dollar." There were also smaller silver coins of 5, 10, 20 and 40 centavos, the 20-centavos piece being known as the peseta, with copper coins of one and two centavos. The Spanish Government made no attempt

*The Island's
Currency.*

to maintain the standing of the silver coins, and they represented little more than their bullion value, the banks and merchants gladly exchanging \$1.75 in this coin for \$1 in our silver or paper, and exchanges were sometimes made at two for one. The native drivers, boatmen and venders,



NATIVES GATHERED ON THE PLAZA OR PUBLIC PARK AT PONCE.

learned quickly the superior value of our coins, and a 25-cent piece in United States coin was readily accepted at from 45 to 50 cents in payment for services.

Another interesting question was whether or not the plantation labor, which had in the past been satisfied with fifty to sixty cents a day in Porto Rican money, would be content to accept twenty-five to thirty cents a day in our coin in its stead. The silver money coined and sent to the island by Spain amounted to 6,000,000 pesos, and there had been added about one million in paper by certain of the five banks of the island. Some of it stood at par with the silver and some at a discount. Little of the paper money was seen in ordinary business transactions.

Much interest was shown by people from the United States in investments in Porto Rico, and on this subject there was a variety of opinion. Coffee plantations were first considered, as they had a reputation of having paid from 15 to 25 per cent profit annually upon their cost. They were held at high prices, however, from \$75 to \$200 an acre in Porto Rican money, according to location, quality of coffee produced, age of trees, etc. The western part of the island is considered the best for coffee and produces the celebrated "Cafe Caracolila," which was all sent to Europe at the export price of thirty-two cents a pound in Porto Rican money.

Sugar plantations were considered next in importance, and were relatively more costly, because of the more expensive machinery required, while their attractiveness as investments was reduced by the fact that many plantations had been abandoned and turned into cattle ranges.

Tobacco had been profitable because of the shortage in Cuban tobacco, for which it had been substituted, though



GLIMPSE OF A STREET IN GUANICO.

whether it could continue its popularity when the Cuban article resumed its normal position in the market is uncertain.

Tropical fruits have had little attention, either among local exporters or American investors, but might prove more

profitable than other interests more discussed, as they are ready for shipment at a time of the year when the markets of the United States have not begun to receive the Florida or California fruits.

As to the increase which may be expected in the production and consumption of the island it will depend somewhat upon the improvements made in harbors, roads, transportation facilities, etc., and the energy with which the Americans may push the work of development. The land in the valleys is extremely rich, and that of the mountain sides, even to the tops, is of good color and productive, especially for coffee and some of the fruits. With the opening of roads to the interior it is probable that considerable land not hitherto tilled would be brought under cultivation. The general consensus of opinion among the intelligent inhabitants of the island was that the product could be increased 50 per cent, or perhaps more; the profits greatly increased by modern methods of cultivation and transportation, and the consuming power of the island increased in about the same proportion. Even should this happen, however, the island could furnish only about 10 per cent of our annual consumption of tropical products, and consume only about 2 per cent of our annual exports.

An acre of land in Porto Rico can produce more of value in sugar, or coffee, or tobacco, or fruit than if planted in corn or potatoes or used as pasture, while there are single counties in the United States larger than all Porto Rico which are only suitable for the production of these general food supplies. While there is a general demand for manufactures in Porto Rico, they can be more cheaply supplied by the great factories in this country than

*Country Open
to Improvement.*

*Paying Industries
in
the Island.*



THE FINE MACADAM MILITARY ROAD FROM PONCE TO SAN JUAN, EXTENDING NEARLY NINETY MILES.

by attempting their manufacture there, especially as no coal has yet been developed in the island. Fuel is high and water power is not to be relied upon. Ice factories and breweries would do well, and it was believed that the production of grapes and the manufacture of wine would be successful, while the cigar industry would be profitable with the plentiful native labor and the high grade tobacco, especially if all tariff restrictions upon trade between the island and the United States are removed.

Among the most important needs for the development of the island are a thorough survey and readjustment of property lines and titles, construction of roads and harbor facilities and the establishment of such hotel enterprises as will make practicable a leisurely and careful study of its conditions, conditions which had never been carefully studied or developed by the Spanish Government, which had controlled the island since 1509.

As a resort for pleasure-seekers, or for those desiring a delightful winter climate, Porto Rico must be attractive whenever direct and fast steamship lines and American hotels supply some of the comforts to which the people of the United States have become accustomed. The constant breeze from the sea by day and the land at night renders the climate a fairly comfortable one in August, and the opportunity to obtain almost any desired altitude, coupled with the mineral springs which abound, must make the island attractive to those seeking health as well as recreation.

*Interesting
Street Scenes.*

In the cities and towns the succession of strange sights and sounds presents a kaleidoscopic and always interesting spectacle. The street venders, carrying their stores upon their

heads or in huge panniers on diminutive ponies, announce their wares in strange and not unmusical cries; long lines of rude carts drawn by broad-horned bullocks crowd the streets; native women smoking black cigars flit hither and thither; nude children of all colors and ages below eight disport themselves unconcernedly upon the sidewalks and streets, while soldiers and officers were everywhere busy with their duties establishing order and new conditions. On the country roads the succession of mountains and valleys covered with tropical growth, dashing mountain streams and overhanging cliffs, and the large sugar and coffee plantations, dotted with the tiny houses of their native workmen, present a panorama of constant interest.

Porto Rico resumed, politically, the relations with this continent which long existed physically. Torn by great natural movements from the mainland, of which this chain of islands doubtless formed a part, she was restored by another great natural movement which reunited the continent and island in a system having one great purpose of co-operation and mutual advancement. Alone she can furnish

continued to occupy the place in the religious and social life of the people which it had filled so long.

The social life of the Porto Rican cities is like that of all other tropical Spanish-American countries, and invariably begins with attendance at mass in the cool of the early morning. But the churches were more than merely places of worship; they formed the principal rendezvous for social intercourse, especially between young men and women, who, under the strict ideas which prevail, were not allowed to meet in any other place, nor, for that matter, could they openly meet in church.

Nearly all the principal towns were garrisoned by Spanish troops, who were housed in regular barracks. In the Department of Arecibo, otherwise known as the Second Department of the Province of Porto Rico, there were two battalions of volunteers and one company of the Provisional Battalion, the whole under command of a lieutenant-colonel of infantry. At other places there were similar garrisons, sometimes more, sometimes less.

Another class of buildings which came into the possession



THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.

only a small part of the tropical supplies for which we have been accustomed to send \$250,000,000 abroad each year, but with the co-operation of undeveloped Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, she could enable us to expend among our own people practically all of that vast sum which we have heretofore been compelled to send to foreign lands and foreign people.

From the point of view of the native Porto Rican, perhaps the most marked change which followed the American occupation of the island was the ending of the priestly power, which had dominated the lives of the islands in all affairs, big and little, for several centuries. The padre was, in a way, the most important man in every village, while in the large cities additional opportunities had given him an added power, for many of the priests were very able men. Under the new conditions the political and semi-political functions of the priests were necessarily cut off, but it is unlikely that they could lose all their moral influence over the people, who, as a rule, honored and revered them not only as representatives of the church, but as men. The Church of St. John in San Juan, although damaged by the fire of Admiral Sampson's warships, was placed in good order again and

of the American Government comprised the military hospitals, of which there were several distributed about the island. As a rule, these hospitals were modern in equipment and first class in every respect. The one at San Juan was a fine two-story structure of brick covered with stucco, and well fitted to meet all the demands which might be made upon it in normal times.

Throughout the whole of the island there is perhaps no more picturesque and pleasant residence than the governor's palace in San Juan. It is situated on a high point of the island, with an extensive outlook over the sea and over Bay of San Juan. The building is three stories in height, with a little park before it. When the American governor arrived in San Juan he found provided for him a very pleasant official residence.

The latest estimates of the population of the island put it at about 900,000, of whom 140,000 were peninsulares or natives of Spain and from 12,000 to 14,000, foreigners mostly Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Englishmen, and Americans, other nationalities being very little represented.

The native population was composed of two-thirds whites, descendants of Spaniards and people of other European

*Life in
Porto Rico.*

countries, and one-third negroes and mulattoes, or people of mixed blood.

The mode of life is very similar to that of the European countries, except for some slight differences due to the hot climate.

Fashions for men and women alike were introduced from Spain, and especially from Paris and London. The well-to-do in the principal towns dressed just like people in European countries, men wearing woolen clothes all the year round. The young women dressed very elaborately, and all wear

hats, the Spanish mantilla being worn only by elderly women. In the small towns men dress after the fashion of the cities, but wear linen fabrics, as woolen clothes are very uncomfortable, are considered a luxury, and are worn on holy days and Sundays only. Laborers and farm hands do not wear coats or shoes. They do not care to do so, and, if they did, they could not afford to, as their wages are very small.



PORTO RICAN BELLES, RESIDENTS OF GUAVANILLA.

Life at San Juan and other principal towns is very monotonous, the only amusements being retreat or concert by the military bands twice a week and theatrical performances three or four evenings a week, matinees being given very seldom. The theatres are owned by the cities and rented to European companies traveling through the island at so much an evening.

San Juan, the capital seat of the government and also of the best society in the island, is built on a small island connected with the mainland by the San Antonio bridge, is quite a beautiful city, with straight but narrow streets, and many fine buildings. It has several public institutions and colleges,

The history of the Spanish administration in the island was one of cruelty and corruption. The Spaniards began by exterminating the native Indian population, which some historians placed as large as 500,000, in less than a century. Every branch of the *Repression and Intolerance* administration of the island was conducted under a system of corruption, the law was constantly violated by the Spaniards and the natives were deprived of their rights. At elections the Spanish or conservative party always won, notwithstanding the fact that it was in a large minority.

The liberty of the press was unknown. Articles printed in the Madrid or other Spanish papers attacking the government could not be reproduced by any Porto Rican paper without the editors being punished, even if the article in question had not been considered ground for prosecution by the authorities in Spain.

No more than nineteen persons were allowed to meet in any place on the island without special permission of the government, and a representative of the mayor of the town had to attend meetings to see that nothing was done or said against "the integrity of the nation."

Licenses were required for everything, even for a dancing party. These were some of the things which caused the people at Ponce to cheer the Americans who took possession of the town.

Porto Rico's foreign trade in 1896 was the largest in the history of the island, amounting to \$36,624,120; and, for the first time in more than a decade, the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports.

Porto Rico's Commerce.

The statistics of the year's trade were collected by Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the Section of Foreign Markets of the Department of Agriculture, and published in a bulletin, "The Trade of Porto Rico." The statistics were based upon the official trade returns compiled by authority of the colonial government, and were procured in advance of publication from the colonial customs officials at San Juan by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.

The foreign trade of Porto Rico was conducted chiefly with Spain, the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. Of all the merchandise imported and exported by the island during the four years 1893-96, fully eighty-five per cent, measured in value, was exchanged with the six countries mentioned. Spain received the largest share of the trade—an average of \$9,888,074 a year. The United States ranked second, with a yearly average of



CUSTOM-HOUSE WHARF AND EXCHANGE PLACE AT PORT PONCE—FLEET OF TRANSPORTS IN DISTANCE.

several churches and seven small parks, among them the Plazuela de Santiago, with a very good statue of Columbus. The city was lighted by gas supplied by an English company and by electricity supplied by a local corporation. There were eleven newspapers of all kinds, the principal one being *La Correspondencia*, a daily political paper, with a circulation of about 7,000 copies, which was equal to that of the other papers combined. There was a local telephone company, but no water except that of the cisterns. A reservoir was projected and the plan was approved by the Spanish Government some fifty years before, but owing to the *manaña* system it had not been finished yet.

\$6,845,252. Cuba's trade with Porto Rico averaged \$4,606,220, Germany's was \$3,050,334, that of the United Kingdom was \$2,863,930, and that of France \$2,201,687. During 1896, nine other countries had a trade with the island exceeding \$1,000,000—British possessions, other than the East Indies, \$2,039,749; Italy, \$1,047,843; British East Indies, \$886,339; Austria-Hungary, \$553,793; Belgium, \$297,701; Argentina, \$251,844; Uruguay, \$223,793; the Netherlands, \$170,586, and Denmark, \$137,213. Other countries included in the trade returns were: French possessions, Danish possessions, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Peru, Mexico, Hayti and Portugal.

Agricultural products made up a large part of the island's imports and nearly all her exports. The value of the agricultural imports in 1895 was \$7,171,352, and of the non-agricultural imports \$9,664,101. The agricultural exports were valued at \$14,573,366, and the non-agricultural at only \$617,490. Rice, wheat, flour, and hog products were the principal imports, comprising nearly two-thirds of the total agricultural imports. The imports of rice in 1895 were valued at \$2,271,819, wheat flour was imported to the extent of 170,460 barrels, worth \$1,023,694. The hog products imported were valued at \$1,274,618. Other agricultural imports with values exceeding \$100,000, in 1895 were: wines, \$431,536; vegetables, \$400,656; olive oil, \$341,607; cheese, \$337,790; canned goods, \$178,536; jerked beef, \$139,245; bread, biscuit, and so forth, \$110,375; malt liquors, \$107,243. Vegetable products played the most important part in the agricultural imports. Bread stuff imports had a total value of \$1,134,017, and meat products imported were valued at \$1,531,986.

Cotton fabrics led the non-agricultural imports, their value in 1895 being \$2,070,667. The imports of fish amounted to \$1,918,107; of wood and its manufactures, \$840,511; of leather and its manufactures, \$711,417. The imports of tobacco in its manufactured forms amounted to \$692,333. Iron and steel and their manufactures, not including machinery and apparatus, were imported to the extent of \$658,413; and the imports of machinery and apparatus were valued at \$344,879. The value of the imports of manufactures of hemp, flax, jute, manila, etc., was \$408,974. Other important non-agricultural imports were soap, \$248,571; paper and pasteboard and their manufactures, \$196,197; mineral oils, crude and refined, \$169,629; cotton, yarn and thread, \$154,964; woolens, \$154,947; paraffin, stearine, wax, spermaceti and their manufactures, \$151,995; glass and glassware, \$125,688; coal and coke, \$124,536.

Coffee and sugar, the leading products of the island, comprised in value fully 85 per cent of all the merchandise sent to foreign ports. The quantity of coffee shipped in 1895 was 40,243,693 pounds, and its value was \$9,159,985; the exports of sugar amounted to 132,147,277 pounds, valued at \$3,905,741. In addition to the sugar, \$539,571 worth of molasses was shipped, making the total value of sugar and molasses exported \$4,445,312. Leaf tobacco was the next most important export, the amount in 1895 being 3,665,051 pounds, valued at \$673,787. Other important exports were: cattle, \$141,816; maize, \$69,410; hides, \$53,799; fruits and nuts, \$10,880; distilled spirits, \$9,466. Guano was the only important non-agricultural export. In 1895, the exports amounted to 15,491,476 pounds, valued at \$610,921. The value of all the other non-agricultural exports was only \$10,000.

Porto Rico's export of coffee more than doubled in ten years. The shipment in 1896 was 58,780,000 pounds, valued

at \$13,379,000. The export in 1888 was worth only \$6,275,000, while in the year before the amount of the export was only 27,670,000 pounds and valued at \$3,391,000. During the first five years of the decade, ending with the year 1896, the annual average amount of the exports of coffee was 40,349,000 pounds, and the value \$4,945,000; while in the second half of the decade the amount averaged 49,229,000 pounds, and the value was \$10,872,000.



A MARKET SCENE IN PONCE.

Sugar, molasses and tobacco on the other hand were among the products whose export decreased. The tobacco



THE PORTO RICO POLICE STILL RETAINED IN SERVICE BY THE UNITED STATES.

export in 1896 amounted to 2,220,000 pounds, valued at \$408,000; the export in 1887 was 7,663,000 pounds, with a value of \$1,089,000, and two years later the export of tobacco was still larger, averaging the exports of the first years of the decade, and comparing the result with the average for the last five, it is seen that the tobacco shipment decreased from 5,597,000 to 3,534,000 pounds, and from \$799,000 to \$642,000 in value. In the same way, it is seen that the sugar export decreased from 137,866,000 pounds,

valued at \$3,923,000 for the first five years, to 121,035,000 pounds, valued at \$3,484,000, for the last five; and the molasses export was from 44,095,000 pounds, valued at \$463,000, to 29,609,000, valued at \$481,000.

The British East Indies sent Porto Rico 28,685,623 pounds of rice in 1896, Germany sent 26,120,840 pounds and Spain sent 12,977,220. The import of rice from all other countries was only 2,819,566 pounds. The United States shipped \$944,418 worth of flour, leaving only \$24,129 worth for Spain, the United Kingdom and France. This country also shipped \$1,342,104 worth of hog products to Porto Rico in 1896, all but \$13,337 of the total import.

Porto Rican coffee was shipped principally to Spain, Cuba, Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary, Spain receiving 16,405,900 pounds in 1896, and Cuba 15,577,710 pounds, together more than half the total export. France bought 11,306,689 pounds. To the United Kingdom only 334,119 pounds were shipped, and to this country only 322,591 pounds. The United States took more than half the export of sugar and molasses. Of the 122,946,335 pounds of sugar shipped from Porto Rico in 1896, 71,875,614 pounds came here and 43,600,064 pounds went to Spain. The United States received \$331,646 worth of the molasses exported in 1896, and the United Kingdom and the British possessions received the rest, which was worth \$161,976. No molasses was exported to Spain or Cuba, but these countries got three-fourths of the tobacco. Of the 2,219,907 pounds shipped in 1896, Cuba received 2,160,347 pounds and Spain 1,375,751 pounds. Shipments of Porto Rican tobacco to the United States were rare.

Spain's trade with Porto Rico increased in value from \$4,929,799 in 1887 to \$12,644,955 in 1896. The chief gain was in the increase of Spain's exports to the island from \$2,411,216 in 1887, to \$7,268,498 in 1896. During the same period the value of the imports from Porto Rico advanced from \$2,518,563 to \$5,376,457. Coffee and sugar constitute in value about nine-tenths of the total imports, excluding coin and bullion. After coffee and sugar the most important agricultural imports from Porto Rico are leaf tobacco, cacao, hides and skins, and fruits. Spain's non-agricultural imports from Porto Rico amounted to less than \$100,000 a year, and were principally bags and sacks, tobacco manufactures and guano.

Spain's exports to Porto Rico were three-fourths non-agricultural products. Cotton fabrics constituted nearly a third of all the merchandise shipped during 1892-96, the annual average valuation being \$1,581,706. The shipments of leather and its manufactures amounted to \$871,187 a year; of soap, \$257,227; sandals, \$160,907; hats and caps, \$160,448; paper and paper manufactures, \$125,966; candles, \$123,748; flax and hemp fabrics, \$77,524; wood and its manufactures, \$71,267; woolens, \$68,668; silk fabrics,

Growth of Commerce Despite Spanish Exactions.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR HOBSON—THE EX-SPANISH CRUISER "INFANTA MARIA TERESA," SUNK IN THE ACTION OF JULY 3D, RAISED BY THE EFFORTS OF THE HEROIC LIEUTENANT THREE MONTHS AFTER THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

\$59,147; perfumery, \$52,769. Chief among the agricultural exports for the period were rice, olive oil, wines, pulse and canned goods. The average annual export of rice was \$243,037; olive oil, \$238,373; wines, \$133,323; chick peas and other pulse, \$127,360; canned goods, \$124,999; wheat flour, \$64,624; fruits and nuts, \$59,685; garlic, \$55,445; bread and biscuit, \$49,637; potatoes, \$36,832; chocolate, \$35,026; paste for soups, \$33,609; butter, \$25,805; distilled liquors, \$23,974; charcuterie, \$22,372; onions, \$20,756; oil of the almond, peanut and other seeds, \$12,221; meats and lard, \$12,167; beer and cider, \$10,117; spices, \$5,293.

It is too early to predict to what extent the sudden and violent change in government is to affect the trade of this island. It would seem that eventually most of it must be diverted to the United States, but commercial ties are slower to be torn assunder than political ones, which in this case, was brought about by force of arms; therefore, a considerable

time must elapse before Americans and American business ideas become dominant in the island.

In the first place, Spanish customs are so thoroughly engrafted that it will, in all probability, take years to remove them and substitute those in vogue in the United States. In the happy-go-lucky life of *Porto Rico* the tropics customs change slowly, when they *Trade Methods.* change at all, and for this reason the change incident to the transfer of the island from one power to another will necessarily have to be accomplished gently, and with due regard for conditions that are the outgrowth of the usages of four centuries.

One of the most peculiar of local mercantile customs was the credit system in use. In the first place, the amount of money on the island was so limited that merchants were driven to getting goods on long time. They are content to make but little profit on what they sold, but to even matters up they

insisted on credit extending anywhere from eighteen months to three years. Of course, only merchants with first-class financial standing could obtain the longer time, but those who practically lived from hand to mouth received eighteen months' time in which to meet their obligations. One of the prevailing principles among the merchants was that the longer time he had, the more he was to buy. He did not care if prices could be advanced on him on account of the long credit, but he must have the credit, and he always got it.

These long credits and the reckless manner in which they had been extended gave rise to an enormous number of stores of all classes. Every little town had enough stores to accommodate a population five times as great as its own. As a rule these establishments were wretchedly small, and carried a large diversity of wares, yet with stocks that were mainly noticeable for their meagreness. Except in Juan city, it was the rule for storekeepers to sell nearly everything—from jewelry to salt pork, and from silk laces to wheelbarrows. Indeed, the Porto Rican stores, with the exception noted, were miniatures of the big department stores of New York. In the capital were stores where specialties were made of dry goods, of groceries, shoes and other commodi-

Porto Rico. The women are certainly the workers down there."

"Oh, you fellows think you know how to eat pie," said a Western boy, "but just come to Wisconsin with us and see the bad attacks of consumption we'll display when we tackle the home-made bread and pie that only Wisconsin mothers know how to make. If our Porto Rican señoritas had such pies to offer about pay day they would surely make their fortunes."

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PORTO RICO.

It was decided from the outset that the campaign in Porto Rico should wait upon that of Cuba, although it has been said that General Miles' plan for prosecuting the war provided for the occupation of Porto Rico first, to be used as a base of supplies, to attack Cuba from its eastern end. Be this as it may, the unlooked for advent of Cervera's fleet in



THE LAST OF THE "MARIA TERESA"—THE SPANISH BATTLESHIP RAISED BY HOBSON AND ABANDONED IN A STORM NOVEMBER 1, 1898, GOING TO PIECES ON CAT ISLAND, WHICH FOR MANY YEARS WAS REGARDED AS THE PLACE UPON WHICH SPAIN FIRST PLANTED THE FLAG OF AMERICAN DISCOVERY IN 1492.

ties, and these, taken with the smaller and more conglomerate shops, could easily fill the wants of half the population of the island.

In Porto Rico, the native women seem to be the energetic members of the household; the men are decidedly indolent.

Porto Rican Women.

Many women went into the camps of the invading army of the United States and offered for small sums to do the mending and laundering.

Their method of washing was a curiosity to the soldiers, who often stood and watched them, for they wash in the streams and use stones in lieu of washboards, then spread the garments on the foliage to dry.

Some of the women keep small stores, in which they sell nearly everything from a paper of pins to a tart. A loaf of bread such as is sold here for five cents they divide into pieces and sell them for two cents each, the people preferring to buy only sufficient for each meal, or as they want it, instead of in a quantity. Some of the natives on visiting camp were shocked when told that the soldiers were each given a whole loaf of bread each day, and ate it, too.

Said a member of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania: "One woman told me if I would only be more saving and sell half my loaf each day I would soon be able to start a store and would do well. I don't know what she would have said had she seen me pay one dollar for a pie on my way up from

West Indian waters changed all the plans concerning Porto Rico, as they did those for Cuba, so that it was not until the Santiago campaign developed that definite steps were taken to invade Porto Rico.

The bombardment of San Juan by Admiral Sampson's fleet, May 12, 1898, cannot be regarded as a part of the campaign against the Spanish in that island, as it was merely tentative in character, intended solely to discover the whereabouts of Cervera's fleet. It was only after this latter was securely "bottled up" in Santiago harbor that it became possible to extend naval operations to Porto Rico.

The first and really the only naval conflict off the coast of the island was between armed merchantmen and a torpedo boat.

If we except the attack made by Sampson's squadron upon the fortifications of San Juan, May 12, the first hostile occurrence that took place between our vessels and the Spanish, on the Porto Rican coast, was on the afternoon of June 26, when the "St. Paul," commanded by Captain Sigsbee, was attacked off San Juan by the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer "Terror." The "St. Paul" was prompt to discover her small but dangerous antagonist, and by a few well-directed shots drove her off slightly crippled. The converted cruisers "St. Louis" and "St. Paul" had for a week before been patrolling the Porto Rico coast, on the lookout for Spanish merchant ships, and endeavoring to entice the cruiser "Isabel I." from her refuge

under the guns of San Juan, which they hoped to engage and capture. The attack by the "Terror" was made to relieve the blockade, and its signal failure greatly increased the despondency of the Spaniards, who had counted much upon the efficiency of their torpedo boats, this branch of their navy being much more powerful than our own.

Naval officers were very much gratified over the success with which Captain Sigsbee repulsed the "Terror," and cited

it as the most valuable lesson in torpedo-boat warfare that had been learned since the experimental craft were tried. It showed that daylight attacks by torpedo craft upon cruisers or gunboats presenting a good target for torpedoes, but better armed than the destroyers, were not feasible where the gunners on the larger ship are proficient in firing.

Night attacks by torpedo boats in recent wars had met with better success, but with the institution of powerful searchlights a new element in favor of the ship whose destruction was sought

had been injected. The war, therefore, has not disposed of the interesting uncertainty as to the usefulness of torpedo boats.

Directly after the surrender of General Toral at Santiago, preparations were hastened for an invasion of Porto Rico, which was to be under the immediate direction

The Porto Rico Expedition.

of General Miles. The difficulties that attended transportation of General Shafter's forces were not to be again encountered, as experience and more ample preparations provided against the unreadiness which characterized removal of the army from Tampa, but some unexpected annoyances were present, due chiefly to lack of transportation facilities, as it was soon ascertained that the steamship companies could not be depended upon to supply a sufficient number of vessels for the purpose. It therefore became necessary for the military authorities to ask the Navy Department for some of the big auxiliary cruisers, used prior to the war as ocean-going passenger vessels. The "Harvard" and the "Yale," formerly the "New York" and the "Paris" of the American Line, were particularly suited for transport purposes, and their services were secured. These two magnificent ships were capable of transporting 4,000 men each.

Proper arrangements having been perfected, Major-General Miles set sail from Guantanamo with the first detachment of the military expedition for Porto Rico, on the afternoon of July 21, using as convoys and transports the "Massachusetts," "Dixie," "Gloucester," "Cincinnati," "Annapolis," "Leyden," "Wasp," "Yale" and "Columbia."

General Miles took with him from Guantanamo when he sailed, Batteries C and F of the Third Artillery, B and F of the Fourth, and B of the Fifth, the Sixth Illinois, the Sixth Massachusetts, the Seventh Hospital Corps, 275 recruits who had been sent to Shafter but had not landed at Santiago, and sixty men from the Signal Corps, a total of 3,415 men.

The estimated total force which engaged in the Porto Rico operations was about twenty thousand. The complete list of organizations which embarked for the island in addition to the above is:

General Brooke, First Army Corps; General Ernst's brigade, consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania; General Hain's brigade, consisting of the Third Illinois, Fourth Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio; General Grant's brigade, consisting of the First Kentucky, Third Kentucky and One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; Troop A of the Sixth Cavalry, Company F of the Eighth Infantry; Battery A, Illinois Artillery; Battery B, Pennsylvania Artillery; Battery A, Missouri Artillery, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery; General Schwan's brigade, composed of the Fifth, Eleventh and Nineteenth Regular Infantry and

Troop B of the Second Cavalry; the Fifth Cavalry; Batteries D of the Fourth Artillery, G, K and M of the Fifth Artillery and E of the Sixth Artillery; Troops A and C of the New York Volunteer Cavalry; Governor's Troop, Philadelphia City Troop and Sheridan Troop of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Batteries A and C of the Pennsylvania Artillery.

The American forces, under command of General Nelson A. Miles, were in possession of the little village of Guanica, on the southwest coast of Porto Rico, where they effected a landing, July 25.

General Miles Lands.

When General Miles' transports arrived, it was found that there was a rather strong Spanish force at Guanica, and an attempt was made to resist the landing, but a few well-directed shells from the "Massachusetts" and "Columbia" soon put the enemy to flight. The "Massachusetts" and "Columbia" steamed inshore as far as was considered safe and dropped a few of their big missiles among the enemy. At the same time the "Gloucester," whose lighter draught enabled her to approach much closer the shore than the heavier warships, opened fire with her 3 and 6-pounders, pouring a hot fire into the Spaniards, who replied without effect with their Mauser rifles. At last they were apparently tired.

The "Gloucester" then sent a party ashore to haul down the Spanish flag from a blockhouse near the beach, which had been abandoned by the enemy at the opening of the fire. As the flag was being lowered, a number of Spanish troops fired on the landing party, who replied spiritedly with their rifles and a machine gun which they had taken ashore with them. The Spanish fire was finally silenced. Four of the Spaniards were killed, but not an American was hurt.

The landing of the troops from the transports began in the afternoon. The men were heartily glad to leave the ships, where they had been confined for many days off the Cuban coast before sailing, and the work of getting ashore was accomplished rapidly. They were all on land shortly after night had set in, and took up a position on an elevation close to the shore, where they were under the protection of the guns of the warships.

Small resistance was made by the Spaniards to the landing and advance of the American expedition, and the people manifested sincere satisfaction at the prospects of a change of ruler, which they hailed as a harbinger of relief from the oppressions under which they had so long struggled. General Macias, captain-general of the island, was so mortified by this sentiment of disloyalty that he reported to the Madrid authorities the indifference of the Porto Ricans to the American invasion, and intimated his inability to check the advance.

General Miles having deceived the enemy as to the place of embarkation, acted with decision and rapidity, and pushed his way toward the interior. On July 24 he took possession of Yanco, four miles from Guanico, and four days later, by a quick, strategic stroke, his army of invasion captured Ponce, the largest city of the island (population 40,000). The surrender was made to Commander Davis, of the auxiliary cruiser



MANUEL MACIAS, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.



NINETEENTH INFANTRY MARCHING THROUGH PONCE ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.

"Dixie," who had been sent from Guanico the preceding day by Captain Higginson under orders from General Miles to blockade the port. The ships accompanying the "Dixie" were the "Annapolis" and "Gloucester." Their appearance offshore early in the morning gave rise to the fear that the city was about to be bombarded, and a delegation was sent aboard to announce that no resistance would be offered to the Americans taking possession. This was followed by a formal surrender, and the "Dixie" entered the port.



LANDING OF TROOPS UNDER GENERAL MILES FOR THE INVASION OF PORTO RICO.

The transports bearing General Miles' troops, and convoyed by the battleship "Massachusetts" and the cruisers "Cincinnati" and "Wasp," arrived early in the day, and when the news of the surrender was communicated to them the landing of the troops was begun. This was carried forward with great



ENTRANCE TO THE CEMETERY AT PONCE.

rapidity, the men being in high spirits and anxious to hoist the flag on the enemy's territory. There was not a single mishap.

As soon as General Miles reached the city he issued the following proclamation:

In the prosecution of the war against the Kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing the banner of freedom, inspired by noble purpose to seek the enemies of our Government and of yours, and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance.

They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped this will be followed by the cheerful acceptance of the Government of the United States.

The chief object of the American forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation.



FUNERAL PROCESSION ON THE WAY TO THE CEMETERY.

They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed; on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves, but to your property. They have come to promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightened and liberal institutions and government. It is not their purpose to interfere with existing laws and customs, which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military admin-

istration, order and justice. This is not a war of devastation and dissolution, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization.

The Spanish garrison, in their haste to get out of the city before the arrival of the Americans, abandoned much valuable military property, including arms, ammunition and stores. The entry of the troops was in the nature of an ovation, the Porto Ricans welcoming them as friends rather than as hostile invaders. They cheered the soldiers and loudly proclaimed their satisfaction at the raising of the Stars and Stripes over the city. Many announced their intention of joining the march against San Juan.

The American advance line under General Garretson had a smart brush with Spanish skirmishers on the 26th, who were forced to retreat with a loss of twenty killed and wounded. The American loss was four wounded, among them Captains Gilson and Prior, of the Sixth Massachusetts, but none were seriously hurt.

There were captured at the time of taking Ponce sixty lighters, twenty sailing craft, and 120 tons of coal. The garrison, however, under the terms, was permitted to retire, and further concessions were made, by allowing the civil government to remain in force, and the police and fire brigade were maintained without arms, which conditions were to continue until permanent occupation by the army should take place.

Direct telegraphic communication was established between the War Department in Washington and General Miles' headquarters at Ponce, Porto Rico, and the first official message from the Ponce office was the following from the commanding general:

PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 31, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegrams of twenty-seventh received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition; four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef cattle and other needed supplies. The Custom House has already yielded \$14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared, to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of the tariff rates to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government under military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

MILES.

The cable leading from Ponce was made available for the army by Lieutenant-Colonel James Allen of the Signal Corps.

Colonel Allen went to St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, and there secured cable operators, as well as instruments to replace those which were destroyed by the Spaniards at Ponce on the arrival of the American troops. A strict censorship of the Ponce cable was exercised by the War Department.

Ponce, the first city in Porto Rico, in respect both of population and commercial importance, became an American possession without a struggle. Our troops were received with open arms. The scenes in the city were the most remarkable that took place in the course of the war. The day was observed as a public holiday, and the whole population turned out to welcome the Americans. Everybody was in holiday attire and bent on celebrating the advent of the American army, whom they had been told to regard as enemies. Our bands played in the public square, and a wildly cheering crowd at night surged through the streets shouting, "Vivan los Americanos," "Viva Porto Rico Libre," and similar cries.

It was supposed we would have to shell the town, which is three miles inland, and the Spaniards made preparations accordingly, piling sandbags around their guns and otherwise taking precautions against any shots the land batteries might fire. The "Wasp" was the first to arrive and the people of Port of Ponce were waiting for her. They had been waiting five days. In fact nobody had worked since the news arrived that Miles was coming. Before the ship arrived at Port of Ponce news was received of her coming. The Spanish garrison in the city of Ponce, 350 strong, was paralyzed with fear and wanted to surrender or leave.

Colonel San Martin, who was in command, declared that he could not surrender and did not know what to do. The foreign Consuls advised him to take his men and get out. He was in a quandary, but when the "Wasp" was sighted there was no quandary among the people.



RESIDENCE OF A SPANIARD AT PONCE, BURNED BY PORTO RICAN RENEGADES.

They crowded to the harbor front, and when the "Wasp" came into the port she saw a great crowd instead of Spanish troops. She steamed up close to shore with all her guns bearing on the port. Still there were no shots. Lieutenant Ward and Executive Officer Wells finally sent Ensign Rowland Curtin with four men ashore, bearing a flag of truce. They suspected treachery on the part of the Spaniards, and the gunners of the "Wasp" stood ready to fire at a second's warning.

As the boat approached the shore the people crowded down to the water's edge with their hands

Welcomed with Presents. filled with cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, bananas and other articles, which they threw at the Americans when the boat came within range.

The ensign's flag of truce consisted of a white handkerchief which was fastened to an oar.

As Ensign Curtin stepped out of the boat upon the beach, the people crowded around him, those nearest to him forcing cigars and other things upon him and his men, while others further away threw their offerings to the sailors. Then they gave three rousing cheers.

Ensign Curtin introduced himself and said that he had come to demand the surrender of the port and the city. The Custom House is situated on the beach near where the ensign landed, and to that place the people led him, where he received the terms proposed by the Spanish commander.

Commander Davis, who was really not anxious to receive the surrender before the battleship "Massachusetts" arrived with Captain Higginson, a ranking officer,

The Spaniards Skedaddle.

on board, accepted these conditions, and the armor-plated soldiers then filed to the hills. They left behind them 150 rifles and 14,000 rounds of ammunition.

The news of the surrender had not reached Generals Miles and Wilson when they left Guanica Bay with 4,000 troops, which arrived from Charleston on the transports "Obdam," "Grand Duchess," "City of Macon," "Mobile," and "Panama," under the convoy of the battleship "Massachusetts."

Lieutenant Haines, commanding the marines of the "Dixie," went ashore and hoisted the American flag over



OPENING RAILROAD COMMUNICATION BY GENERAL STONE, BETWEEN PONCE AND VAUO—RAILROAD EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN PARTLY BURNED BY SPANIARDS, BUT WAS PUT IN ORDER BY OUR TROOPS.

the Custom House at the Port of Ponce amid the cheers of the people. After this Lieutenant Murdoch and Surgeon Heiskell entered a carriage and drove to the city, three miles distant, where they received a tremendous ovation. The streets were lined with men, women and children, white and black. Some of the women dandled naked babies, and other children in the neighborhood of five years of age were running about without a stitch of clothing on them. Everybody was dancing up and down and yelling, "Vivan los Americanos," "Viva Porto Rico Libre."

The windows of the houses were all filled with people, and great crowds were gathered on the roofs. The stores were all open, and whenever the officers stopped, people gathered around them. Upon these occasions red-shirted firemen, who were very numerous, cleared the way to the stores so that the officers could go in if they chose. The storekeepers offered their whole stock to the officers and declared that they would take no pay for anything.

In the Plaza of Justice the people tore down the wooden gilded crown, and would have trampled upon it if the officers had not interfered and saved it as a souvenir. Lieutenant Murdoch and Surgeon Heiskell remained about an hour, driving about the city, and were received everywhere by cheering crowds. When they signified their intention to return to the beach, they were escorted by 100 firemen in their finest uniforms. They arrived at the beach in time to meet the first boatload of soldiers with General Wilson. The General was the first army officer to land. The firemen lined up to receive him as the local band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and everybody took off his hat and cheered. The Custom House was taken for the American headquarters. The troops landed during the day were



TRANSPORTS IN GUANICA HARBOR.

the Second and Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

When the troopships arrived, all the people who could get small boats rowed out to them and offered to pilot them in. General Wilson came in to learn the condition of affairs. He sent men into the city immediately and put a sentry at each foreign consulate. He also detailed a detachment of soldiers to the work of guarding the roads. General Wilson and General Miles agreed that the conditions

of the surrender relating to the movement of troops were not binding.

Despite the arrival of the troops the celebration in the town went on. All the Spanish stores were closed, but the Porto Ricans and the foreigners kept open house. Women and men alike were all dressed in their finest attire.



VIEW OF CUSTOM-HOUSE, THE HEADQUARTERS OF OUR ARMY—SOLDIERS ON ROOF HOLDING FLAGS.

General Wilson detailed Colonel Roy Stone to look out for the railroad. Colonel Stone found an engine disabled and a number of cars burning. He immediately summoned the railroad officials and gave them an hour in which to put things in order, under penalty of arrest. Under this stimulus everything was made shipshape very shortly and a train was started for Guanica to bring the troops from there.

Shortly afterward General Wilson received a telephone call from the prison. The call was from the mayor of the city, who wanted to get out. He had sung "Yankee Doodle" the afternoon before while the Spaniards were armor-plating, and had been clapped into jail and left there. General Wilson ordered his instant release. He also learned that there were many other political prisoners in jail, and ordered their release, too. The only prisoners who were kept in jail were those confined on criminal charges.

The Mayor Out of Jail.

As the day wore on the fun grew faster. Every American who appeared on the street was cheered. No Spaniards could be found. The people in the shops and hotels, as well as the proprietors of those places, stoutly denied that they were Spaniards. A number of women were asked by reporters why they spoke Spanish if they were not Spaniards. They replied that they wouldn't speak the Spanish if they knew anything else, but they would learn American and never speak Spanish again, invariably winding up with "Vivan los Americanos."

General Miles Sees the Officials.

General Miles and his staff were invited to the City Hall to see the city officials. The City Hall was surrounded by a vast crowd, and a Ponce band was stationed in the park. When the carriages of General Miles and his staff appeared, the band played "Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes." General Miles appeared upon the balcony of the City Hall and took off his hat. The crowd cheered him wildly and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," "Marching Through Georgia," and other patriotic airs. General Miles talked to the officials and told them to remain in office. He said he wanted things to go on just as before, but there must be no oppression. He repeated the words of his proclamation, and said that Spaniards who had arms must give them up. If not, they would be regarded as bandits, and not as soldiers, and treated accordingly. The officials were joyful at their retention in office.

At night General Wilson had the Wisconsin band playing in the public square, and the crowd was larger than ever, the people from the surrounding country having come into town. The only disturbing elements were the reports they brought that the Spanish who had fled were gathering in force, and reinforced by troops from San Juan, were going to attack Ponce. The military men laughed at this and assured the people that it was impossible for the Spaniards to successfully attack the town.

Ponce in the evening was illuminated, five or six receptions were in progress, the bands were playing everywhere, and the people were shouting "Vivan los Americanos." The only Spaniards known to be in the neighborhood were in a blockhouse on a hill several miles from the city.

Illuminating the City.

The "Massachusetts" discovered them and fired an 8-inch gun at them. Instantly the Spanish flag was run down and a white flag was in its place. An hour later the white flag was down and the Spanish flag was up again. The Spaniards in the blockhouse were the men who crept up on the pickets of the Sixth Massachusetts at Guanica and fired for ten minutes.

General Miles appointed General Wilson military governor of that section.

General Wilson instructed Pro-**General Wilson**
vost Officer Allison to detail two **Military**
guards, one for police duty and **Governor.**
the other to keep the saloons

closed to soldiers. Among the first persons who called upon General Wilson after he took possession of Ponce as its military governor was the proprietor of the only newspaper there. He was accompanied by an interpreter, and as soon as he could get an audience he asked through the interpreter whether his presses and type were to be confiscated.

"Of course not," answered General Wilson bluffly.

"Shall we be allowed to continue the publication of our paper?"

"Certainly," said General Wilson. "We in America believe in newspapers, and the more there are printed the better we like it."

This seemed to gratify the proprietor of the newspaper very much, but he was evidently still uneasy in his mind. "What do you wish us to say about the coming of the Americans?" he asked; "or would you prefer that we say nothing at all about it? Shall you have a member of your staff to tell us just what we shall say about your coming?"

"No!" the General answered testily. "I shall not have anyone tell you what to say. You can tell the story of our coming, and tell it in any way that you like, so long as you tell the truth. I don't care how you tell it, only don't say anything which will tend to stir up the people to committing disorders or to hostility to the United States."

"Very good. We will follow your directions, and you have my thanks. We will have a proof of the paper here for you at—"

"Damn it," shouted the General, "I don't want to see your proofs. Go ahead and tell the story just as it is."



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL MILES AT PORT OF PONCE.

We don't censor our newspapers, and we believe in a free press."

The newspaper proprietor got out an announcement that night that the publication of his newspaper would be suspended after that date, but that it would be succeeded by a new paper to be known as *La Nueva Era*, and Numero 1, Ano 1, of this made its appearance. In this appeared the following account of the landing of our troops at Port of Ponce and the occupation of the port and city, printed in both Spanish and English:

"On the twenty-seventh instant, at 2 p. m., a fleet approach-

ing the port was signaled from the signal hill, and truly from all the roofs and points of vantage of the city could be seen three ships nearing our harbor at great speed, of which two were apparently transports and the other a tug. It did not take them long to come into port and anchor.

First Body to Land.

"After a while a boat was seen to leave the side of one of the ships, bearing a white flag; reached the shore shortly afterwards with an officer, who, on landing, bent his steps to the captain of the port's office, in search of the military commander of the town, for whom he had a dispatch.

"The captain of the port answered him that he had no military jurisdiction, and sent for the military commander, residing up town here, to take delivery of the dispatch brought by said officer.

"At about this time a small volunteer force got into position near the custom house, and the two companies of the regulars, which, on the first alarm of the approach of the American fleet, had been ordered to the port, were echeloned

"It seems that the latter's answer to the military commander was he should do his duty; by which, we suppose, that he implied that resistance should be made, in spite of the immense superiority of the invading forces and of the fleet, which, by this time, had increased by the arrival of several vessels more.

"As the American commander grew impatient at the non-return of the first boat sent ashore, they sent another, bringing two officers and a squad of soldiers, who bore with them the American flag and two rockets for signaling, we presume, in case of need. The officers, with the squad and flag, advanced as far as the very door of Captain of the Port's office; but the British vice-consul requested that the soldiers should withdraw to the seashore, the officer with Old Glory, etc., remaining, however, at the doors of the building. The consular and other officers entered the building. They were there received by the Captain of the Port, who, by the by, was dressed in a soiled white drill suit, with-

A Little Alarm About the First Boat.



PEACE IN PORTO RICO—THE "NEW ORLEANS" COMES TO ANCHOR UNDER SAN JUAN'S GUNS.

on the road leading from here to the harbor. With the latter forces came the late military commander of this district, Colonel San Martin.

"On the latter being informed that there was an American officer bearing, under flag of truce, a dispatch for him, he replied that without direct authority from the Governor-General he could not receive it.

"On getting this reply, the American officer informed the captain of the port that he would give half an hour's grace for the military commander to come and take delivery of the dispatch.

"In the meantime San Martin had come uptown and had a conference with the Governor-General by wire, laying before him the state of affairs.

"But as the hour fixed by the American officer was drawing to its close, and he threatened to return on board with the dispatch undelivered, two members of the consular body—Messrs. F. M. Toro, British vice-consul, and P. J. Rosalay, vice-consul of the Netherlands—went down to the port, together with our mayor, Mr. R. U. Colom, and one of our citizens, Mr. P. J. Fournier, with the object of requesting an extension of the time fixed by the officer, to await the reply of the Governor-General.

out any insignia to denote his rank. The German vice-consul, Mr. H. C. Fritze, joined his colleagues of England and the Netherlands in their good offices in the matter, together with the American merchant, Mr. Lucas Valdivieso.

"The consuls began the work of bringing about the surrender of the town (which had been demanded at discretion), in their desire to avoid bloodshed and damage to the town, as the Spanish forces were insignificant compared with those of the United States, and, besides, the Spaniards, having no defensive works or artillery to answer the fire of the fleet.

"At about 10 p. m. it was rumored that an armistice had been arranged, in virtue of which, the Spanish forces would evacuate the town, and that the American troops would not land within a stipulated time to allow the former forces to get well on their way to Aibonito.

"It was reported that this arrangement was firm, and the people began to treat more freely about the peaceful solution of the conflict. But, unhappily, their joy was of short duration, as, at about 1 a. m., it began to be noised about that the governor-general had deposed the military commander, San Martin, ordering him to give up the command to the lieutenant-colonel of the civil guards, instructing the latter

to offer resistance to the invading forces. On this becoming known, the alarm was great among all the classes, and the exodus to the neighboring country, which had already begun in the afternoon and evening, was immense, approaching nearly to a panic. But the vice-consuls continued their labors to obtain that the armistice arranged with Colonel San Martin by them should be respected and kept in good faith, and the representatives of England and Germany pro-



DOCTORS EXAMINING THE MEMBERS OF THE SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT.

tested against its being broken, and brought to bear on the negotiations all the weight that their nations represent.

"The lieutenant-colonel of the Civil Guard, on his part, seeing the impossibility of resistance to the powerful fleet of the enemy, which had been reinforced by several ships, with the means he had at his disposal, decided at length to evacuate the town, retiring, with all the forces under his command, by the road leading to the interior of the island.

"As soon as this decision was arrived at, the retreat began, but not before an attempt was made to set fire to the railroad station, but only a few cars were burned.

"But, even after the retreat, there was anxiety among the inhabitants, as it was reported that the powder magazine of the barracks would be blown up before the Spaniards left the town definitely. We are happy to say that this did not happen.

"The town was left in charge of the local fire brigade, who undertook the duty of keeping order, but their services were not called upon that night, nor since, as not the slightest disturbance has taken place in Ponce.

"At daybreak the next morning a half dozen men of the American forces hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the custom house, together with the headquarter's flag of the commander-in-chief. Later the flag was unfurled over the town hall.

employees of the custom house, which latter is in charge of Colonel Hill, appointed inspector of the port and customs.

"The American troops entered this town with the greatest order and fraternized with the people. Said troops later relieved the firemen at guard duty at the city prison and other places.

"The political prisoners were set at liberty, and among them our friends Messrs. Santiago Geraldino, Rodolfo Figueros, Jose Hilario Roche and others. We heartily congratulate them all. The inhabitants that had gone into the country gradually began to return to town, in which the greatest order prevailed. At the town hall there took place an incident worthy of mention. Mr. Figueros, who had just been set free, went up to the sessions hall and unslinging the portrait of the Queen Regent with the King, and the crown which overtopped them, attempted to throw them over the balcony, saying: 'There go the remnants of Spanish domination.' But, an American officer who was present, interfered in a friendly way, requesting that said picture and crown should be given him as a historical memento of the occasion, which request was immediately granted."

Porto Rico turned American as fast as the United States troops advanced. The Americans did not have to hunt the Spaniards: the citizens did that for them.

Imagine a city of nearly 50,000 inhabitants, four-fifths of whom were hunting the other one fifth, and bringing them in by the nape of the neck, or wherever they could get hold of them, one, two or three at a time, to the city. Spread over miles of country, here and there, at frequent intervals might be seen a body of from twenty to fifty excited persons dancing around a house, shouting and yelling at the top of their lungs. After a while some of them dashed off, and presently came back to the American soldiers. Then the whole crowd yell: "He is there, he is there; catch him."

Hunting Enemies.

The soldiers then went in and pulled out a miserable, shaking, under-sized person and made off with him to the military headquarters. The poor wretch got to chattering expressions of his conviction that he was going to be killed, and the excited crowd followed so closely that the soldiers had to walk backward and point their bayonets to protect the prisoner.

The crowd yelled, and some drew their fingers across their throats threateningly, which did not have a very reassuring effect upon the trembling prisoner. Arriving at headquarters, the shivering person instead of being put to death, as he feared, was only asked to sign a parole agreement, which he did with all the alacrity his shaking hand would permit, and he was let go to join the crowd in yelling "Vivan los Americanos," and there you have the city of Ponce as it was after its capture by our troops.

The troops advanced toward the outposts of San Juan August 1, 1898. Juan Diaz, twelve miles from Ponce by the military road and nine miles as the bird flies, was the fourth town taken by the Americans, Guanica being the first, and then Yauco and Ponce. When the troops took possession of



PORT OF PONCE AS IT APPEARED JUST AFTER ITS SURRENDER.

The landing of the troops began, and they were distributed about in accordance with instructions of the American commanders. The people welcomed the American forces as liberators and friends, with the greatest demonstrations of joy and heartiness. The commander of the expeditionary forces decided that the municipal and judicial authorities should remain at their post, as well as the local police and the

Yauco the mayor of that town promptly issued this proclamation:

CITIZENS: To-day the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful festivals. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved isle, because for the first time there waves over it the flag of the Stars, planted in the name of the Government of the

United States of America by the major-general of the American Army, General Miles.

Porto Ricans, we are, by the miraculous intervention of the God of the just, given back to the bosom of our mother of America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back in the name of her government by General Miles, and we must send her our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct toward the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious General Miles.

Citizens: Long live the Government of the United States of America! Hail to their valiant troops! Hail, Porto Rico, always American!

YAUCO, Porto Rico, United States of America

El Alcalde FRANCISCO MEGIA

The alcalde is the judge who administers justice, and he also presides as mayor over the city council.

The citizens of the town hugged the Americans, and some fell upon their knees and embraced the legs of the soldiers. It was a remarkable reception to an invading army. Afterward the citizens went hunting Spaniards, as they later did in Ponce.

Ponce was placarded with posters issued by the mayor of the town upon the order of General Wilson, the military governor, demanding the surrender of all arms and declaring it to be the duty of every citizen to tell if he knew where arms were concealed. This was partly responsible for the Spaniard

trees or underbrush can find earth they clothe the rocks, but these, broken by repeated upheavals, are so jagged that their bare ribs poke through in almost innumerable places and show gray and rugged in the sunshine. Time has not smoothed them, and they are steep, angular and sharp-peaked. Only one roadway is found leading clear across the island, and that has Ponce at one end and San Juan at the other. That road had been made into a well-built highway by the Spaniards, and formed the means of their downfall. That it could be defended by an adequate army, which was well supplied, was true, but in the face of such a movement in force as General Miles carried, there was no course for the Spaniards to pursue except to fall back and fall back until San Juan itself was all that they had behind them, except the sea.

General Miles' movement was perfect in its efficiency, and our troops held the important town of Ponce and territory in as much security, comfort and confidence as one would have expected had they landed there 400 years before instead of in 1898. The troops which landed at Guanica marched through Ponce on their way to join those of General Ernst's brigade on the San Juan road, and all the territory comprised between Ponce and that point, fifteen miles in length, was ours, while our outposts to the east were ten miles away, with only rumors of an enemy for miles further.



PLANTING THE FLAG ON PORTO RICAN SOIL.

hunting, the citizens wishing to do the work, desiring to perform some duty in the service of the Americans.

There was a pile of signed paroles on General Wilson's desk six inches high, and there were about 300 Spaniards in the city prison waiting to sign. A great pile of arms was turned in.

Besides the proclamation issued by the mayor upon the order of General Wilson, the mayor issued one on his own account. It was of the same tenor as that issued by the mayor of Yauco, though not quite so enthusiastic. Even the Spanish local newspapers professed loyalty to the Americans.

One might justly wonder in glancing at the map of Porto Rico and finding that Ponce was fifty miles or more from the city of San Juan, why General Miles began his campaign at that far-away point, and at the still further away port of Guanica, both on the opposite coast to that on which the capital city stands.

It is only after a study of the maps, and after getting a knowledge of the roads of the island, that one can realize that far-away Ponce is really the key to Porto Rico, and that General Miles made no mistake in landing there and at Guanica.

Looking from the sea toward the interior of Porto Rico, it seemed as if an advance to be made in that direction by military forces was impossible. Mountains greet the eye at every point the entire length of Porto Rico, and, although these are not high, they are of a most formidable ruggedness. Wherever

When General Miles made his landing at Guanica, the few regular troops which were there, said to have numbered about 800, caught up their arms and filled their belts with ammunition and went forth to meet us somewhere down the railroad line, which runs from Ponce to Yauco. Five miles from Ponce, where the railroad skirts a rocky ledge and hangs over the sea on the south side, they stopped to lay some clumsy mines and then went on. Some of the volunteers were forced to go along with them, but more of these deserted and hid themselves either in houses or among the hills and fields. When General Wilson's forces landed at Port Ponce, the Spanish troops were caught between the two forces and forced to beat a hasty retreat or else to surrender. There was but one road to safety, and this they took. This is a fairly good road which leads north to Yauco, about half way between the two cities. Adjuntas is among the mountains and sixteen miles from Ponce. At that place the road ends and is replaced by mountain trails only. Up this road the regulars went, and they were heard of at Adjuntas, from the road from Ponce to Yauco, about half way between the two cities.

When General Wilson landed, he had the troops of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, under General Ernst, pushed forward along the San Juan road at once, holding back only enough of them in the port and city to do guard and provost duty. Even on the first



The "Alabama," 1898.

The "Chicago," 1889.

The "Tennessee," 1865.

The monitor "Nahant," 1861.

The "Powhatan," 1850.

The "Vermont," 1830.

The "Independence," 1804.

The "Albatross," 1873.

A CENTURY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

THE WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION IN NAVY CONSTRUCTION WHICH HAS REPLACED THE OLD WOODEN MAN-OF-WAR WITH THE MODERN FORMIDABLE IRONCLAD.

day they advanced several miles to the eastward without meeting any of the enemy, although it was known that there were a few Spanish troops in that direction. Beyond the ford of the Ponce River General Ernst established his headquarters in the field, and covered the width of the valley with his outposts. These reached the little town of Juan Diaz, eight miles away, where the American flag was run

ance of Porto Rico had come. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded. Crowds followed the soldiers everywhere, and the Americans could hardly get away from them.

The mayors of four other villages visited Ponce and told General Wilson that the people were glad to be Americans. The towns had surrendered, and they were ready, they said, to turn over everything to the Americans and have American officers appointed. Word was received from other places that had not been visited by the soldiers, and consequently had not formally surrendered; but the people and the officers had heard of the landing of the Americans, and had hoisted the American flag at once and kept it hoisted, driving out the Spaniards from towns where soldiers were stationed.

When General James H. Wilson stepped ashore at Port Ponce and the people caught him in their arms, hugged him and shouted for joy, it was a fitting tribute to the kindness and friendliness of the man who became their military governor.

*Ponce Under
Our Rule.*

How, why, or in what form the belief originated among the Porto Ricans that the Americans were coming to take Porto Rico from the Spanish, it would be hard to tell, but such was and had been for months the firm conviction of the natives and the secret dread of the Span-

ish, and both had done what they could to prepare for it. Porto Ricans in Ponce began to learn English over four months before because of this belief, while the Spanish either left the island or made preparations for going at short notice.

The manner in which the American forces assumed the reins of government, almost immediately after the landing, left no doubt lingering in any mind that it was our intention not only to govern the island wisely and well, but also to keep on governing it in the future. General Miles took the first steps toward assuring the people—Spanish as well as Porto Rican—that law and order would be maintained and local traditions respected, when he came, on the day of landing, to Ponce, and sending for the alcalde or mayor, promising him that he should remain in power over the municipal government, unless he did some overt act against our government.

After issuing a proclamation, in which he assured the people that we had come to make war only upon the Spanish Government and not against the people, General Miles turned the control of all civil affairs for the district over to General Wilson. General Wilson's first act under this authority was to appoint Colonel F. A. Hill, of his staff, as collector, and to seize the custom house and its receipts. The custom house is the place where all the revenues collected in Porto Rico for the Spanish Government were kept.



ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION OVER THE RECENT PRESENTATION OF AMERICAN FLAGS BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SAN JUAN

up by the citizens and the troops were greeted with the same welcome which they had met elsewhere on the island. Outposts were pushed to the southeast on the St. Isabel road to prevent any disturbance from that quarter, and in this situation, with but slight advances, the army remained for several days. Whole shiploads of supplies and munitions of war, wagons and mules, horses and ambulances, tents, and all the other paraphernalia of a modern army came with the troops or followed them, and all of the stuff had to be brought ashore in lighters. Fortunately all the business of the port was done by this means and the lighters were found in the harbor. Without these and the help of the steam launches lent by the navy, the landing of the troops and unloading of the ships would have taken triple the time or more.

People from San Juan arriving at Ponce said that most of the citizens welcomed American annexation, and also that the report of the number of Spanish soldiers there was greatly exaggerated.

In the meantime, the sight of the American warships which were constantly cruising outside of the harbor of San Juan had a good effect. The blockade of the port was effective. Once in a while a warship went in close to shore, and this, with the constant rumors of imminent bombardment, kept the Spaniards in continual fright.

If there were any loyal Spaniards in Porto Rico the Americans did not find them. Besides the towns already mentioned nine others signified their delight at the coming of the Americans. These towns were Arroyo, Patillas, Yabucoa, Salinas, Santa Isabel, Adjuntas, Penuelas, Guayabal and Guayama. There were Spanish troops in all of the important towns in this list. One of these towns, Adjuntas, is north of the main mountain range and over a third of the way to the north coast. The inhabitants indicated their sentiments in advance of the arrival of troops. Arroyo, Santa Isabel, Salinas and Guayama are all east of Ponce, and not over two to three miles distant from the coast, within reach of the guns of our fleet if they had cared to make any resistance.

Guayama had a large garrison. It was reported to the American camp that these soldiers intended to make a fight, and General Wilson sent two companies there. On the way the Americans met couriers, who reported that the citizens had ordered the Spaniards out of town and hoisted the American flag. The soldiers thought this was a trick and observed great caution in approaching the place, but getting nearer they saw the American flag waving in the distance and marched into the town without hesitation. Here they found a bigger reception than that which was given them at Juan Diaz.

The American flag was waving over the public buildings, and not a man in the town had opposed it being raised. The bands were playing American airs, and the men and women fell upon their knees and worshiped our soldiers. The Mayor made a speech, in which he said the day of the deliver-



LANDING AT PONCE, WHERE ALL SUPPLIES WERE RECEIVED.

Here Colonel Hill found not only above six thousand dollars in Porto Rican money, but also a large amount of stamped paper, which had to be used by the islanders in making various kinds of official communications.

If you wanted to write to one official there, you had to use a paper which had a 50-centime stamp on it; if to

another, paper with a 25-centime stamp, and so on down, the cost of the stamp decreasing in proportion as the dignity of the official decreased.

There was no business done at the custom house that day, and, in fact, the merchants and the three foreign ship captains who were found in port were very uncertain whether any could be done, but the following day they learned that the only change that had occurred, so far as they were concerned, was that Colonel Hill took charge of their money instead of the old collector, and they paid in more than seven thousand dollars that day. The rate of duties, as with all other matters before regulated by law, remained the same as those levied by the Spanish, and no change could be made unless it was ordered from Washington. August 2, General Wilson declared the port open for the vessels of all neutral nations. General Wilson also took the important step of filling the offices of chief magistrate of the city and registrar, and also that of magistrates and of fiscal or prosecuting attorney.

After consulting with all the leading citizens and foreign residents, General Wilson selected for Chief Magistrate

either the police force or the battalion of firemen or "bombas," as the latter were called, but there was really no need of there having been any such provision. Both forces were well organized, and would have been preserved under the plans which General Wilson carried out of simply superseding the powers of the Spanish Government by those of the United States. The bombas formed the largest organization there and they were all friendly to the United States. At the landing of the troops, dressed in their uniforms and armed with axes, drawn up in military order, they formally surrendered to General Wilson. When our troops arrived in Ponce they found the firemen guarding at the hastily abandoned public buildings and in every way making themselves useful and keeping order.

The police had mostly hidden themselves, but before night on the first day they began to reappear, and, on the second day, were all on duty. To make sure that good order should be maintained, and particularly to see that none of our own troops should get into liquor stores or houses and make trouble, the port and city were put under the command of Captain W. B. Allison, Jr., provost officer on General Wil-



SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA MARCHING THROUGH PONCE TO TAKE THE TRANSPORT.

Rosendo Matienzo Cintron, and for Registrar Jose de Gayman Benitez, both Porto Ricans. Before the oath of office was administered to these men, each

*Preparing for
the Civil
Government.*

was required to take the provisional oath of allegiance, which was embodied in General Orders, No. 100, issued in 1863 by President Lincoln, "For the Government of the Armies

in the Field."

This order was prepared by Dr. Francis Lieber, and it marked an era of great advance in the rules of conducting modern warfare. The order was afterward adopted almost as it was issued by nearly all the countries of Europe. The oath of allegiance exacted under it differs from the usual one for aliens only in that it begins: "During the occupancy of the island of Porto Rico by the United States of America, I renounce and abjure all allegiance to any foreign sovereign, prince or potentate," and ends with: "And I do promise to faithfully support the Government of the United States as established by the military authorities of the same on the island of Porto Rico."

According to the terms of the cartel for the surrender of Port Ponce and Ponce, there was to be no disbandment of

son's staff, and guards were stationed about the principal streets and squares.

But General Wilson was not content with simply re-establishing the routine of civil government which existed previous to our coming. Although Ponce was far ahead of most Spanish or Spanish-American cities in public improvements and in their maintenance, as well as in healthfulness and cleanliness, there was yet too much of "manana" among its people and officials to make it a safe place in which to risk the lives of thousands of troops in a tropical climate without more strict sanitation than any town in Spanish America ever knew. People might keep clean if they liked in these towns, but if they did not like there was no one who bothered to make them do so. Among the first acts of General Wilson was the naming of Surgeon John McG. Woodbury of his staff as medical director-general of the Ponce district.

Dr. Woodbury inspected the streets, the jails, the markets, the stores and the stables, and concluded at once that there must be some organized body in authority which could clean them and keep them clean. He called together all the doctors in the city and when they met him in the



Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Montgomery,
in charge of executive telegraph

M. Thibaut,
Secretary French Legation.
M. Jules Cambon,
French Ambassador and Representative of Spain.

Brigadier-General H. C. Corbin,
Adjutant-General
William R. Day,
Secretary of State.

John B. Moore,
First Assistant Secretary of State.

A. A. Arce,
Second Assistant Secretary of State.

William McKinley,
President.

George B. Cortelyou,
Assistant Secretary to the President.

Thomas W. Cridler,
Third Assistant Secretary of State.
O. L. Pruden,
Assistant Secretary to the President.

Charles M. Johnston,
Door-keeper of the White House.

SIGNING OF THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

SECRETARY OF STATE DAY SIGNING THE HISTORIC DOCUMENT WHICH MARKED THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, IN THE PRESENCE OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.—COPYRIGHT, 1898, BY FRANKIS B. JOHNSTON.

courtroom of the city hall, he told them his plans. There were exactly two dozen of these physicians, all fine specimens of well-educated Porto Ricans. Some had taken their degrees in Paris, some in London, some in Philadelphia, and some in New York. The president of the board of health, Major Woodbury announced, was to be a physician selected by those present from among their number. The Mayor and the Syndic of the city were to be ex-officio members, and the Syndic, who was a sort of general chairman of all local boards, to be the secretary. The doctors gave Major Woodbury their support, and the board was organized. The district, which included the port, was divided into four sub-districts, and each of these had an inspector. The rules of the board were published. As



STREET IN YAUCO, PORTO RICO, SHOWING THE BALCONIES, WHICH ARE ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE RESIDENCES.

there was no fund out of which the expenses of sanitary work could be paid, it required considerable ingenuity to contrive the means in which to have the work done and to make the rules effective.

Major Woodbury contrived these in a clever way. The cleaning of the streets was to be done by the short-term prisoners, who were sentenced to jail in default of fines for violation of minor sorts. Stallkeepers and storekeepers in the market had each to keep a given area clean on pain of forfeiture of their stands; the contractor who conducted the public slaughter house should forfeit his contract if he did not keep the place clean, and the proprietors of hacks, public stables, and such places, were made subject to the loss of licenses if they did not comply with the orders of the Board of Health. All nuisances discovered on other premises were to be abated at the expense of the owners of the land. The importance of these regulations were appreciated when it is considered that Ponce lies on a plain at the foot of the hills and is nearly flat, and, although it has an ample supply of running water, it had not a sewer, nor was there any system of cleaning the streets. Closets and bathrooms drained into cesspools, while nature cleaned the streets by rinsing them with rain and sweeping off the refuse through the brick gutters which line the streets on each side. As the streets are of fairly good macadam, this was reasonably effective when rain falls in showers every day. But in the long, dry season only the very dryness of the air would prevent the filth from breeding disease.

had thrown up additional intrenchments between Coamo and Aibonito, and the bridges had all been torn down and the road was regarded as being impassable.

It is possible to get around Aibonito by a road running from Salinas through Cayey. This road was undoubtedly impassable for wagon trains, but the infantry and cavalry could have reached the north coast in a two days' march, carrying campaign rations and driving their cattle. The artillery would have had to have been transferred from the sea at Arecibo to the San Juan railroad. A pause in the advance was therefore made to await arrival of reinforcements.

On the same day that General Stone started for Adjuntas the third landing of American troops in Porto Rico took place at Arroyo, from the St. Louis and the St. Paul, the army taking the place from the navy, which accepted the surrender of the town and hoisted the Stars and Stripes. The town surrendered to the "Wasp" and "Gloucester." There were no defences, and no Spanish flag was flying. The two vessels entered the harbor early in the morning, and a crowd of townspeople, headed by the Alcalde (mayor) and the padre, came to the shore to greet them, cheering lustily before the ships reached anchor.

*Surrender
of
Arroyo.*

The crews were at quarters, but there was no Spanish flag in sight, so not a shot was fired. First a small boat was sent ashore with a flag of truce. The people welcomed its occupants, and the mayor and the priests delivered the city over to them.

The surrender of Arroyo was important, the town having quite a number of manufacturing enterprises.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted and the flag was unfolded to the breeze. The people cheered and shouted lustily. They had been waiting, like the people of Ponce, to come into the fold. The Spanish Volunteers there refused to fight and laid down their arms. The civil guards, however, gathered these guns up and carted them out of town before the naval vessels landed men, even refusing to join in the surrender. They took all the arms and records from headquarters and cut the wires connecting Arroyo with Guayama. There were no vessels in the harbor except some lighters that had been beached. The "Wasp" and "Gloucester" got these afloat and ready for use.

The small naval landing party which had been guarding the flag and the Custom House, withdrew at night on board the "Gloucester," which was the only ship remaining in the harbor, the "Wasp" having gone. British Consul McCormack brought his family to the consulate, which the Americans promised to protect. The women of the city also gathered there, and as the "Wasp" steamed away and the "Gloucester's" men went on board their ship, the consulate was at the mercy of a lurking enemy. Too nervous to sleep, McCormack made an hourly tour of the lighters. At 3 o'clock one morning, as he opened the door of the consulate, which was fifty feet from the water front, on the main street, there

*A Little
Mauser Firing.*

CHAPTER XXVII.

FLANKING THE SPANIARDS.

On August 2 General Roy Stone started from Adjuntas, about eighteen miles northwest of Ponce, on the second stage of his daring reconnoissance of the road from Ponce to Arecibo. He rode to Adjuntas, twenty miles up the Cayey mountains, August 3, preceded by Captain Lamar with a signal corps of a dozen men, who were three hours ahead, accompanied only by an orderly.

Four hundred Spaniards had left Adjuntas and camped five miles beyond. There were no Spanish troops in the town when he arrived there. General Stone's whole progress to Adjuntas was one of enthusiastic welcome. Flowers were thrown before him by the people for miles. He spent the night at Adjuntas and then left for Utuado, fifteen miles beyond. A company of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers followed him as a guard.

The special object of General Stone's mission was to determine the availability of the Arecibo road as a highway for the movement of troops. The military road to San Juan was mined at Aibonito, where there were four thousand Spanish troops defending a most difficult pass. There is a cliff on one side and a precipice on the other. The cliff was also mined. Among the troops were those that fled from Ponce. They



SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, LOOKING TOWARD THE BAY.

was a volley of seven or eight Mausers from the foot of the street directed at the "Gloucester," which was lying a little way off shore. Before the surprised Consul could shut the door, the "Gloucester's" searchlight was turned ashore and scared the sneaking enemy out of the lighters.

Without firing another shot, even at the portly Consul who was standing in the doorway, the Spaniards ran at top speed up the street which leads to the road to Guayama.

At daylight, Lieutenant Wood and thirty of the "Gloucester's" men went on guard again, and stayed ashore until the arrival of the "St. Louis," "St. Paul" and "Cincinnati."

The debarkation of the troops was then begun and progressed without incident. Colonel Bennett of the Third Illinois was in command of the landing. He immediately formed a defence line eighty rods west of the town, running north and south from a sugar house on the shore to another at the foot-hills. On the line was a canefield and a grove. Outside, beyond a pasturage, was a woods skirting the Guayama road. Just before sunset the concealed enemy fired upon our men on the outpost, but without result.

Colonel Bennett sent a request that a warship take a position, so as to enfilade the line in case of an attack. Besides establishing the defence line, Colonel Bennett started a system of guards in the streets and outposts on the roads in different directions as far as the hills that bound the coast and plain. He also placed double sentries as far as the outposts, which were likewise double. Sentries were also stationed at the half-dry river Wole and at other places. The people of the town rapidly made friends with the soldiers. Some of them spoke English, and those who could not, contented themselves with offering flowers, which grew in profusion around the Arroyo dwellings.

wharf, upon which all of our soldiers were landed, presented a busy scene. Lighters, one after the other, came alongside to unload, in tow of steam launches from the men-of-war in the harbor. The work performed by the soldiers was shared by the sailors of the fleet. From early daybreak the latter were engaged in landing their brothers in arms in cutters, whale-boats and lighters. A naval officer was in each steam launch, who directed the work of towing and landing. Vast quantities of provisions were systematically piled up under a shed on the wharf. Everything conceivable had been thought of and provided for. A visitor was at once struck with the great variety of the needs of an army. Stacked up in regular piles were more than 500,000 rounds of 30-calibre ammunition for the Krag-Jorgensen, put up in wooden boxes holding 1,000 rounds each; while close at hand was an equal number of boxes containing 45-calibre ammunition for the Springfield. And more of both were arriving every hour! Tons upon tons of corned beef, roast beef, pork and beans, tomatoes, hardtack, coffee, corn and other vegetables, all in tins. Besides, there were thousands of bales of hay and wagon-loads of oats in bags for the horses and mules. The amount of this store seemed never to diminish, and the pile seemed to remain always of the same size. This was because the



STATUE OF COLUMBUS IN PLAZA OF SAN JUAN.



FORTIFICATIONS OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

The merchants, who closed their stores at first, took courage and re-opened them. The priest promised to urge the people to preserve order.

With the advent of the United States forces the greatest activity prevailed in Ponce. It is safe to say that nothing of the sort had ever prevailed here before. The proneness of the Spaniards to procrastination is proverbial, but the Spaniard in Spain is a model of alertness when compared with his

West Indian descendant, who had grown up under the languor-inducing rays of the tropical sun. Even the word "manana," such a favorite with his ancestors, had dropped into disfavor with the Porto Rican as conveying the idea of an entirely uncalled-for degree of punctuality. But the coming of the Yankee changed all the sleepy inhabitants, that caught, in some degree, the spirit of that tireless energy which has come to be regarded as among the most prominent traits of the American people.

The first thing that impressed a newcomer was that there were no idlers in the army of invasion, and that the work of occupying a hostile country is no sinecure. The harbor was at all times filled with transports and supply ships, discharging troops, provisions and munitions of war. The Custom House

amount being received from the constantly arriving steamers was about equal to that being hauled in carts to the various camps and storehouses in the field. Army wagons arrived by the hundred. They were taken apart for convenience in stowage in the ships and were towed ashore in this condition on the lighters. Upon reaching the wharf, a squad of soldiers jumped into the lighters and passed up the four wheels and the axles. These were rapidly assembled by other soldiers, and when the body of the wagon was hoisted out it was lowered into position and secured to the springs, and a complete vehicle stood ready for use on the wharf. It was immediately seized by another gang, hauled under the shed, and the work of loading it with provisions, ammunition, or other stores went on while the horses were being hitched to the shafts. In an inconceivably short time the newly arrived wagon had been loaded and hauled away to the camp.

This assembling of wagons went on unceasingly. In addition to the wagons brought by the ships, a number of native carts and other vehicles were requisitioned by the army and impressed into the service of transferring stores from the wharf to the camps, to follow in the wake of the troops as they advanced into the country. These carts were

*Pen Pictures
of Ponce.*

hauled by oxen, also seized by General Miles' orders. The army wagons proper were hauled by government mules. The most difficult problem that confronted the workers on the wharf was the landing of the artillery.

This was ingeniously solved by a system of blocks and tackles, combined with inclined planes, up which the field pieces and heavier guns were hauled. The work of discharging the lighters was under the direction of an officer



CAMP ON AN ELEVATION, NEAR THE BEACH, OF TROOPS JUST LANDED FROM THE TRANSPORTS.

known as the "beach-master." This was Lieutenant W. J. Maxwell, United States Navy.

After leaving the wharf, the first thing that struck the eye of the newcomer was the custom house, upon which was proudly displayed the American flag. This was the headquarters of General Miles. In it were offices for the various members of his staff, a telephone, telegraph and cable office, and a "cambio," or money exchange office. The entrance was guarded by sentries, and admission was denied to all except those coming on business. In these offices the plans of the campaign were worked out to a nicety, and all contingencies provided for. Upon the roof was a signal station for communicating to the men-of-war and transports in the harbor and with other signal stations in the surrounding hills.

The signaling with the fleet was carried on by the wig-wag code, while the heliograph was used with other stations.

On August 5, the Americans had their first real fight on Porto Rican soil, when they captured the city of Guayama.

Guayama Ours After a Brisk Skirmish.

Enough ammunition was used by both the Spaniards and the Americans to annihilate each other, yet only three Americans were wounded and only one Spaniard killed and three wounded. The Spaniards showed the degree of civilization to which they had attained, by throwing the body of their dead soldier into a well from which a part of the town got its water, evidently hoping to poison it.

Guayama is a town of 16,000 inhabitants, and next to Ponce is the most important town on the south side of the island. It is thirty-six miles east of Ponce. Arroyo is the seaport of the city, which is five miles inland. General Brooke's troops had landed at Arroyo, and he wanted Guayama as a base of operations, it being the only town of large importance on the main road leading to the military road running from Ponce to San Juan. General Brooke ordered General Hains to occupy the town, and at seven o'clock, August 5, the Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois regiments were ordered out, the Ohio regiment being in the van.

It was known that there were some Spanish cavalry in the neighborhood, and so the troops proceeded cautiously along the road from Arroyo to within a mile of the city. The road is level to within a mile of the city. There were no signs of Spaniards anywhere along the route. The last mile of the road runs through a cut in the mountain and up a steep hill. Before this point was reached the Third Illinois stopped, and Colonel Bennett was ordered to guard the cross-roads leading to the rear of the city.

The advance guard of the Ohio regiment then entered the cut, and had proceeded less than one hundred yards, when a hail of Spanish bullets on both sides from the mountain whistled over their heads. The guards, being in very small force, fell back, firing as they retreated, and the main body at once hurried forward, firing at a lively rate up the hillsides as they advanced. A hundred yards further, just beyond a sharp turn in the road, they suddenly came upon a barricade that had been thrown across the road. The barricade had been made of sectional iron work, which had been filled in with sand. The

Spaniards behind this defence were shooting at the rate of 100 shots a minute, but every shot was aimed too high, though the American troops were within hailing distance.

General Hains ordered deploying parties sent up the hills to flank the enemy. The road was lined on each side with barbed-wire entanglements, such as the Spaniards used at Santiago, but many of the troops carried machetes, with which they attacked the fences, disregarding the bullets, and in a few minutes cut their way through, and then 100 men made their way up the mountains on both sides of the road.

Cutting the Wire Fences.

The firing line of our troops held its position and poured bullets into the barricade. The Spanish firing didn't last long. In fact, it stopped in less time than it takes to tell of it, but what became of the Spaniards behind the barricade is a mystery. They disappeared as though they had been swallowed up. Not a single one of them was seen during the skedaddling act. The Ohio men kept peppering away for half an hour.

In the meantime, the deployed force reached the hilltops on both sides of the road, and began pouring a rattling fire down the mountain sides and ahead of their position on the hill. Our men then all advanced, firing as they went. For a half hour there was very little return. Then the Spaniards rallied and made a stand, but they were still unseen. It was in this rally that three of our men were wounded, but none of their injuries were serious.

The stand made by the Spaniards was of very short duration. The deployers drove the enemy along the hills and the main body cleared the road.

At 11 a. m. the troops entered the town. For the last half mile there was very little shooting, but just as the town was reached there was a resumption of desultory firing, and at the same time an occasional shot came from the town itself. Every Spanish shot was answered by a volley from our men. This was kept up for a half hour, when a man was seen on a roof in the upper part of the town waving a white shirt. A minute later a flag of truce came down the road, and its bearer said that the town surrendered unconditionally.

A Shirt Tail Flag of Surrender.

General Hains and his staff rode forward through the streets of the city. All of the houses were closed, and the place looked like a deserted town. Not a person was in sight. General Hains rode to the public building, and by the time he got there the houses began to open. Everywhere heads were poked out of doors and quickly withdrawn.

They were poked out again in a moment and again withdrawn, but this time the withdrawal was much slower. The third time the heads stayed out, and were followed by shoulders and then bodies. Some one yelled in a stentorian voice, "Vivan los Americanos!"

Then, as if by magic, the people came out and rushed toward the General and his staff, shouting the same words. Some prostrated themselves in the road and grabbed the American soldiers around their necks and kissed them,



INTERIOR OF FORT SAN CRISTOBAL AT SAN JUAN, AMERICAN COLORS FLYING.

all the time shouting, "Vivan los Americanos," etc. Their enthusiasm seemed unbounded, and the scene at the surrender of Ponce was eclipsed.

As soon as the Americans recovered from this attack, General Hains ordered the Stars and Stripes to be hoisted over the public buildings, whereat there was great cheering and shouting. General Hains collected men and stationed them

in every street entering the town, and then sent companies out scouting.

They had hardly got started when a bombardment of the town was begun by the Spaniards, who had returned to the hills and poured shot down into the city, regardless of whether their own people or the soldiers were hit. Luckily their aim was bad, and only one man was hurt. The houses interfered with our men firing for some time, but they finally got where they could shoot, and gave the Spaniards a volley for every shot.

This lasted half an hour, with no sign of its diminishing, when General Hains ordered up two dynamite guns belonging to the Ohio men. These were aimed at the hills and each fired three shots. That settled the Spaniards. There wasn't a shot from them after the third shot from the dynamite guns.

It was then nearly three o'clock. The skirmish had lasted five hours and was a record breaker for scarcity of casualties.

All the afternoon and night the demonstration of the people of the city and their welcome of our troops were continued. The citizens were mostly Spaniards, but they said they were glad the Spanish troops had gone and the Americans had come. The Spanish soldiers numbered about 500. They had been preparing defences for two weeks. General Hains remained in the town and sent out guards on all sides. There were no signs that the Spaniards had returned, and all was quiet. The city band was playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Star Spangled Banner." Everybody was on the streets, and it was a time of jubilation.

In spite of the belief that there was no fight in the Spaniards, the American army took no chances. Its preparation was the same as though it expected to fight 20,000 men.

As a part of the preparation of the army, it may be said that the entire army was equipped with the Krag-Jorgensen rifles. The lesson of Santiago proved that every shot from the old Springfield rifles used by the volunteers exposed our men to great disadvantage. The volunteers brought their Springfields, but the exchange for Krag-Jorgensen was begun at once. The Second and Third Wisconsin were the first to get them.

August 6, the War Department posted the following bulletin:

PONCE, August 6.

Secretary of War, Washington:

General Brooke reports Hains' brigade, Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois captured Guayama yesterday. Slight skirmish with enemy in and about town. Enemy's strength estimated about 500. Not ascertained that any of the enemy were regulars. Resistance not strong. Private John O. Cordner wounded below knee; C. W. Riddle, both legs, below thigh; S. W. Walcott, in right foot; none serious; all Fourth Ohio. One Spaniard killed; two wounded, as far as known.

MILES.

With the capture of Guayama, thirty-six miles east of Ponce, every town on or near the south coast was in our possession. In the interior we held Adjuntas and St. Juan, and on the north coast, Cape San Juan, at the northeast extremity of the island, was in our hands.



This map shows the various roads which our army followed and the position of all the towns figured in the movement to the north coast.

The surrender of Guayama was followed promptly by an advance against Coamo, August 10. General Wilson devised the method of attack, supervised the performance in person, and finally rode into the town among the

The Capture of Coamo. the Spanish had surrendered only when he met the body of prisoners being marched to

the rear by a guard of their captors, the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

On the morning of the battle, General Wilson left his camp at 6 o'clock, and at a little before 7, met General

Ernst bringing into the field the Second and Third Wisconsin and Major Lancaster's two batteries of artillery, just at the opening of the broad valley which holds Coamo. At this part of the San Juan road there are really two valleys, which cross each other. In one is the San Juan road, while in the other lies the road which reaches to San Isabel, to the south. Two conical mountains rise like sentinels at the west end of this vale, one to the north and the other to the south of the main road. Upon the mountain to the south General Wilson took his stand. Below him, like a



PANORAMIC VIEW OF SAN JUAN.

map, lay the scene of the main movements of his troops, spread out as a beautiful picture. In the foreground was a picturesque hacienda and sugar factory, while beyond a small ridge of hills broke the vale into two main parts. Almost at the extremity of the valley lay Coamo, protected, as it seemed, by another sentinel hill, around whose base the winding road swept in graceful curves.

About in the centre of the upper line of this road at the hill's base stood a blockhouse, in which there was a Spanish outpost. This was the first object of attack. The artillery made the first advance beyond the shelter of the two sentinel hills. It took a station on an open piece of ground, a little to the north of the road, and at 7 o'clock opened fire. Although the air was clear above, there was a morning mist in the valley which cut off the sight there, and the battery depended upon signals from the hill for the direction of its fire. It dropped shell after shell along the road with admirable precision, and finally, getting the exact range and position of the blockhouse, set it on fire.

No sight or sound of a Spaniard was elicited by the cannonading, although it was continued slowly until 8.30 o'clock. Meantime, the Second and Third Wisconsin had come from the cover of the mountains, one going to the left and the other to the right. Their dark lines could be seen advancing slowly toward the doomed town. Sheltered behind lines of thick copse or in the gulches of the water-worn valley, they pushed forward first in close order and then spread out in open skirmish formation.

Then came Troop C of Brooklyn, advancing in the centre, finding a way for the artillery to take a new position, from which its fire could escape the sentinel mountain and reach Coamo. The place was soon found on the little central ridge, and Anderson's battery moved into it.

It was hardly in place when the first shots of the real battle were heard coming from the further side of the town. It was at this moment that the Spanish had discovered the advance party of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania coming down upon them beyond the town. General Wilson heard the shots also. He had abandoned his perch on the mountain-top and ridden down to where Anderson's battery was in its new place.

"Drop some shots in the town," he ordered. "Hit their most prominent buildings!"

Anderson fired three shots at long range, but before he got the range of the city, General Wilson grew impatient to get to the scene of actual fighting and rode away. From that moment until he got into the city he led his staff followers a pretty chase. The main road was impracticable, as the Spanish had *Riding Over Broken Bridges.* broken out the central arch of a fine masonry bridge between there and the town, and unlike most of the present bridge sites, this one was far away from the old ford

and over an impassable gulch fifty feet deep. General Wilson led the way down one blind path and another, misled by an ignorant guide and growing more and more impatient as the sounds of battle continued. All was over before he finally found the ford and got back to the main road to Coamo.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania had the good fortune to do all the real fighting. Its course had been picked out for it the day before by Lieutenant-Colonel John Biddle, chief engineering officer of General Wilson's staff, who had wandered all about Coamo, reconnoitering as to means to turn the Spanish position there. At 3 a. m., Colonel Hulings of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers got his men under way, and with Colonel Biddle and Captain Augustus P. Gardner, also of General Wilson's staff, as guides, they began a long and arduous march over the mountains to the north of the town. They were still far from their destination, and their men were tired, when they heard the first cannon shot. The men were just starting for a brook to get water. Abandoning all idea of drinking, the men of their own accord moved forward again on the double-quick with eager faces. It was well they did so. The cannonading and movement of the troops in the valley had

gone hard with our men. They had no shelter, while the Spaniards had a perfect breastwork in a bank of earth, which had been thrown up by the road builders to protect the gutter of the road from being washed away. But the Spanish knew that our men were coming from below, and they kept moving toward Aibonito as they fired. It was only at intervals, where there were breaks in the embankment, that they were exposed even as they moved, but their officers, who were mounted, showed desperate courage. They remained mounted until they fell, and their commandant, Major Rafael Martinez Illesca kept himself in front of breaks in the embankment, where he was exposed his full length. There were altogether about a dozen mounted men and officers, and in a few minutes all of them had been shot down. Six of the horses and mules were found dead and all wounded.

There was, however, no chance of escape for this body of Spanish. While they could not be taken or killed by the men now opposed to them, there was yet another body of men after them whom they could not escape. This was the Second Battalion of the Sixteenth, who now emerged upon the road beyond the Spanish. The moment the Spanish



THE BATTLE OF COAMO, SHARPEST ENGAGEMENT FOLLOWING THE INVASION OF PORTO RICO.

alarmed the little garrison, and, taking up its belongings, it was now trying to escape to Aibonito. Perhaps the most eager man in the whole regiment was P. W. Barton of Company C, known as "Professor" among his comrades. He was constantly in the lead and urging on his fellows. Lieutenant Lester H. Simons, of Company C, had command of the leading party, and with him were Adjutant Robertson of the Sixteenth and Colonel Biddle and Captain Gardner.

Suddenly emerging from behind a hill back of the town, they saw the highway only a few hundred yards away from them, and, realizing that they were already late, made a dash down an intervening gully to reach it. As they did so, and looking up again at the road, they saw a line of Spanish rifles aimed at them. Then came a crash of a volley, the ping and whistle of bullets and a scramble for cover. Fortunately for this party, a detail of men had already been sent forward to occupy a plateau at the foot of the hill and on a level with the road. These men answered the Spanish fire, and the real battle was between these two forces. Had these been the only opponents the Spanish had to fear, it would have

discovered that they were trapped, they divided themselves into three groups, and a few seconds later the whole line was fluttering with white signals of surrender.

Major Windsor took their surrender. With their officers nearly all dead or wounded, the men seemed more than glad to give up, and shook hands and mingled with our men in confusion. As they still had their arms, this was rather alarming, and Major Windsor hastened to get the prisoners separated. Then he had them drop their arms and accoutrements in piles on the road and marched them off. When Provost Officer W. B. Allison, Jr., made a round-up of them he found one major, one captain, three lieutenants and 162 enlisted men. Nearly all of them belonged to the Twenty-fifth Battalion of Spanish Infantry. A small party of mounted men, said to have been members of the Engineer Corps, escaped from Coamo.

The Spanish wounded were cared for at the same time with our own, and dead and wounded were taken to one of the official road-houses which was nearby. There were five dead Spaniards on the road and one more died soon after the surrender. We had many men slightly wounded, as it proved

*Bravery of the
Spanish Offi-
cers.*

afterward, just clipped by the shower of Mauser bullets. Five had to go to the hospital.

The Spanish dead were treated with the highest respect. Surgeon-Major John McG. Woodbury, of General Wilson's staff, took charge of their burial and gave full permission to the Spanish chaplain and the local priest to conduct the services in any manner they chose. The body of Major Illesea was sent to Ponce for burial. The others were interred in the cemetery at Coamo with all the ceremonies of the Catholic service.

The reception of our troops in Coamo was not as cordial as it had been in Ponce or at Juan Diaz. It is true that many people in the streets shouted welcomes, but there was a much greater amount of



THE POPULAR NATIVE DISH, ROAST PIG.

reserve than in Ponce. The unfortunate misbehavior of some of our soldiers who first entered the town, turned the tide of feeling decidedly against us. These men went into the stores and eating houses, seized what they wanted and went off without paying for it. They were also rude and even coarse in their manners. The result was that the stores soon closed, and it was not possible for any one to buy a thing to eat in the town.

Even General Wilson and General Ernst and their staff officers would have gone hungry for many hours but for the good offices of the alcalde (mayor). When General Wilson left his camp in the morning, he left word that he might not return, and that everything should be prepared for a move. When he had been out beyond Coamo and satisfied himself that there was no enemy left nearer than Aibonito, he ordered his camp sent forward. With a broken bridge to avoid and heavily loaded wagons, this was no easy thing to accomplish, and, as a matter of fact, the train did not get to Coamo until 10 o'clock that night. Then it was too late to make camp, and the train bivouacked in the public square at Coamo.

It was after three o'clock in the afternoon when General Wilson got back to Coamo after viewing the road beyond, and he had had nothing to eat since morning. General Ernst had preceded him, and in an amusing manner had found an eating place for himself, General Wilson and their staffs. Looking about for a hotel, General Ernst's eye fell upon the biggest and finest building in the town, and he decided that this was it. Marching in, he found the place well appointed and with a fine big dining room. Here General Ernst sat down with his party and ordered dinner. It was not until the meal was preparing that he discovered that he had mistaken the alcalde's house for a hotel. The alcalde, however, made him welcome, and then extended an invitation to General Wilson and his staff to dine and sup and sleep in his house and take coffee in the morning. The alcalde was Florencio Santiago, a Spaniard and a handsome man of means and affairs. The lower part of his house was a store, and he was the owner of seven large stock farms. Coamo is in a grazing district, and the alcalde was the richest man in the place. He spoke fair English, having visited in Boston for five months twenty-five years before.

A ludicrous incident occurred. Captain Gardner and other members of the staff also slept at the alcalde's, and as there were no beds for them, they spent the night on the marble floors. Captain Gardner changed the floor for the open ironwork of a projecting balcony during the night and slept

until the rising sun awoke him. Then he discovered that some one had closed the window in the night and he was locked out. Comrades outside discovered him in this predicament and threw a rope to him, and were waiting to applaud a desperate slide for life when the alcalde himself came to the rescue at the window. Other staff officers like Colonel Biddle spent the night on the stone pavement of the plaza.

Men and officers of the line were better off. They marched into new camping places just beyond Coamo, and as they had rations with them they were able to make themselves comfortable until their trains arrived. The artillery trains arrived before night, and those of the Second and Third Wisconsin came a little later.

Troop C was sent forward to near Aibonito to hold and guard a bridge there, and in these positions the troops spent the night.

On August 11, General Schwan's forces, which were *en route* for Mayaguez, had an engagement with 1,200 Spaniards near Hormigueros, inflicting considerable damage upon the enemy. The Spaniards were driven back and the Americans pushed on toward Mayaguez. Our loss was two killed and fifteen wounded. Among the Spanish wounded was a lieutenant, who was found on the field after the enemy retired.

*Spaniards
Flee Again.*

General Schwan's command uncovered the force of Spaniards in the hills lying east of the Mayaguez road. The Spaniards occupied a position in a northwesterly direction from the Rosario River. The entire Spanish force of the Mayaguez garrison was stationed in the hills. They comprised 1,000 regular troops and 200 volunteers.

A general engagement followed, in which Private Farmer, of the Eleventh Infantry, and another private, were killed. These were the first American soldiers killed by the enemy in Porto Rico.

Lieutenant Byron, of the Eighth Cavalry, aide-de-camp to General Schwan, was wounded in the foot, and fourteen enlisted men were also wounded. After the engagement, General Schwan continued his advance upon Mayaguez.

The following was posted at the War Department at 4.04 p. m.:

PONCE, via BERMUDA, August 11, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following message received from General Schwan:

"CAMP, NEAR HORMIGUEROS, August 10.—Advance guard, including cavalry of this command, while reconnoitring northwest of Rosario River, near Hormigueros, developed strong Spanish force, which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez road. In general engagement which followed, Lieutenant Byron, my aide-de-camp, was wounded in foot, and



THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOAT OVER THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S PALACE AT SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Private Farmer, Company C, Eleventh Infantry, and one other private, were killed, and fourteen enlisted men were wounded. It is reported that the most if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in engagement. We drove enemy from his position, and it is believed inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found in the field and brought in our lines. Conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez at early hour to-morrow.

SCHWAN.
MILES.

Peace rumors had flown thick and fast, all the way from Arroya. They seemed more than rumors—almost facts—for a dead calm had settled down on General Brooke's headquarters, and all military preparations had come to a standstill. Officers and men, chagrined at the prospect of no immediate forward



THE CITY HALL IN SAN JUAN, AFTER THE FORMAL OCCUPATION BY OUR TROOPS.

action, were just bracing themselves to face a long period of more or less monotonous routine, when suddenly, about three o'clock of August 13, the report ran through the camp that an immediate movement was to be made. Half an hour later came the orders from headquarters. Regiments were to provide themselves with ten days' rations and be ready to start at daylight. The artillery and baggage trains were to get under way at once. From one end of Brooke's brigade to the other a jubilant cry went up, "It means on to San Juan!"

*Peace a Little
too Soon.*

At headquarters, explanations of this sudden move were not forthcoming. Unofficially, it was stated that a report that the Spaniards had planned a night attack on Guayama had caused General Brooke to take immediate action. There was very little sleep indulged in in Guayama or its environs that night. The dove of peace had been unexpectedly run to cover, and the tune that the men were singing now was an up-to-date edition of "Arma Virumque Cano." And yet all of them realized the seriousness of the movement. The scouts had been scouring the country for several days and

the Fourth Ohio's skirmish had taken place August 6. If there was a battle at all, it would be a desperate fight which would inevitably entail great losses on both sides.

All through the night the ox-carts and artillery wagons came rumbling along the road which leads up from the sea. At the first streak of daylight they had to clear a path to allow General Brooke and his staff the right of way. They galloped past the cathedral just as the clock was striking five. They hurried through the town and made straight for the hills. Colonel Glassford, Captain Ryan and the signal corps and engineers followed close behind them, and lost not a moment in getting at work. By seven o'clock the heliograph lines had already been stretched a mile and a half up the hillside. Meanwhile the regiments which had camped outside the town were mustering in the side streets. Presently the Philadelphia City Troop and Troop A, Sixth Cavalry, tore through the town. They never stopped for a moment until they crossed the bridge a mile and a half outside and were ordered to let their horses browse for an hour in the meadows. While the horses



FAMOUS OLD SEA-WALL AT SAN JUAN.



FARMER CARRYING TURKEYS TO MARKET FOR THE FIRST CELEBRATION IN PORTO RICO OF THANKSGIVING DAY.

had verified the suspicion that the Spaniards were strongly intrenched about five miles out on a hill which commanded a magnificent range of that desperate pass in the hills where

grazed the men stretched themselves in the long grass and watched the infantry regiments as they marched to the positions assigned them further up the hill.

Search the world through and you could find no more superbly picturesque spot for such a war pageant. The valley there is seven miles long, and it goes down in slight dips and undulations to the sea. On the north side this great red road winds for miles to and fro among the mountain passes, and as, from the bridge outside the town, one watched the troops slowly ascending, it looked as though a wide blue ribbon were unwinding itself along the foot of the hills. Across the valley, where the Spaniards were posted, the hills were high, but they sloped upward at a far easier angle. The only relief from their greenness was given by the little spots of white which stood out a mile or so apart, showing where the Spanish blockhouses were placed. Looking down the valley one could see the transports lying at anchor off Arroya.

It was after eleven when the brigade was finally in line for the march through the pass. Colonel Haines and his battalions of the Fourth Ohio were the only absentees. They had been away since daybreak, engaged in a flank movement behind the hills, which was to prevent the

strayed by mistake into the pages of a Ouida novel, the whole situation smacked so strongly of "Under Two Flags." But before General Brooke had time to see what all the noise and interruption were about, McLaughlin had reached him and was exclaiming:

"I have the honor to inform you, sir, that President McKinley has ordered all military operations suspended."

General Brooke's face was a study. Those who were standing very close to him say he swore. But this statement is not official. What he did say, however, as he turned sternly to McLaughlin, who was gasping for breath and trying heroically to keep his horse from sinking under him, was:

"You have arrived five minutes too soon, Lieutenant. You should have shown more consideration for your horse."

As for the balance of the brigade, as the news reached them, every man of it voiced his feelings in one exclamation—an exclamation which is entirely unfit to print. Word to retire was passed down the line, and reluctantly, almost sullenly, the only American General who had literally been



FURIOUS NIGHT ATTACK OF THE SPANIARDS GALLANTLY REPULSED—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT BY EIGHT HUNDRED SPANIARDS TO RETAKE THE LIGHT-HOUSE AT CAPE SAN JUAN, AUGUST 9TH.

(One of the most brilliant of the closing engagements of the war was fought before daybreak on August 9th, at Cape San Juan, Porto Rico. The light-house, a very important one, had been taken by our navy, and had been left in charge of forty sailors, commanded by Lieutenant Atwater, Assistant Engineer Jenkins, Ensign Bronson and Gunner Campbell. The Spaniards, who had retreated after the first landing of the troops, hastily marched back to Fajardo, where they replaced the Spanish flag. The terrified refugees warned the marines at the light-house that the Spaniards were coming, and 250 men were landed during the fight, from our gunboats in the harbor, to reinforce the guard at the light-house. The Spaniards made a hot attack, but were driven back with heavy loss by shells from the "Amphitrite," "Cincinnati" and "Leyden." William H. Boardman, of the "Amphitrite," a second-class man in the Naval Academy, who was in the light-house, was seriously wounded. After the engagement our forces were withdrawn from the light-house, but the flag over it was left flying and the gunboats remained in the harbor to guard it.)

Spaniards from forming an ambuscade on the north side while our men were marching through the pass. The line of formation was as follows: General Brooke and staff, Engineers and Signal Corps, Captain Haines with Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers, two battalions Third Illinois Volunteers, Captain Potter, Lieutenants McCoy and Gardiner, in charge of dynamite guns; battery of Missouri Artillery Volunteers, Captain Groome with Philadelphia City Troop, Lieutenant Ryan with Troop H, Sixth Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel O'Neill and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. It wanted but a few minutes of noon when the word ran down the line. "Brooke's in the pass. He has ordered Battery B's guns unlimbered. They're going to fire." Even the native ox-cart drivers stopped chattering. Every man in the brigade was at concert pitch. General Brooke ordered Captain Hunt to get his gun ready. The order was passed to the Missouri boys to unlimber. The gun was loaded and gunner Frank Hay, with his hand on the lanyard, was elevating his sight, when Lieutenant McLaughlin galloped madly up the hill. He was crying "Stop!" at the top of his voice.

For a moment one could almost believe that they had

at the front in this war, withdrew from the head of his army. On August 14, General Miles sent a despatch to Captain-General Macias informing him of the receipt from Washington of information that a peace protocol had been signed and of orders to suspend hostilities. General Macias telegraphed an acknowledgment of the receipt of General Miles' despatch.

*Miles Informs
Macias.*

On August 17, the President appointed as the Military Commission for Porto Rico, Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., and Brigadier-General William W. Gordon, U. S. V. Of these, General Brooke and Admiral Schley had already played important parts in the war, but General Gordon was comparatively a newcomer on the scene of action. A man of high social position and great wealth in Savannah, the senior colonel of the Georgia militia, General Gordon was unanimously endorsed by the Georgia delegation in Congress for a commission in the volunteer army. General Gordon was 61 years old at the time of his appointment and had been a distinguished officer in the Army of the Confederacy during the Civil War.

With the close of the operations around Aibonito the Porto Rican campaign came to an abrupt close, all too abrupt for our troops, who were hoping that San Juan might give them an opportunity equal to the campaign in and around Santiago. It is quite pertinent here to draw a brief comparison between the land operations at Santiago and those in Porto Rico. All the natural conditions favored the expedition under General Miles and all the natural conditions opposed that under General Shafter. But all the preparations under the latter were inadequately undertaken. A fearful mistake was made by General Shafter when he left General Randolph behind at Tampa with the main part of the light artillery, and which had to be sent for later in dire haste and the arrival of which alone prevented a retreat by our troops. Once landed in Porto Rico, all the surroundings favored General Miles. The inhabitants opened their arms to our troops and the Spaniards, being largely in the open, ran whenever pressed. It was, however, the masterful grasp on the forces under his command that General Miles more than justified his high reputation as a great soldier. There was not a single hitch, nor sign of unpreparedness throughout the entire campaign. There was nothing lacking, and the success of the short campaign did much to rehabilitate in the minds of our own people and in those

Malays, Bicol, half-breed Indians and Spaniards, Tagales, Visayas, Sulus and other tribes.

The Negritos (little negroes) are real negroes, blacker than a great many of their African congeners, with woolly hair growing in isolated tufts. They are very diminutive, rarely attain four feet nine inches in height, have small retreating skulls, and no calves to their legs, to speak of. This race forms a branch equal in importance to the Papuan. It is believed to be the first race inhabiting the Philippines, but, as well as everywhere else, except in the Andaman Islands, it has been more or less absorbed by the stronger races, and the result in the archipelago has been the formation of several tribes of half breeds numbering considerably more than half a million. Side by side with them and equally poor and wretched are the Manthras, a cross between the Negritos and Malays and the degenerate descendants of the Saletes, a warlike tribe conquered by the Malayan Rajah Permicuri in 1411. Then come the Malay Sulus, all Mohammedans and still governed by their Sultan and their datus, feudal lords who, under the suzerainty of the Spaniards, possessed considerable power.

The soil is fully sufficient—indeed more than sufficient—to support this population, whose wants are of the most limited character. The land is exceedingly fertile and bears



BEAUTIFUL IRON BRIDGE OVER THE RIO GRANDE, MANILA, ON THE MANILA AND DAGUPIN RAILROAD—THE IRONWORK WAS IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND

of foreign nations the military skill and knowledge of our general officers. The part the navy was able to play was a small one, but it already proved its prowess in other waters.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SPAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Among the eight or nine or, as some say, fifteen millions of people in the Philippines, the number of Europeans is less, proportionately, than in any other European colony. There may be from seventy to one hundred thousand Spaniards, descendants of the conquerors or children of Spanish parents, but it is probable that a large number of these have native blood in their veins. The Spaniards born in Spain, comprising the military, have never exceeded 10,000, and to hold in check some 6,000,000 of disaffected Indians, as well as the pirates of Sulu and Mindanao, always ready to rise and never completely conquered, Spain had only a force of 4,175 soldiers and a dozen war vessels manned by 2,000 sailors, those sailors who made such a poor showing before our squadron. Probably she would not have been able to maintain her sway for more than three hundred years over a population which had always been hostile to her power but for the infinite variety of races inhabiting the archipelago and the enmities bred by their differences of origin. This confusion of races was complicated by the fact that tribes who are ethnologically as far asunder as the poles, are often not separated from one another by any material boundaries. In the same district are found Indians, Negritos, Manthras,

in abundance all tropical products, particularly rice, sugar, and the abaca, a variety of the banana tree. The rice is consumed at home. It forms the staple food of the people, and nearly \$3,000,000 worth is imported yearly. The husbandman cannot certainly complain that his toil is inadequately rewarded. A rice plantation will yield him a return of at least fifteen per cent; if he plant his farm with sugar cane he will be pretty sure of realizing thirty per cent, if not more. On the other hand, the price of labor is very low. An adult who gains a real fuerte (about thirteen cents) a day thinks he is doing well. The higher commerce of the country, until lately monopolized by England, was slipping from her grasp; Germany holding most of it. Many of the industries controlled by the Teuton threaten a serious rivalry with those of France, and his silk factories were becoming a serious menace to those of Lyons.

In this Asiatic archipelago, as in Europe and America, Spain left on the localities occupied by her an indelible mark. In Manila, as well as in Mexico, Panama and Lima, you find again the severe *A Transplantation of Spain.* stamp, which this race impresses on its monuments, its palaces, its dwellings in every latitude. Manila looks simply like a fragment of Spain transplanted to the archipelago of Asia. On its churches and convents, even on its ruined walls, overturned in the earthquakes of 1863, time laid the brown, sombre, dull-gold coloring of the mother country. The ancient city, sullen and melancholy, stretches interminably along its gloomy streets, bordered with convents, whose flat facades are broken here and there by a few narrow windows. It still preserves all the austere appearance of a city of the reign of Philip II. But there



BRITISH TARS AT GIBRALTAR SALUTE THEIR YANKEE COUSINS.

THE UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT "HELENA," WHILE PASSING THE BRITISH BATTLESHIPS AT GIBRALTAR ON HER WAY TO MANILA, WAS CHEERED BY THE ENGLISH SAILORS, WHO WERE DRAWN UP, WHILE THEIR BANDS PLAYED "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."

is also a new city within the ramparts of Manila; it is sometimes called the Escolta, from the name of its central quarter, and this city is alive with its dashing teams, its noisy crowd of Tagal women, shod in high-heeled shoes.



TRAIN CAPTURED BY THE INSURGENTS ON THE MANILA AND DAGUPIN RAILROAD

and every nerve in their bodies quivering with excitement. They are almost all employed in the innumerable cigar factories, whose output supplies all Asia.

Here all sorts of nationalities elbow one another; Europeans, Chinese, Malays, Tagales, Negritos, in all some

everywhere terror, ruin and death, sailing in their light proas up the narrow channels and animated with implacable hatred for those conquering invaders, to whom they never gave quarter, from whom they never expected it; constantly beaten in pitched battle, they as constantly took again to the sea, eluding the pursuit of the heavy Spanish vessels, taking refuge in bays and creeks where no one could follow them, pillaging isolated ships, surprising the villages, massacring the old men, leading away the women and the adults into slavery, pushing the audacious prow of their skiffs even up to within 300 miles of Manila, and seizing every year nearly 4,000 captives.

Between the Malay creese and the Castilian carronade the struggle was unequal, but it did not last the less long on that account, nor, obscure though it was, was it the less bloody. On both sides there was the same bravery, the same cruelty. It required all the tenacity of Spain to purge these seas of the pirates who infested them, and it was not until after a conflict of several years, in 1876, that the Spanish squadron was able to bring its broadsides to bear on Tianggi, the nest of the Suluan pirates, land a division of troops, invest all the outlets, and burn up the town and its inhabitants, as well as the harbor and all the craft within it. The soldiers planted their flag, and the engineers built a new city on the smoking ruins. This city is protected by a strong garrison. For a time, at least, it was all over with piracy, but not with Moslem fanaticism, which was exasperated rather than crushed by its defeat. To the



LOOKING UP THE PASIG RIVER AT PRETIL, JUST ABOVE MANILA.



THE NATIVE MARKET AT MANILA.



A WEALTHY HALF-CASTE FILIPINO LADY

260,000 people of every known race and of every known color. In the afternoon, in the plain of lunetto, carriages and equipages of every kind drive past, and pedestrians swarm in crowds around the military band-stand in a marvelously picturesque square, lit up by the slanting rays of the setting sun, which purples the lofty peaks of the Sierra de Marivels in the distance, unfolds its long, luminous train on the ocean, and tinges with a dark reddish shade the sombre verdure of the city's sloping banks. This is the hour when all the inhabitants hold high festival, able at length to breathe freely after the burning heat of the noontide.

In this archipelago of the Philippines, where races, manners and traditions are so often in collision, the religious fanaticism of the Spaniard had more than

A Religious Conflict.

once come into conflict with a fanaticism fully as fierce, that of the Mussulman. At a distance of 6,000 leagues from Toledo and Granada, the same ancient hatreds brought European Spaniards and Asiatic Saracen into the same relentless antagonism that swayed them in the days of the Cid and Ferdinand the Catholic. The island of Sulu, on account of its position between Mindanao and Borneo, was the commercial, political and religious centre of the followers of the Prophet, the Mecca of the extreme Orient. From this centre they spread over the neighboring archipelagoes. Dreaded as merciless pirates and unflinching fanatics, they scattered

rovers of the seas succeeded the organization known as juramentados.

One of the characteristic qualities of the Malays is their contempt of death. They have transmitted it, with their



BARRICADE ON THE RAILROAD ERRECTED BY THE INSURGENTS.

blood, to the Polynesians, who see in it only one of the multiple phenomena, and not the supreme act of existence, and witness it, or submit to it, with profound indifference. Travelers have often seen a Canaque stretch his body on a

mat, while in perfect health, and without any symptom of disease whatever, and there wait patiently for the end, convinced that it is near, and refuse all nourishment, and die without any apparent suffering. His relatives say of him: "He feels he is going to die," and the imaginary patient dies, his mind possessed by some illusion, some superstitious idea, some invisible wound through which life escapes. When to this absolute indifference to death is united Muslim fanaticism, which gives to the believer a glimpse of the gates of a paradise where the abnormally excited senses revel in endless and numberless enjoyments, a longing for extinction takes hold of him and throws him like a wild beast on his enemies; he stabs them and gladly invites their daggers in return. The juramentado killed for the sake of killing and being killed, and so winning, in exchange for a life of suffering and privation, the voluptuous existence promised by Mahomet to his followers.

The laws of Sulu make the bankrupt debtor the slave of his creditor, and not only the enslaved also. To free them there is only one debtor, but the debtor's wife and children are means left to the husband—the sacrifice of his life. Reduced to this extremity, he does not hesitate—he takes the formidable oath. From that time forward he was enrolled in the ranks of the juramentados, and had nothing

The Law of Slavery.

brain, they made still more supple his oily limbs, until they had the strength of steel and the nervous force of the tiger or panther. They sang to him their rhythmic, impas-



WHERE THE MANILA AND DAGUPEN RAILROAD WAS TORN UP BY THE INSURGENTS.

sioned chants, which showed to his entranced vision the radiant smiles of intoxicating hours. In the shadow of



SUSPENSION TOLL-BRIDGE. ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD, OVER THE PASIG RIVER, CONNECTING NEW AND OLD MANILA.

to do but await the hour when the will of a superior should let him loose upon the Christians. Meanwhile, the panditas, or priests, subjected him to a system of enthusi-



HOW THE NATIVES LIVE—A TAGALO BUNGALOW IN LUZON.

astic excitement that turned him into a wild beast of the most formidable kind. They maddened his already disordered

the lofty forests, broken by the burning and sensual images of the eternally young and beautiful companions who were calling him, opening their arms to receive him. Thus prepared, the juramentado was ready for everything. Nothing could stop him, nothing could make him recoil. He could accomplish prodigies of valor. Though stricken ten times, he would remain on his feet, would strike back, borne along by a buoyancy that was irresistible, until the moment when death seized him. He would creep with his companions into the city that had been assigned to him; he knew that he would never leave it, but he knew also that he would not die alone, and had but one aim—to butcher as many Christians as he could.

An eminent scientist, Dr. Montano, sent on a mission to the Philippines by the French Government, describes the entry of eleven juramentados into Tianggi. Divided into three or four bands, they managed to get through the gates of the town, bending under loads of fodder for cattle, which they pretended to have for sale, and in which they had hidden their creeses. Quick as lightning they stabbed the guards. Then in their frenzied course, they struck all whom they met.

Hearing the cry of "Los juramentados!" the soldiers seized their arms. The juramentados rushed on them

fearlessly, their creeses clutched in their hands. The bullets fell like hail among them. They bent, crept, glided and struck. One of them, whose breast was pierced through and through by a bullet, rose and flung himself on the troops. He was again transfixed by a bayonet; he remained erect vainly trying to reach his enemy, who held him impaled on the weapon. Another soldier had to run up

**Horrible
Barbarities.**



A TAGALO FAMILY OUT FOR A DRIVE IN A CARTELA.

and blow the man's brains out before he let go his prey. When the last of the juramentados had fallen and the corpses were picked up from the street which consternation

aerial abodes do not always shelter them from their enemies. They build a hut on a trunk from forty to fifty feet in height, and huddle together in it to pass the night and to be in sufficient number to repulse their assailants. The baganis generally try to take their victims by surprise and begin their attack with burning arrows, with which they endeavor to set on fire the bamboo roof. Sometimes the besiegers form a testudo, like the ancient Romans, with their locked shields, and advance under cover up to the posts, which they attack with their axes, while the besieged hurl down showers of stones upon their heads. But once their ammunition is exhausted, the hapless Mandayas have nothing to do but witness, as impotent spectators, the work of destruction until the moment comes when their habitation topples over and falls.

Then the captives are divided among the assailants. The heads of the old men and of the wounded are cut off, and the women and children are led away as slaves.

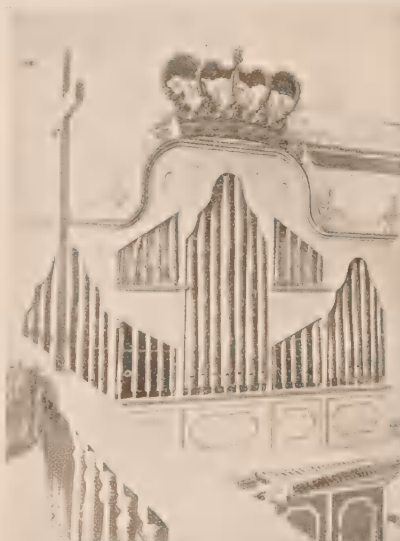
The genius of destructiveness seems incarnate in this Malay race. Had it been more numerous and stronger it would have covered Asia with ruins. Shut up in the Philippines and the neighboring islands, it turns its instincts of cruelty against itself. The missionaries alone venture to travel among these ferocious tribes.

**The Work
of
Evangelization.**

They, too, have made the sacrifice of their lives, and, holding life worth nothing, they have succeeded in winning the respect of these savages in evangelizing and converting them. They work for God and for their country, and the poorest and most wretched among the natives were not unwilling to accept the faith and to submit to Spain; but



TYPES OF INDIAN WARRIORS IN THE PHILIPPINES—WHAT CHANCE HAVE THEY IN MODERN WARFARE?



A CHURCH ORGAN MADE ENTIRELY OF BAMBOO BY THE NATIVES FOR A SPANISH CATHEDRAL IN LUZON.



NEGRITO WARRIORS, WHO FIGHT WITH BOWS AND ARROWS—SOME OF THEM WERE ENGAGED IN THE RECENT BATTLE AT MANILA.

had rendered empty, it was found that these eleven men had with their creeses hacked fifteen soldiers to pieces, not to reckon the wounded.

"And what wounds!" exclaims Dr. Montano; "the head of one corpse was cut off as clean as if it had been done with the sharpest razor; another soldier was almost cut in two! The first of the wounded to come under my hand was a soldier of the Third Regiment who was mounting guard at the gate through which some of the assassins entered; his left arm was fractured in three places; his shoulder and breast were literally cut up like mince-meat; amputation appeared to be the only chance for him, but in that lacerated flesh there was no longer a spot from which could be cut a shred."

It is easily seen how precarious and nominal had been Spanish rule on most of the islands of this vast archipelago. In the interior of the great island of Mindanao there was no system of control, no pretence even of maintaining order. It is a land of terror, the realm of anarchy and cruelty. There murder is a regular institution. A bagani, or man of might, is a gallant warrior who has cut off sixty heads; the number is carefully verified by the tribal authorities, and the bagani alone possesses the right to wear a scarlet turban. All the datos, or chiefs, are baganis. It is a carnage organized, honored and consecrated; and so the depopulation is frightful, the wretchedness unspeakable.

The Mandayas are forced to seek a refuge from would-be baganis by perching on the top of trees like birds, but their

the missionaries insisted on their leaving their homes and going to another district, to which, for many reasons, the neophytes gladly consented. After several days' journey a



A TRAIN ON THE MANILA AND DAGUPIN RAILROAD.

pueblo was founded. These villages of infelices reducidos had multiplied for some years, forming cases of comparative peace and civilization amid the barbarism by which they were surrounded, and were open to all who choose to seek a shelter in them. The more neophytes the pueblo held, the less exposed was it to hostile incursions. Dr. Montano

gives a very striking account of one of these daring missionaries, Father Saturnino Urios of the Society of Jesus, who, in a single year, converted and baptized 5,200 infidels. That a good number of these conversions were more apparent than real, that misery had a much larger part in them than faith, may easily be the case; it was not the less true that the result obtained was considerable, and that to win souls it is no bad thing to begin by saving bodies.

But, on the whole, what the Spaniards had been elsewhere they were in the Philippines, a fearless, fanatic race, never a colonizing race. Perhaps they have not been altogether unlike the hardy pioneers of the past in the United States, who plunged fearlessly into the solitudes of the West, killed Indians like rats, opened a path through the forests, clearing the way for that higher civilization of which they were the forlorn hope, the unconscious vanguard. Dazzled by the splendor and rapidity of their conquests, they regarded their incredible success as due to matchless daring. Europe for a long time believed the Spaniards, as it was later on to believe the English, to be the greatest colonizing people this globe had ever seen. But gold hid the horrible bloodshed wherewith it was purchased, the imposing grandeur of a world-wide dominion and veiled the abject misery of the enslaved natives. Wherever Spain passed like a storm cloud,

of Cortez, Pizarro and Almagro, the tenacity of Magellan, were to accrue. She sought to put herself in the place of the conquered races, not to elevate, instruct, civilize them. She



ONE OF THE GUNS THAT DEFENDED MANILA.

reaped the fruits of her barbarous policy and the descendants of these who had conquered for her have been the first to take up arms against her.



BAND-STAND AND PLEASURE GROUND IN A NATIVE VILLAGE OF LUZON.



A GROUP OF NATIVES AT DAGUPIN, ISLE OF LUZON.

a hurricane of wrath, she made a desert, and the few survivors wandered over the devastated wilderness, starving, tracked like wild beasts. To conquer is not to civilize, and so of all the immense countries through which the arrogant and destructive



BEHIND THE FORTIFICATIONS OF CAVITE.

power of Castile has swept there remained to her only Cuba and the Philippines. She lost all the New World, from Texas and Florida to Cape Horn. It was not to her profit that all her conquests, the genius of Columbus, the marvelous daring



A MINDANAO LEADER SURROUNDED BY HIS FOLLOWERS.

Spain had possession of the Philippine Islands for several centuries, yet in all that time she was never able to corner and hold all of her unwilling subjects long enough to count them accurately, and her easy-going representatives lacked the energy even to enumerate or survey the hundreds of islands composing the group. As a result, accurate information upon either population or area simply cannot be obtained. The American naval officers went into both subjects carefully and made estimates of both, based upon the best official information obtainable and their own observations, making allowance for certain conditions encountered. They placed the population of the group at 7,500,000, the area at 143,000 square miles and the number of islands, including the small ones, at 1,200. Spanish reports from the provinces and islands where the Castilian was completely established and his government duly recognized, showed the entirely tame population to be 5,976,341. The same report placed the number of natives who defied Spanish authority at 692,000 in the Philippines, and 50,000 in the Carolines, and added the fact that there were no doubt many concealments in the returns from the peace districts. In the latter connection, the pure Chinese were credited with an actual registration of 49,696 and evasions and concealments to the number of 24,848 or fifty per cent of the number acknowledged by the wily heathen. The natural instinct of the natives and coolies was to avoid knowledge of their existence

*Light on
the
Philippines.*

on the part of officials, as discovery and registration meant harassing taxes.

Spain had never been at peace with all of the black subjects, despite sundry claims as to complete pacification. As stated above, the official census returns gave the strength of the independent tribes at 692,000, but the number is probably far in excess of that. Mindanao and Basilan with 209,000; Paragua and the Solu or Jolo group, with 100,000, and the Carolines, with 50,000, were officially credited as being the strongholds that defied the

*Strength
of the
Wild Tribes.*



MAKING MANILA CHEROOTS.

red and yellow, but they were not alone in their defiance. There were thousands of natives on the island of Luzon who could see the shining towers and spires of Manila from their mountain retreats, who defied the soldiers of Alfonso and paid no tribute to the imperial treasury. Mindanao, with its fierce and warlike tribes, knew no greater freedom than all, although in nearly every island there are tribes who have remained unconquered for centuries. Their own ability as warriors had been aided by swamp, jungle and mountain fastnesses. Modern methods of warfare have been useless against them, and they had almost invariably triumphed. Spanish experience there was that which Japan had in Formosa.

Blanco, Captain-General in Cuba, was most successful of all the leaders sent to Mindanao. He closed a very successful campaign there in the fall of 1895 with the battle of Laguna de Lanao, in which he completely defeated and routed the allied tribes. He crushed the native army, blockaded the seaports and stopped all trading until peace was sued for. The fragments gathered soon after he left, however, and the actual gain was in the long run materially reduced. The two great centres of population are the bay of Manila and the island of Panay. The four provinces fronting on Manila Bay contain nearly 1,000,000 people. The province of Manila contains over 300,000, most of whom live in the city of Manila. Panay is a formidable rival of the countries of the world that boast of dense populations, for, with an area of 4,800 square



NATIVE BOYS AT WORK IN A TOBACCO FACTORY.

miles, it has a population placed at 860,000. The figures offer some suggestions to the people of California, who boast of a better soil, more resources and a better climate.

The latest official returns as to the peace population are as follows, the figures being in most instances for provinces, but in some for islands individually:

Name.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abra	20,685	20,633	41,318
Albay	146,498	147,281	293,779
Antique	54,887	60,547	115,434
Balabac	1,319	791	2,110
Bataan	25,923	24,858	50,781
Batangas	155,434	155,746	311,180
Benguet	8,000	7,734	15,734
Bohol	121,095	123,870	224,965
Bontoc	6,873	7,112	13,985
Bulacan	119,043	120,178	239,221
Burias	902	806	1,702
Cagayan de Luzon	48,996	47,361	96,357
Calamianes	6,720	7,571	14,291
Calamianes Norte	14,832	14,277	29,109
Calamianes Sur	82,085	82,828	164,913
Capiz	94,877	100,013	194,890
Carolinas	861	4	865
Cavite	68,224	66,345	134,569
Corregidor	248	326	484
Cebu	257,875	246,201	504,076
Cottabato	3,024	1,114	4,138
Davao	2,195	1,771	3,966
Ilocos Norte	82,615	80,754	163,340
Ilocos Sur	87,467	90,791	178,258
Iloilo	210,986	212,476	424,462
Infanta	3,575	3,525	7,200
Isabella de Basilan	717	402	1,119
Isabella de Luzon	25,130	23,173	48,302
Islas Batanes	5,248	5,269	10,517
Islas Marianes	5,034	5,138	10,172
Isla de Negros	124,841	117,592	242,433
Jolo or Sulu	2,548	348	2,896
Laguna	83,744	86,239	169,983
Lepanto	8,231	7,921	16,152
Leyte	139,003	131,488	270,491
Manila	163,989	136,403	300,092
Masbate Yticas	10,819	10,547	21,366
Mindero	34,318	33,338	67,656
Misamis	59,439	56,585	116,024
Morong (Distrito de)	23,710	23,230	46,940
Nueva Ecija	79,810	76,791	156,610
Nueva Viscaya	9,988	9,391	19,379
Pampanga	112,739	111,163	223,902
Pangasinan	153,414	148,764	302,178
Paragua	3,437	2,548	5,985
Principe (Distrito de)	2,105	2,093	4,198
Romblon	17,616	17,212	34,828
Samar	96,421	89,145	185,566
Surigas	34,189	33,571	67,760
Singan	3,870	3,923	7,793
Tarlac	46,698	46,641	93,339
Tayabas	55,149	54,631	109,780
Union	54,406	55,658	110,064
Zambales	43,753	43,522	87,275
Zamboanga	9,763	7,436	17,199
Totals	3,035,377	2,960,963	5,996,341

The number of priests is given at twenty-three hundred; the number of Europeans and Americans, exclusive of Spanish, at one thousand, but no figures as to the Spanish population are ventured. The latter was estimated by the naval officers at from three to five thousand. There are a large number who have a small amount of Spanish blood, and they are not included in the estimate.

A limited observation of the native has not created a very favorable impression. He is lazy to a marked degree, and, like the American Indian, permits the woman to do most of the drudgery. He lacks the faintest idea of hygiene or sanitation, although most of the houses are clean, while their immediate surroundings reek with filth. There has apparently been little effort made to improve his condition. Many have taken advantage of the opportunities offered for education by the Jesuit order, and have been carried through the classics, but the majority seem to have suffered from the "civilization" offered them.

They are a happy lot, though, and exist with few struggles. The average table bears little beyond rice, fruits and fish, and all are easy to get. The blistering sun or something else has burned both ambition and emotion out of him if he ever possessed either. Practically nothing but his curiosity, which seems insatiable, will stir him from his rut, and the vocabularies of hundreds of thousands of the tribesmen lack anything that answers for "Thank you."

A sort of wheel of civilization, with Manila for its hub and Mindanao and the Sulus for its tire, may be said to exist. In Manila there is a native population of position and importance, but as you leave the city and other centres the shading comes quickly, and at Mindanao you find pirates and freebooters and wild mountaineers who know no friend but nature.

Aguinaldo and his followers represented but a small fraction of the people of the group, despite the fact that they overran all of Luzon, which has an area of one-third of the entire group, and the control and government of the people of all

the islands offer a series of difficult problems to those intrusted with the task. They have never known just rule, however, and relief from burdensome and grinding taxation may find them appreciative of just rule and stable government. But even along peaceful lines the task of developing the country and bringing order to its affairs is a stupendous one.

With the possible exception of some parts of the interior India and Arabia, it is doubtful if there is any hotter climate than that of Manila. The islands reach

Life in the Philippines.

within four degrees of the equator. The temperature is not so very high, but the humidity excessive. The most extreme care must constantly be exercised to keep one's physical condition properly toned all summer long. The hottest days in the year are in May and June. Fortunately a breeze usually springs up in the early evening, and that tempers the atmosphere so that one can get some sleep if he is properly fixed for it, when midnight comes. The mean temperature at the Philippines is 72 degrees. In November the weather cools, and then for weeks at a time along the seacoast it is about as near perfection as any one can imagine. To call the months of December, January and February there winter is a mockery. For seven months in the year, from April to October, no one but the poorest laborer goes out of doors, unless compelled to do so, between 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. In Manila the whole population rises at 4 and 5 a. m., and gets the work of the day out of the way before 8 o'clock. The houses are opened, the servants clean up, merchants do their business and the school children are busy with their teachers. Even the civil and military officers attend to most of their duties between 4 and 8 a. m. Then when old Sol begins to shoot his darts down upon the country more perpendicu-

iced drinks or a tray of smoking material whenever they awaken after a nap. All buildings are erected with the idea of keeping the heat out as much as possible. Business is suspended all day long; even the men at the wharves quit work for six or seven hours when the sun is highest.

At sundown Manila wakes up. There is an opening of the heavy board window blinds and an exodus of people from



NATIVE VILLAGE OF ALBAY.

their homes. Even the trees and shrubbery shake off their drowsiness. The merchants open their heavy store doors and the streets suddenly start to life.

The principal meal of the day is served at about 6 o'clock, and with the rich Spanish it is a ceremonious affair. Thereafter the whole population goes out for a walk. Evening calls are made upon friends and the plazas are at their gayest.

The cock-fights take place in the evening; the old theatre



PICTURESQUE COSTUMES WORN BY THE WARRIORS AND NATIVES OF MINDANAO.

larly, the whole population go into their houses of stone and of wood, with heavy roofs of tiles and a sort of asphaltum found in that country, and stay there until sundown. It



NATIVE AGRICULTURE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—PLOWING.

is a land of siestas. Every one who can sleeps there all day long, and slumber there is reduced to a science. Hammocks abound and couches of bamboo are in every home, hotel, club, store and loafing place. The servants are trained to keep their masters and mistresses comfortable by bringing them

is always crowded at night—especially Sunday nights. The Luneta is the fashionable promenade in Manila, and one may there see the best social side of the Philippines. The Luneta is a sort of Fifth avenue along the banks of the Pasig River. The composite character of the population in Manila makes the throng of people along the Luneta very picturesque. A long bridge extends along the Pasig, and the promenade is across that. The shops and stores of the city are close at hand, and at night they are gorgeously illuminated. The street electric lights shed their effulgence on the moving mass of humanity, and the music by the band enlivens the scene. One cannot see such picturesque throngs in America. Every one smokes a cigar or cigarette. There are beggars by the hundred, Hindoos and Javanese in their native garments. The Bocals, or native Indians, come trooping along in bare feet and semi-nudity. There are the latest Parisian styles and the raggedest, poorest people imaginable. There is a family group with the parents at the head, arrayed in garments of reds, blues and purples. The father strides along with a huge cigar in his mouth, and his wife with a cigarette. The daughters and sons are close behind, and each is smoking a cigar or cigarette. Next follow a group of smiling, chattering padres from the numerous Catholic churches or the great cathedral, and all, too, are puffing at mammoth cigars. Then there are Japanese

Fashions and Follies.

by hundreds, Chinese by scores, and native Malays and Negritos by thousands. They all wear light flowing garments of gay-colored fabrics, and all smoke. There comes a company of native girls with raven hair and the blackest of black eyes, set off by fresh olive complexions and the ruddiest

which people of influence at Madrid might come and recover their financial losses, and where young Spaniards might in a few years make a fortune. There are, however, several Spanish families who have made Manila their home for years. They are im-

A Land of Fortune Seekers.

mensely wealthy and live in beautiful old palaces in Binodo—a pretty residence suburb of Manila. A genuine census has never been taken in the Philippines, but of a total population of about 300,000 in Manila, about 8,000 were Spanish. The troops were relieved once in two years, but the rebellions had been so many in the islands during the last few years that the soldiers had been kept on duty at Cavite and other garrisons longer than usual.

There have been seventeen respectable-sized rebellions in the last sixty years. It seems strange that such an easy, slumbering, happy-go-lucky race as the natives of the Philippines should have such turbulent politics. With almost any other government over them, the natives would undoubtedly have been peaceful and contented, but the rapacity of the Spanish had increased, and the poor people were desperate. They longed for any other governing power than the Spanish. The taxes and licenses that the people in the islands paid for their government were too many. All males over twenty-one years of age paid an annual poll tax that equaled eighteen dollars in our money. All females paid fourteen dollars as a poll tax. A person had to get a license to gather cocoanuts from

his own trees and sell them. Every article of furniture that cost a sum equal to two dollars in our money was taxed. The curtain never went up at the theatre that ten dollars was not paid to the Government. No one in the Philippines could kill his own animals for market, clip his



THE 'MONTEREY' EN ROUTE FOR MANILA.

of lips. They wear black lace mantillas on their heads and some pretty flower decks their hair. Their dress is of loose thin red and white fabrics. As they go sauntering along behind a parent or chaperon they roll cigarettes and smoke like old professionals. Spanish soldiers and naval officers in gaudy uniforms were always in the throngs that promenaded the Luneta at night. There were Europeans in linen suits and bamboo helmet hats. Occasionally one might see an American among the promenaders, but there were fewer than 150 Americans on Luzon Island. The parade continues back and forth until after midnight. Fashion and poverty go side by side. It is the only chance that lovers have to see one another, and it is always amusing to Americans to see how these young folks in the Orient make their passionate longings known to one another.

Manila is a dilapidated old town. It was founded in the latter part of the sixteenth century. There are old walls and battlements all about the city. There have been less than a dozen fair-sized buildings erected in Manila in ten years. Everything in the city is ancient. People live in old, musty, two-story houses that come flush with the narrow sidewalks. All have a dull, forbidden look with their board blinds and heavy doors, which are seldom open. In the centre of almost every house is an open court, known as the patio. All the rooms in the house open on this patio, and there the families hold their social gatherings and eat their meals ten months in the year. Some patios are beautified by palms, beds of flowers and arbors of vines. The commercial buildings are all old, too. The shop-windows are little, cheap affairs, and there are none of the modern conveniences in any of the best stores in the whole city. A unique feature of all homes and offices in Manila is the use of tiny square panes of translucent oyster shell instead of glass. A window six feet long and four feet wide will contain 260 of these oyster shell panes. They temper the fierce glare of the sun in the buildings, and in a country where many people go blind from the constant sunshine this is a precaution to be taken.

Spaniards seldom remain longer than five years in the Philippines—indeed, if so long. As fast as they depart for their native land, newcomers arrive to take their places. The islands have been for generations a region in



THE PHILIPPINE JUNTA.

F. Agoncillo and his Associate High-Commissioners at Hong-Kong, who administered the affairs of the Filipino Insurgents—These Commissioners are all native Malays from Luzon, and are men of education and refinement.

sheep, or cut down a tree without first paying a fee to some of the army of collectors that infested the country. A couple paid a tax when they wished to get married, besides a

fee to the padre. The natives love showy funerals, and the Spanish decided that the grave-digger must collect \$1.50 for the Government before he could bury any one in any cemetery. These sums may seem petty, but it should be considered that the average native has little opportunity to work for hire, that if he did succeed in procuring employment his wages were often not more than five cents a day, and that he was usually unable to dispose of his farm products for cash, being compelled to exchange them for other commodities. In addition to these and other taxes, there was a tax on



SCENE IN A FILIPINO CIGAR-FACTORY WHERE GIRLS ARE EMPLOYED.

beasts of burden, a tax for keeping a shop, a tax on mills or oil presses, a tax on weights and measures, and a tax on cock fighting. At every turn the poor native found himself face to face with the dire necessity of paying tribute, and he frequently spent his life in an ineffectual effort to meet the obligation thus imposed. The revenue went to Spain to pay the soldiers and navy.



SHIPPING AT MANILA—SCENE AT THE MOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER

There was no escape from these taxes. Women were whipped in the rural towns because they had perhaps failed to get a license before they sold their annual crop of coconuts, or had secreted a cow or a goat so that the tax collector did not see it in his official rounds. For the collection of taxes the Spanish revived the plan which was in use in France before the revolution of 1789. For each district of 2,000 square miles a tax collector was appointed by the Governor of the province. He was called a

Exaction of Oppressive Taxes.



THE CARIBOAS (BUFFALO). THE BEAST OF BURDEN OF THE PROVINCES AND TOWNS.

gobbernadorcillo, and he was responsible for the estimated amount which his district should pay in taxes, so that if collections fell short he had to make them good from his own pocket. He had under him a number of deputy collectors, known as cabezas, each of whom collected the taxes of from forty to sixty taxpayers, and was personally respon-

sible for the amount expected from each. If they failed to pay up he distrained their property and sold it. If the proceeds of the sale failed to cover the indebtedness the delinquent debtors were imprisoned.

A large book might be written about the popular revolts that have sprung up in the Philippines because of these tyrannous oppressions. In 1876 the natives lost 5,000 of their best men in rebellion against Spain. In 1882 they lost several thousand more men, and 600 of their leaders were beheaded and shot to death in squads at the garrisons at Cavite as a warning to other sympathizing rebels. The last rebellion broke out in June, 1897, and was quelled for a time by the Spanish troops. In January, 1895, 100 rebels were shot in the suburbs of Manila. Suddenly the rebellion broke out again, and seemed to be the most general revolt yet known in the islands. The intent of the last rebellion seemed to be to rid the Philippines of the Spanish by any means—whether by dynamite, poison or assassination. The natives hoped for a year or two that Japan would assume control of the islands, and that the hard, cruel hand of Spain would be removed. When they found that their hopes were groundless they rose in armed rebellion. General Schlatter, who was sent to the Philippines by



THE ESCOLTA, MAIN BUSINESS STREET OF MANILA.

the German Government, in August, 1897, to look into affairs there, reported that the Japanese were leading the revolt. There were 10,000 Spanish regulars on guard in the islands. The insurgents numbered about, 46,000 of whom 5,000 were armed with good guns. The insurgents had a few good cannon cast from melted church bells and bits of metal that they gathered here and there. Manila, like Havana, had naturally been in control of the Spanish troops, and the insurgents had been carrying on a warfare forty and sixty miles from Manila, similar to that of the Cubans about Havana.



EXTERIOR OF THE INSURGENT CAPITOL AT MALOLOS.

In the summer of 1896, the order of the Katipunan was secretly formed among the Malays and Chinese. The purpose was to remove by blood the bondage by Spain. The members of the order were sworn by a gash across the left upper arm. With the blood which issued from the wound the initiate crossed himself and daubed his mouth and solemnly swore that he would spill the blood of at least one Spaniard every six months. The Spaniards got hold of the plot. By trials that lasted an hour or two in some cases and thirty or forty minutes each in most cases, 4,700 of the persons suspected as being in the plot were convicted and shot to death. In the month of November, 1896, there were 800 executions on the outskirts of Manila. In one day seventy-five men were stood up before a wall and shot.

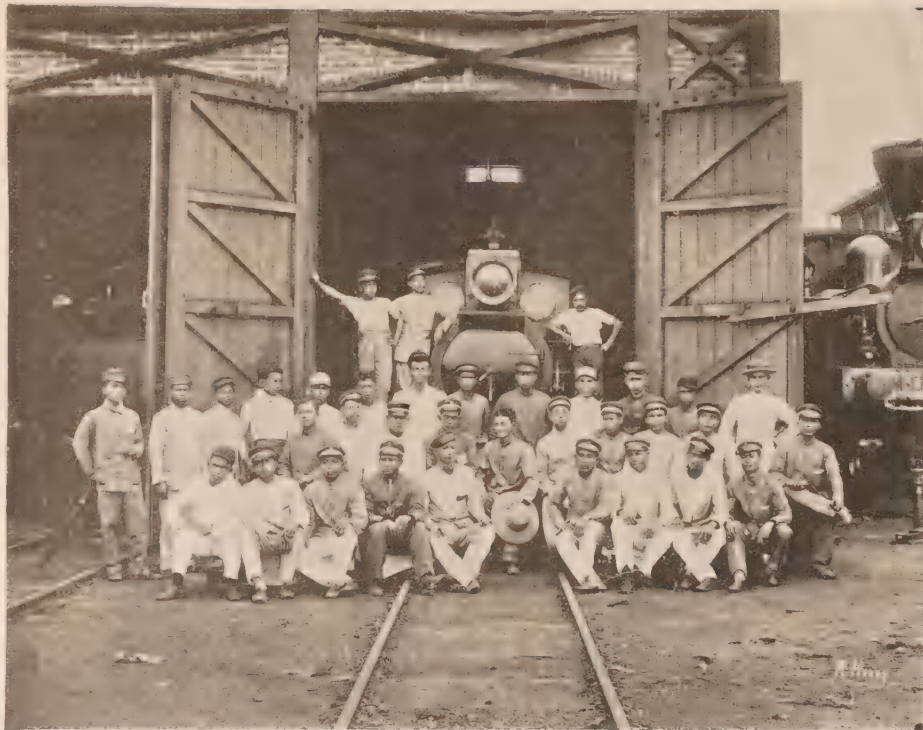
Blood Brotherhood for Rebellion.

The earthquakes in the Philippines, especially on Luzon and Negros Islands, deserve a special story by themselves.



The whole group of islands is of volcanic origin. There are several volcanoes in constant eruption on the islands. Several of them are the most violent in the world, and are always being studied by scientists from Europe and America. The famous volcano Mayara is within sight of Manila. An earthquake occurs on an average of once every ten days. Small quakes come at the rate of a dozen a day for a week at a time. About a dozen times a year there are shocks so severe that people will run about in fright, and damage will be done to the buildings. The big bridge over

Spanish government a revenue of about \$5,000 a year. Sometimes an opera or theatrical company came there from Paris or Madrid and played seven nights in the week for months at a time. Operas with a lot of buffoonery and a lot of desperate villains are immensely popular in Manila, and dramas in which there is a vein of immorality will draw for weeks. While the play proceeds, boys go about the theatre vending cigars and sweetmeats. Often a cloud of tobacco smoke obscures the stage at the close of an evening. When the play pleases a whole scene will be repeated.



GROUP OF PHILIPPINE RAILROAD OPERATORS, SHOWING THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE NATIVES.



A NATIVE BEAUTY—A PHILIPPINE FRUIT-GIRL.

the Pasig River at Manila has been swerved by earthquakes twice, so that it has been made unsafe for travel. In 1884, an earthquake nearly ruined the great stone cathedral in Manila, razed many buildings to the ground, rocked hundreds more, and 2,000 people on Luzon Island were killed by falling timbers and walls. In 1860 the great earthquake occurred on Negros Island. It has never been known how many people were killed then, but the number is estimated at seven thousand. Almost every structure on the island was shaken down, and great gaps, yards wide and miles long, were cracked across the island.

Once, at an opening night of a new Spanish drama, the audience cheered so lustily that the whole first scene was repeated twice before the second came on. There are some marvelous incongruities in the drama there, but the audience enters so enthusiastically into the plot that there is no chance for such trifling criticism.

Gambling is universal in the Philippines. Every one except the half-civilized men on the little islands in the Philippine archipelago does some gambling. There were lotteries galore. The government got \$1,000,000 revenue a year from the lotteries, and no matter how hard the times,



FILIPINOS' STATUE OF LIBERTY AT SAN FERNANDO, WITH COLORS ATTACHED TO A BAMBOO STAFF.



THE CONVENT ADJOINING THE CATHEDRAL, NOW USED BY THE MARSHAL OF THE PROVINCE AS HEADQUARTERS, AT SAN FERNANDO.

The quake opened seams in the earth from the seacoast and made passages from the interior lakes to the ocean. If such a quake should occur in New York City, there wouldn't be one building left on all Manhattan Island.

The people at Manila have the fondness of Spanish countries for exciting sports. The old theatre, which seats about fifteen hundred people, is nearly always filled. It paid the

how sad the islands might be over some frightful calamity, there were always some lotteries in full blast under the protection of the Spanish. Sellers of lottery tickets had booths along the streets, at the plazas and wherever the people congregated for an evening's promenade. Thousands of people scrimped and pinched a whole month to get money to buy chances in some lottery scheme. The business men

laid aside a certain share of their receipts to buy tickets. The Manila newspapers got a large part of their business from advertisements for lotteries.

Naturally, the average native of the Philippines is a humble and peaceable sort of fellow. He has very little



CAPTURED GUN MOUNTED BY THE INSURGENTS IN A RAILROAD TRENCH.

education and has no knowledge of the world outside the islands. There were men in Manila who had held government offices, and were accounted great successes there, who had never heard of the United States, and asked if our country was anywhere near China. They have brushed up their geography along that line. The natives are simple people; they love to dance, sing and loaf. Poverty is more

each year, a regular holiday each month, and all the saints' days, and Spanish, French, English, German and American holidays. Not to observe a saint's day in Manila is sinful, and every one holds such sinfulness in especial detestation. Figuring in all the saints' days, Sundays and general holidays, there were 129 days in each year when these people did not work.

Clerks earn from \$2,500 to \$5,000 a year, besides having lodgings found, a mess allowance, medical attendance and traveling expenses. In many cases their rooms are over the offices. They work from daylight to noon, rest for two or three hours, and then work till 5 o'clock, but they have much freedom in choosing their hours and were hurried only on mail days.

There are many excellent bands in Manila, and open-air concerts are given every evening in fair weather. Theatrical companies, both native and foreign, play through the season. The Mestiza chorus girl is alluring. In the cathedral and the churches the music is always good, though it is startling to the newcomer to hear, as he will in some services, a Gloria from "Trovatore," the Credo with music from "Barbiere," and the Elevation from "Traviata."

The tongue spoken by all but a few of the dwellers in the Philippine archipelago has been the subject of a good deal of curious speculation, as well as of scientific research. It has been traced *Tagalog*, to the Africans, to the ancient Hebrews, to *Our New Tongue*, the American Indians, to the world at large, and to an indigenous "primitive race," whose skulls and other bones have



A STATION ON THE MANILA AND DAGUPIN RAILROAD, GUARDED BY INSURGENT FORCES, JUST OUTSIDE THE AMERICAN LINES, TEN MILES FROM MANILA.



GROUP OF NEGRITOS, MOUNTAIN INDIANS, IN WAR ARRAY.



THE COMMODIOUS MANILA STATION OF THE MANILA AND DAGUPIN RAILWAY, THE ONLY RAILWAY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

general than anywhere on the continent. Under a good government there would never be a suggestion of rebellion, and these people could be made prosperous.

Outside of the Spanish colony in Manila, there is little care for the fashions as they change from season to season in Europe and America. *A Great Country for Lazy Persons.* The same material and cut does in summer and in winter—or, more accurately, in the wet season and in the dry. There is never any frost and never any occasion for furnaces or open fires. Except for cooking, there is plenty of heat in the atmosphere the year round.

Men wear white duck suits, with thin flannel or silk underwear, no linen shirt or collar, white pith helmets, and white canvas shoes the year around. The Spaniards and the Spanish half-castes go in for style a little more. The Spaniards were haughty and fond of displaying their uniforms of blue or white and their gold trimmings. The half-castes, or Mestiza, are equally fond of display, but their attire is something of a compromise between European and Chinese modes.

Besides the one year out of seven that all foreign employes of the great mercantile houses represented in Manila have given to them as "home leave," there is a month's vacation

been interviewed. Conservative philology and ethnology ascribe to the language, and to the untold millions of men and women who use it, an origin almost undoubtedly Malayan.



THE LUNETTA, POPULAR DRIVE OF THE ARISTOCRATIC CLASS, NEAR MANILA BAY.

Practically this tongue has been of considerable utility in the advancement of civilization, and is interesting as an available and effective engine of further progress. The quasi-conquerors ignored the benefit of colloquial intercourse

First, Sixth, Ninth and Third dismounted cavalry ascending
Artillery under hill out of range.

Blockhouse. Spanish firing valleys from intrenchments below blockhouse.
Spanish negro cavalry (dismounted) charging up hill to right of intrenchments, cheering and waving flags.

Shell bursting over San
Skirmishers.

Santiago. Abandoned Spanish intrenchments. Tower of Santiago cathedral.
Deploying to the right.

Tower of old church.

Shell

Northern end of Santiago.



Tenth U. S. Cavalry (dismounted) coming down hill to cross valley to Spanish position.

Roosevelt's men beyond here and out of sight.

Fire from Spanish intrenchments running across hill.
Spanish machine gun. First U. S. Cavalry (dismounted) coming over brow of hill where they were swept by Spanish machine guns.

CAPTURE OF THE TOWN OF CANEA, JULY 1ST, AFTER THE BURNING AND DESTRUCTION OF THE
OLD STONE FORT, UNDER WHOSE PROTECTION THE SPANISH TROOPS FOUGHT
DESPERATELY IN THEIR TRENCHES.

THE DEADLY CHARGE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS, THE THIRD DAY AFTER THE LANDING OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS NEAR SANTIAGO—AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING AND FEARFUL
LOSSES, THE SPANIARDS WERE DEFEATED AND DRIVEN BACK.

OLD BELFRY FROM WHICH SKETCH OF THE ROUGH RIDERS' FIGHT
WAS MADE BY OUR ARTIST.

BATTLES AROUND SANTIAGO.

with the islanders: but for 300 years the friars taught and preached, and the traders bought and sold, in the language of the people. To acquire it, the conventuals have gone out and worn the bahaque, or native costume, and the almond-



ANCIENT GATE AT MANILA, NOW ILLUMINATED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

eyed hustlers from China have married the sprightly dalagas.

The language of the archipelago divides into innumerable local dialects, of which vocabularies of about thirty-five have been written down. Every dialect is dim with an infinity of idioms, and the technical and pet words of Mussulman and Christian propagandists, Japanese and Chinese castaways, Negrito wanderers and Negrilla sweethearts, Celestial mer-

is beyond doubt. "They no longer make use of arrows and lances against us," says an ecclesiastic, "but of pens, ink and paper; of fables, calumnies and jokes. Scribblers and pettifoggers are in all the pueblos, ready enough at writing memorials on Government paper. Let the padre set himself against their wickedness, and immediately they get together, drink, fill their folios with crosses, and away to the most easy-going court they can find." A Tagalog proverb is, "Maminsanminsang ay susulat ca at maminsanminsang y babata ca nang sulat" (Write once in a while and read once in a while). In 1610, a book was written by Pinpin, a native, and printed by Talaghay, another native, to enable the Tagals to learn the Spanish language.

The native dramas are of an intolerable length; a tragedy will often include the entire life of some king. "There is much talk on the stage," says a traveler, "and brandishing of swords, and frowns, and fierce fighting, and genii hunting women into wild forests, and kings and queens gaily dressed." Religious dramas are very popular. Of these, the Passion Play, in Tagalog verse, is the favorite.

There is a body of poetry, consisting largely of lyrics, wedding songs, romanzas, ballads, and ditties of all kinds. These are all set to native music; weird and fascinating melodies that are a flat insult to Western ideas of tune. A composition in a minor key and full of accidentals will take a notion to pause in the middle a half tone below the fifth, and to wind up without any resolution a half tone

Literature of the Natives.



PRINCIPAL GATEWAY TO OLD MANILA—A FINE SPECIMEN OF ANCIENT SPANISH ARCHITECTURE.

chants and Spanish dons, have been mixed with the whole as occasion offered.

Of these dialects the most important is the Tagalog. It is spoken by fifteen hundred thousand Tagals in Luzon and the adjacent islands. Ten thousand girls have often been heard chattering Tagalog all at once in a Manila tobacco factory. The word tagal means a native; talaga, a native woman; zagala, a lady; dalaga, a girl; behaque, the native dress—to wear which is to be a native. Luzon is said to be from Losong, a primitive rice mill kept in every house. Cavite is Cavit, "The Hook," and not from the Latin cave "beware." Manila, which has given name to a valuable textile fibre, and, in some places, to the peanut, was ma nilad, "the place of the nilad," a scrub growing wild among the mangroves.

"Clarie, riche, elegante, metaphorique, poetique!" says an enthusiast of this tongue. Poetic and other licenses, indeed,

Curiosities of the Language.

are granted freely. Euphony is made to order; syncopation, addition, transposition, mutation, while you listen. Nouns and verbs are blended; a word may be a sentence, or a stickful half a word. Imitative words grow wild; as halottic, the noise of the lizard, that mustn't be killed, because there will be no earthquake or excess of rain while its song lasts.

The natives, a musical and poetical people, are much given to the intoning of extemporaneous verses, and their improvisations are often upon the gravest themes. A touching incident is related of a poor woman who chanted a heartrending impromptu invocation to the Virgin as her little child lay dying in her arms.

The native aptitude in the use of modern writing material

below the tonic. These songs bear particular names; as the "Batanguino," the "Cavitegan," and the favorite of all, the song of the conquest of love—the "Comintang de la Conquista." The Comintang is a peculiar song and dance, in which a young couple execute an appropriate pantomime



STREET IN A FILIPINO VILLAGE—OPPORTUNITY FOR A GOOD-ROADS ASSOCIATION.

as the spectators sing the words to the instrumental rendering of a languorous and melancholy air. The lover seeks to inflame the heart of the dalaga, and, finally, in despair, drops as if dead. She, too late relenting, is about to die of grief, when he jumps up and catches her. The music of the Comintang indicates an influence either Spanish and remotely Moorish, or possibly directly Arabian. It requires a metre that is not easily described; roughly, it may be

said, that three lines are accented on the first and fourth syllable, and every fourth line on the second, fourth and sixth. The rhyme, which in the Tagalog is only the asonante, or vowel-rhyme, that ignores the consonants, is on the twelfth syllable. The accompanying version is from a line-for-line and word-for-word rendering into French:

Who can forget thee, love?
When he has known thy grace?
Dost thou not see the grief
And anguish in my face?

Why dost thou turn away?
There is no treason here;
Thou hast no foe to face,
Nor any hate to fear.

Planets and fateful stars,
Have ye forsaken me?
Come, death! Oh, quickly come!
I wait, I wait for thee!

Why should I longer live—
I, who have been betrayed,
Fooled by the god of love,
To love a loveless maid?

Stay, stay, thou lovely bird!
Thou who hast been my death,
Gaze, as I yield for thee
My last departing breath!

Take thee no weeds of woe!
'Tis but thyself I crave;
Stay but to lead me to
The borders of my grave.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PHILIPPINES—THE MANILA CAMPAIGN.

It is always the unexpected that happens. While all eyes in this country were turned to Cuban waters and speculation was rife as to when the Spanish fleet would make its appearance and give battle, while people on the New England coast and New Jersey as well, were digging holes in the ground and hiding their valuables, the drama



MAJOR-GENERAL MARCUS P. MILLER.

of the war unfolded itself in the far off South Pacific, the curtain was rung up and the Real Hero of the conflict made his initial bow to the American people. The navy has always been the favorite branch of our service militant, and while Admirals Gherardi, Bunce, Meade, Sicard and Captains Evans, Schley, Sampson, Taylor and a few others were more or less familiar by name, that of Dewey could not have been told by one person in one hundred prior to May 2, 1898. Even when on January 3, 1898, a cable message was received at the Navy Department from Commodore George Dewey, reporting that he had taken command of the Asiatic naval station at Nagasaki, Japan, no public comment was caused. Dewey at that time was not a name to conjure with. In this connection it is worth while to state that Commodore Dewey was the first officer to command a squadron who had not hoisted an admiral's pennant. Heretofore all commodores assigned to flag command had had the rank of acting rear-admiral given them. Secretary Long had decided that this was unnecessary, and directed that officers should have the rank and title of their actual grade in the service.

It was reserved for the march onward of human events, to make of Commodore Dewey an admiral.

1. Thomas Dewey came from Sandwich, Kent, England, in the year 1633, to Dorchester, Mass. He removed about 1638 to Windsor, Conn., where, on March 22, 1638, he married the Widow Frances Clarke. He died at Windsor, April 27, 1648.

*Admiral
Dewey's
Pedigree.*

2. Josiah Dewey, born 1641, settled first at Westfield, but subsequently removed to Lebanon, Conn. He married in 1662 Hepzibah Lyman.



HOW THE INSURGENTS EFFECTIVELY BLOCKED TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAY RUNNING FROM MANILA.

3. Josiah Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born, 1666.

4. William Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born, 1692; died, 1759.

5. Simeon Dewey, of Lebanon, Conn., born, 1718; died, 1751.

6. William Dewey settled at Hanover, N. H., born, 1746; died, 1813.

7. Captain Simeon Dewey, of Berlin, Vt., born, 1770; died, 1863.

8. Dr. Julius Y. Dewey, of Montpelier, Vt., born, 1801; died, 1877.

9. Admiral George Dewey, born, 1837, in Montpelier, Vt., and was appointed to the Naval Academy from his native State when he was seventeen years old. When he gradu-



THE LAST MAN CLIMBS ON BOARD THE "PEKING."

ated, in 1858, he went with the steam frigate "Wabash" on a cruise with the Mediterranean Squadron, which lasted until 1859. Ensign Dewey was at home when Fort Sumter was fired upon. Just one week later, April 19, 1861, he received his commission as a lieutenant. He was assigned at once to the steam sloop "Mississippi," which was to form part of the West Gulf Squadron. The "Mississippi" was a side-wheeler of seventeen guns, and was commanded by



Mario G. G. G.

Commander McLanethon Smith. The "Mississippi" was with the squadron when it ran past New Orleans on the way back. Later on she was knocked to pieces and blown up by the powerful batteries at Port Hudson.

In 1863 Dewey was on the gunboats that engaged the Confederates at Donaldsonville, (just above New Orleans on the west bank of the river.) In 1864 he was attached to the

sels to which the name of "white squadron" was first given.

From 1885-88 he was the commander of the "Pensacola," the flagship of the European Squadron. In 1888 his energy and ability to complete matters of detail was recognized by making him Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, which carried with it the rank of Commodore. In May,



PHILIPPINE ARCH OF WELCOME TO AGUINALDO.



CELEBRATING THE FOUNDING OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

North Atlantic blockading squadron, assigned to the gunboat "Agawam." At the close of the Civil War, Dewey served on the European Squadron, first on the "Kearsarge" and then on the frigate "Colorado."

In 1868 he was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy. In 1870 he received his first command, that of the "Naragansett," which was employed on special service until 1875. The latter part of the time during which he was on the "Naragansett," Dewey was a commander.

1893, he took another turn on duty as a member of the Lighthouse Board. He was made an actual Commodore February 26, 1896, and was about that time put at the head of the important Board of Inspection and Survey. He was transferred to the Asiatic Squadron January 1, 1898, and as before stated took command January 2. Admiral George Dewey is the hero of this war who appeals most strongly to the popular imagination. He won his place by a splen-

*His Daring
and Skill.*



PRESIDENT AGUINALDO REVIEWING THE TROOPS, WITH MRS. EDGAR RUSSEL, DAUGHTER OF COLONEL AMOS S. KIMBALL, OF NEW YORK, ON HIS RIGHT, AND MRS. BASS, ANOTHER AMERICAN LADY, ON HIS LEFT.

The Pacific Survey of 1872-3 was intrusted to him. After two years as Lighthouse Inspector and five as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, Dewey was put in command of the "Juniata" on the Asiatic Squadron in 1882. In September, 1884, he was promoted to Captain and placed in command of the "Dolphin," then brand new, and one of the four ves-

did victory, in which personal daring went hand in hand with strategic skill, and he kept it by the exhibition of other traits not always found in a successful fighter. In the management of the delicate questions arising from the victory he won, he showed the qualities of a diplomat and an administrator. There is no parallel instance in

American history of a great reputation so quickly made. Other military and naval commanders in other wars have come rapidly to the front, but with them there was some battle of minor importance or the gradually spreading publicity of a campaign. There has never been another who in a single day sprang so dramatically from comparative obscurity to world-wide fame.

Yet there is nothing dramatic in Dewey's character. He has always been known among his fellows as a modest, unassuming, competent officer, who went about his duties without demonstration and accepted responsibilities simply as they came. There are men in the navy of proved gallantry who have gained wide reputation from an effective

who celebrated the victory of Manila Bay by getting gloriously drunk. He was court-martialed for drunkenness and was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, with a diet of bread and water. When the findings of the court came before the Admiral, he indorsed on it: "The verdict is approved; the sentence is remitted in view of the victory lately won by the fleet under my command."

There was a touch of human sympathy in this which every jackie in the navy could appreciate. Those who have cruised under him say he is one of the kindest officers to the men forward who ever commanded a ship. They speak of his tenderness of heart, of his reluctance to punish petty offenders,

*Kindly, but
Devoted to Duty.*



SOLDIERS IN LINE WAITING FOR THEIR DINNER IN THE MESS-ROOM.



STAFF OFFICERS ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT, EAGERLY SIGHTING LAND.



MAJOR SIMPSON, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.



OFFICERS STUDYING SPANISH WHILE EN ROUTE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

THE VOYAGE OF THE TROOP-SHIP "NEWPORT" FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO MANILA.

phrase or catching speech. Dewey is not one of these. It would be quite foreign to his nature to fling out "Remember the Maine!" as a signal from his flagship, like Schley, or to threaten, like Evans, that he would "make Spanish the prevailing language in hell." He was never the kind of an officer whose name lends itself readily to the embellishment of adjectives. Nobody ever thought of calling him "Fighting George," and he would have smiled on them with quizzical good humor if they had. There is nothing of the bluff seadog about him.

Not many stories are current about Dewey, and the few which are told illustrate rather his benevolence and generosity of mind than any striking military trait. There is the incident, for example, of the gunner aboard the "Olympia,"

and of his toleration for the countless harmless peccadillos which a sailor man may be guilty of. At the same time he maintained absolute discipline aboard, and to serious offenders he was a terror. He despised a liar and would show one no mercy. It is related that on one of his cruises a petty officer went ashore at Gibraltar, and came back the worse for liquor. He was brought before Dewey at the mast next morning and began to tell a story about his being ill. Dewey stopped him short. "You are lying," he said, severely. "You were very drunk. I heard you myself. I will not have my men lie to me. I don't ask them not to drink, but I do expect them to tell the truth. If you had told me frankly you had taken a drop too much on liberty you would have been forward by this time, for you returned

to the ship. But for lying you get ten days in irons. Let me have the truth hereafter. I am told you are a good seaman. A good seaman has no business telling lies."

No sailor ever lost by owning up frankly to a fault and throwing himself on Dewey's mercy. He might be sentenced in accordance with the regulations, but the chances were that he would be released from the brig before his sentence was half worked out. So it came about that Dewey's men like him and respect him. No skipper ever commanded more loyal crews. The same qualities which Dewey exhibits aboard ship he has shown in the executive positions which fall to a naval officer's lot ashore. When he was in charge of the Bureau of Equipment at the Navy Department he was known for the thoroughness with which he administered the Bureau. Neatness of method, promptness and effectiveness characterized everything he undertook, while unfailing courtesy marked his bearing toward those with whom he had business.

In person, Dewey is of medium height and slender, with just the suspicion of a stoop. His dark eyes are large and piercing, his face has the clear-cut firmness of the man of the world. His hair, just turning gray, is lined in the middle, with just the suggestion of a wave on either side. His dress is immaculate and always in the mode. He is a clubman and likes society, but he is not a story-teller or a wit. He is rather a well-bred gentleman who has seen much of the world and who combines a fondness for the company of his fellows with a gentleman's reserve and poise. He has never thrust himself forward or sought notoriety even in roundabout ways. He lived in Washington, while Harrison was president, as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment; but there were few in the city outside the service who knew him, and up to the first of May his was simply a faintly remembered name. But those who knew him are not surprised by what he has done. They knew that underneath a quiet and courteous exterior was as finely chiseled a mind as ever set to work upon a naval problem, and from his record as a lieutenant in the civil war they were aware of the cool bravery which marked the man.

It was forty-four years ago that Rear Admiral George Dewey entered the Naval Academy with seventy-one other boys, each anxious to be a naval officer. The members of his class represented only thirty-one States of the Union.

Before the termination of the four years' course at the Academy, forty-nine of these novitiate officers had resigned and one had been dismissed. Only twenty-two of the class remained to graduate and receive

*Admiral
Dewey's
Class.*

three others died. When our war with Spain opened, only seven of these officers remained in the navy, and two of these, Allan V. Reed and Joshua Bishop, were on the retired list of the navy. The five officers on the active list were: Commodore John A. Howell, the inventor of the torpedo that bears his name and then commanding the northern patrol squadron; Commodore Henry L. Howison, Commodore Albert Kautz, Commodore Norman H. Farquhar and Admiral George Dewey.

By such process of evolution and selection it is that we obtain our heroes. The foundation for the victory at Manila was laid in the section room at the Academy; in the experience gained in lonely watches at sea; in the crash of battle at New Orleans under Farragut, and in the sincere discharge of the multifarious duties of the faithful officer during long and weary years. It is only by this that such results can be obtained; yet there are men foolish enough to imagine that we need no preparation for war, or, at least, who talk and legislate as if they so believed.

At Hong Kong, April 26, 1898, the "Esmeralda" brought 600 refugees, mostly Chinese, from Manila. She reported that all American vessels at the Philippine Islands put to sea on March 23. The British Consul at Manila was caring for the interests of the Americans there, and, if necessary, they could find refuge on British vessels. Guns had been taken from Spanish ships to aid in the defence of the city. The fortifications were useless, the guns of obsolete types and ammunition scanty. At Madrid, April 26, 1898, an official announcement was made regarding the movements of the American fleet, which, it was understood there, was under orders to bombard Manila. It said: "An American squadron, consisting of vessels of no great importance, was approaching Manila. There is much public enthusiasm at the place, and the inhabitants are preparing to resist with great resolution."

The newspapers made caustic comments on President McKinley's tardy hesitations and scruples. They scoffed at the slowness of the operations of the American squadrons, which, they declared, showed that they were inadequately organized and incapable of seriously taking the offensive.

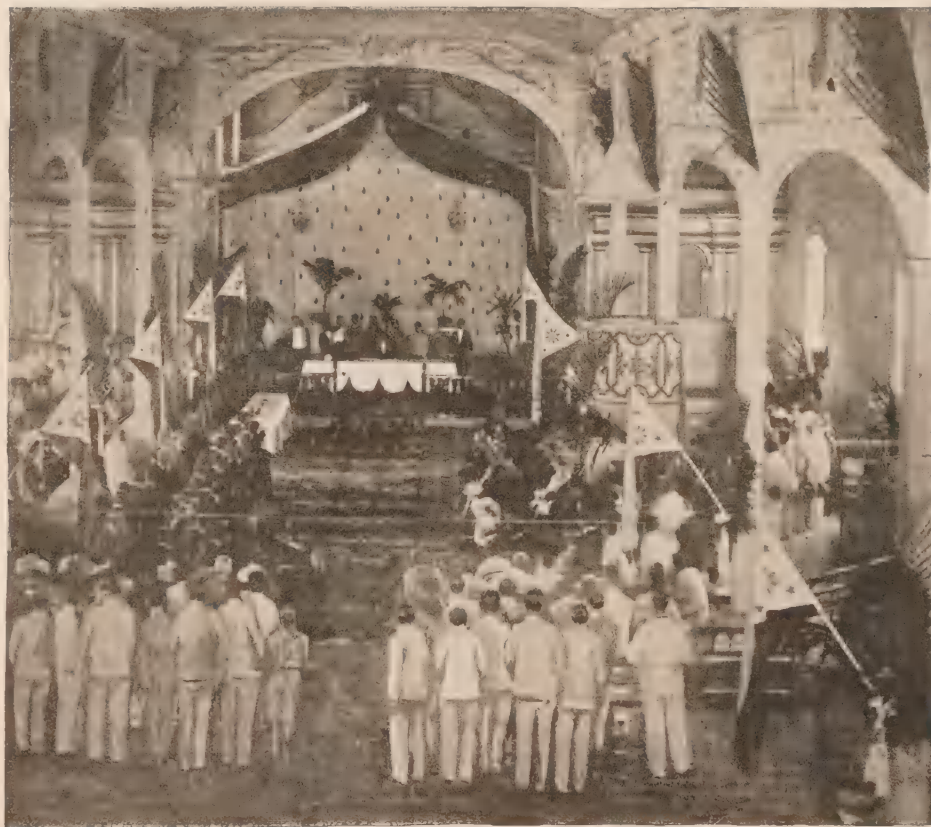
Had Admiral Dewey's wishes been consulted by the Navy Department he would not have been the commander of the squadron that committed such terrific destruction in Manila Bay. It was one of the chances of war that sent him to far *Dewey Nearly Missed It.*

Admiral Dewey preferred another assignment. He did not care to go to the Asiatic station, and neither did half a dozen young officers to whom he offered the details of Flag Secretary and Flag Lieutenant. They all thought that if we had war with Spain the European squadron and that on the home station would figure more conspicuously. None believed that the United States would extend its operations to the Philippines. At the time Admiral Dewey was ordered to Asiatic waters, the chances of trouble with Spain were apparently remote, although the situation was still threatening. When, therefore, Commander F. V. McNair was detached

from his command early in January and ordered home, it was necessary to have a flag officer to relieve him at once, and the detail was between Commodore Howell and Admiral



GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO,
THE INSURGENT MILITARY LEADER.



THE FILIPINO CONGRESS IN SESSION—AGUINALDO SEATED AT THE CENTRE OF THE DESK IN THE DISTANCE.

their first commissions as officers of the navy. Soon after, six others resigned and before they had advanced a single grade in rank. One resigned later on, two were killed in battle and

(then Commodore) Dewey. Both wanted the command of the European station, where Admiral Selfridge was due to be detached early in February. Dewey was especially anxious for the command, but Howell succeeded in securing the billet, and the orders to both officers were made out in December.

Commodore Dewey left the United States at once, and he raised his flag on the "Olympia" on January 3. Commodore Howell raised his flag on the San Francisco on February 7 following. Commodore Dewey had more trouble in finding a staff willing to accompany him to the station than falls to the lot of flag officers, not that officers were not willing to serve with the Commodore, but they saw greater prospects of naval glory on the home station.

Captain Lamberton, who was sent out to command the "Boston" and who failed to get his ship before the fight, was another officer unwilling to join the fleet. He sailed after the "Maine" was blown up, and saw then that the chance of trouble with Spain was promising. He wanted to remain on the home station, but there was no command vacant for him and he took the "Boston." At least a dozen officers on the squadron appealed to their friends to try and get them home so that they could be on hand when war was declared. Every one of them received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal.

A canal connects Manila with the seaport towns on the other side of the island—the eastern side. In the narrows at the entrance of the bay is the volcanic island of Corregidor. During the southwest monsoon, when the tides are highest, ships of 500 tons can anchor in the mouth of the Pasig, under cover of a long jetty, while small warships can enter the cove of Cavite nine miles further down.

This cove is protected from the high tides by a long sandy promontory called the Hook.

Manila is very favorably situated for general commerce.

It commands all the routes of navigation between the Strait of Londe and the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang. Laperause said of the city that its commercial location was the best in the world.

Up to 1811 it was the connecting point of Spain's trade with her American colonies.

Manila was founded by the Spaniards in 1571, on the site of a Malay town defended by stockades. Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, conqueror of the Philippines and founder of the city, was indefatigable in promoting its growth.

He founded the cathedral, which is the metropolitan church of all Catholic Oceania; he established a municipal organization which was confirmed by Philip II. of Spain,



UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS IN MANILA BAY REPELLING AN INSURGENT ATTACK AT NIGHT.

Manila is a very bustling port with a very beautiful bay. The town, which is the capital of the Philippines, is a city of 250,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1880. The large bay, on the shores of which it lies, is oval in form and at least 120 miles in periphery. Into it the River Pasig empties. The city proper, that is, the fortified portion of it, is on the left bank of the Pasig, a spot selected in 1571 by Lopez de Legaspi as the future centre of Spanish power in the islands. The Spanish and Creole portion of the population constitute about one-tenth of the whole, the others being natives and Chinese. Most of the Chinese are engaged in commerce.

The city proper is a group of forts, convents and administrative buildings. It is surrounded by lofty walls and connected with the commercial part of the community, on the right bank of the Pasig, by two fine bridges.

As a centre of trade it is admirably situated at the mouth of a navigable river and of an interior sea, which insures it the products of a whole province. Upon the waters of the bay, rides in times of peace a commercial fleet representing the nations of the whole world.

and continued to be the form of municipal government. Chinese laborers and traders settled in great numbers, and in time became very turbulent.

In 1603 an insurrection took place and 23,000 Chinese were massacred, notwithstanding which the Chinese population in 1639 was about 30,000.

The severity of imposts and religious persecution again led to an insurrection, which terminated in the slaughter of about 25,000 Chinese and the banishment of the rest. They soon returned to the city, however, in large numbers, and assisted Admiral Cornish and Sir William Draper in its capture in 1762. The English expedition, composed of 2,300 Europeans and Sepoys, which sailed from Madras, took the city by storm after a siege of ten days.

The governor and archbishop agreed to pay \$5,000,000 to save the rich cargoes then lying in port, but the Spanish king refused to ratify the offer. Manila was restored to Spain by the Peace of Paris on February 10, 1763.

Earthquakes have been frequent and disastrous; in that of 1645, 3,000 lives were lost, while in that of June, 1863, about 1,000 perished. In March, 1833, about 10,000 huts were burned, some lives were lost, and about 30,000 persons

were rendered homeless. The history of the Philippines has been marked by frequent uprisings against the despotism of Spanish rule. There had been two since the beginning of the last Cuban insurrection, one of which was still in progress when our war with Spain broke out.

The American Asiatic squadron, Admiral George Dewey commanding, was made up of six steel ships, the storeship

**The Philippine
Fleets.**

"Narstan" and the collier "Zafiro." The warships were the protected cruisers "Olympia," Captain Charles V. Gridley; "Boston," Captain Frank Wildes; "Raleigh," Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, and "Baltimore," Captain Nehemiah M. Dyer, and the gunboats "Concord," Commander Asa Walker, and "Petrel," Commander Edward P. Wood. The "Concord" joined the squadron in January, and the fleet "Baltimore," which had been Rear-Admiral Joseph N. Miller's flagship at the Pacific station, joined the squadron a few days later. The "Concord" and "Baltimore" took the places of the gunboats "Helena" and "Monocacy." The former was with the blockading squadron off Havana harbor, while the old iron gunboat "Monocacy" was left behind at

which should resemble the fleet Spaniard, but should yet excel her.

The "Olympia's" displacement is 5,870 tons, length of the load water line 340 feet, extreme breadth 53 feet, and draught 21 feet 6 inches. The cruiser's engines were designed to produce 13,500 horse power, but they vastly exceeded their requirements. On her first official trial the "Olympia" attained a maximum speed of 22.3 knots, and maintained an average of 22.15 knots, which was reduced by tidal corrections to 21.85 knots. On the official trial, which resulted in the acceptance of the "Olympia," her engines developed a maximum indicated horse power of 17,313, nearly 4,000 greater than contract requirement, and the ship sustained an average speed for four hours of 21.6 knots. As a fleet cruiser she ranks, therefore, ahead of the "New York" and "Brooklyn," and is nearly as speedy as the "Columbia" and "Minneapolis."

The "Olympia" has a powerful armament. In her main battery she carries four 8-inch rifles and ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns. Her secondary battery consists of fourteen six-pounders and seven one-pounder rapid-fire guns, four Gat-



THIRD ARTILLERY LANDING ITS GUNS AT THE FERRY, SAN FRANCISCO, ON THE WAY TO CAMP.

Woosung to look after American missionaries. The squadron assembled to take the Philippines was the most formidable American fleet ever seen in Asiatic waters.

The "Olympia," the flagship, is one of the finest ships in the navy. She ranks next to the "Columbia" and "Minneapolis," in speed, and besides these, the armored cruisers "Brooklyn" and "New York" were the only other cruising ships having a greater length. Most of the service of the "Olympia" had been at the Asiatic station. On one occasion, when she was going to Yokohama, she was caught in a tremendous storm. In spite of the high head seas, she made remarkable speed, going straight about her business undisturbed at the rate of nearly twenty knots an hour. She was designed at a time when the unlucky "Reina Regente," the beautiful Spanish cruiser which visited New York at the time of the naval celebration in the spring of 1893, was the fastest cruiser afloat. The "Reina Regente" had been built for Spain in England, and had steamed nineteen knots under natural draught and twenty-one knots under forced draught. The Navy Department's idea was to build a cruiser

lings, and a field gun. She is fitted with two fixed and two broadside movable tubes for launching Whitehead torpedoes. The 8-inch guns are mounted in barbette turrets, fore and aft, built of 4½-inch steel, with 3½-inch steel conical roofs. Four of the big

**Dewey's Fleet
of Warships.**

rapid-fire guns can fire directly ahead, four astern and five abeam on either broadside. They are protected by segmental steel shields four inches thick. The "Olympia" has a cast steel ram in her bow. Her complement is thirty-four officers and 416 men. She was launched on November 5, 1892, at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., and her first commission was dated February 5, 1895. She relies entirely on a heavy protective deck and the arrangement of her coal bunkers for the protection of her machinery. Her cost was \$1,796,000.

The "Baltimore" had seen more trouble than any of her sister ships of the new navy. When she was in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chili, in the fall of 1891, under command of Captain Winfield S. Schley, some of her men were killed by Chilean roughs. We were ready to go to war, when Chili

offered \$75,000 as an indemnity, which was accepted. Three years later, after the naval battle at the Yalu, she was nearly torpedoed at Port Arthur by the Japanese torpedo fleet, which mistook her for a Chinese ship. Just then the Chinese forts opened fire on the torpedo boats, and the "Baltimore," which immediately got up anchor and steamed out of the range of the guns, was for twenty minutes directly under the fire of the Chinese. Shells fell thick around her, but she was not struck.

The "Baltimore's" length is 327 feet 6 inches, extreme breadth 48 feet 7 inches, draught 19 feet 6 inches, dis-



VIEW OF THE PORT OF MANILA FROM THE ANCIENT FUERTA DE SANTIAGO.

placement 4,413 tons. Her engines developed 10,064 indicated horse power on her trial trip, driving the cruiser at an average speed for the four-hour trial of a fraction over 20 knots an hour. The "Baltimore" has a double bottom running the entire length of her machinery space, between the inner and outer shells of which are water-tight compartments, serving as a protection against collision and even the explosion of a torpedo. Her vital parts are well below a curved armored deck from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches thick. Above the protective deck, on either side, is a $15\frac{1}{2}$ -foot coal belt; and below, a 9-foot belt of coal. Longitudinal and athwartship bulkheads divide the hull into 150 water-tight compartments.

The "Baltimore" mounts in her main battery four 8-inch guns and six 6-inch rapid-fire guns. Her secondary battery is made up of four 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, and two 1-pounder rapid-fire guns. The 8-inch rifles are mounted behind 2-inch shields, two on the forecastle and two on the poop. The 6-inch guns are on the broadsides. The "Baltimore" carries two movable launching tubes for torpedoes on each broadside, and six tubes in the bow and stern. She cost \$1,325,000. Her complement is thirty-six officers and 350 men. She was launched on October 6, 1888, at Cramps' Shipyard, Philadelphia, and went into commission January 7, 1890.

The "Raleigh" has made wonderful records in target practice. When Rear-Admiral Bunce's flying squadron went out to sea, two years ago, the "Raleigh," steaming twelve knots an hour, demolished all the targets set up at 1,500 and 2,000 yard ranges. Repeatedly the flagship signaled, "Well done, 'Raleigh.'" The "Raleigh" is a 3,213-ton cruiser, a sister ship to the "Cincinnati." These were the first ships of the new navy to be built complete at



THE PLAZA ALFONSO XII. IN ILOILO.

navy yards. The "Raleigh" is 291 feet long, 42 feet broad, and draws 18 feet of water. On her trial trip she made 19 knots. Her normal coal supply is 400 tons, but

Vessels That Have Won Fame. she can carry 556 tons, and with the larger supply she can steam thirty days at a ten-knot rate.

The "Raleigh" is rigged as a two-masted schooner and spreads 7,210 feet of canvas. The foremast carries a barbetted military top for machine guns. The cruiser mounts a 6-inch rapid-fire gun forward and ten 5-inch

rapid-fire guns. She has four torpedo-launching tubes, and carries half a dozen Whiteheads. Her secondary battery is made up of eight 6-pounder and four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, two machine guns, and two field guns. She is protected in the same manner as the "Baltimore." Her crew numbers 295 men. The "Raleigh" cost \$1,642,915.

The "Boston," 213 tons smaller than the "Raleigh," was one of the four vessels with which we began the formation of the White Squadron, built at John Roach & Son's, Chester, Pa. The "Boston" cost \$617,000, and was launched fourteen years ago. Her principal measurements are: Length, 270 feet; beam, 42 feet; draught, 18 feet; displacement, 3,000 tons. Her speed is fifteen knots an hour, and she is driven by engines developing 4,030 horse power. Coal bunkers and a protective deck cover her machinery. Like the "Atlanta," her gun deck at either end is entirely open and exposed, and on this deck are mounted her two 8-inch guns. Thin steel parapets protect the gunners. On either side, within a casemated deckhouse, are mounted three 6-inch rapid-fire guns. The "Boston" has a ram bow. She is barkentine rigged and has fighting tops on her military masts. Her secondary battery is made up of two 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, two 1-pounders and two machine guns. Her coal capacity is 470 tons.

The "Concord" is one of our largest three gunboats. Her double-shell hull and water-tight deck protect her boilers, engines and magazines. She mounts six 6-inch rapid-fire guns in her main battery, and two 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, two Hotchkiss rifles, and two Gatling guns. Her load water-line length is 230 feet, breadth 36 feet, mean draught 14 feet, displacement 1,710 tons, gross tonnage 1,011, net tonnage 687. Her 3,405 horse-power engines drive the cruiser at 16.8 knots.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF MANILA FROM THE HARBOR.

Her bunker capacity is 400 tons. The "Concord" cost \$490,000. Her complement is thirteen officers and 181 men.

The "Petrel" is an 892-ton gunboat, launched in 1888. Her rating is 13.7 knots an hour. Her length is 176 feet 3 inches, width 31 feet, draught 11 feet 7 inches. She cost \$250,000. Neither her machinery nor her guns are well protected. She carries four 6-inch guns, two 3-pounders, one 1-pounder, two Hotchkiss rifles and two Gatling guns, and 100 men.

The total number of the Spanish vessels then stationed in the waters adjacent to the Philippines was six cruisers, twenty gunboats and three transports. The "Reina Christina" was the largest of the cruisers. She registered 3,520 tons, was 282 feet 2 inches long, 42 feet 7 inches beam, and 16 feet 5 inches draught. She was a single-screw steel vessel, and was built at Ferrol in 1886. Her engines had an indicated horse power of 3,970, and her speed was 17.5 knots. She carried a coal supply of 600 tons, and a complement of 375 men. The armament of the "Reina Christina" consisted of six 6.2-inch Hontoria guns, two 2.7-inch guns, three 2.2-inch rapid fire guns, two 1.5-inch guns, six 3-pounders, two machine guns and five torpedo tubes.

The cruiser "Castilla" was a wooden vessel built at Cadiz in 1881. She was a single-screw vessel of 3,342 tons displacement. Her engines were 4,400 horse power and her speed was 14 knots. She was 246 feet in length, 45 feet 11 inches beam, and 20 feet 11 inches draught. She could carry 470 tons of coal, and her full complement was 300 men. Her armament consisted of four 5.9-inch Krupp guns, two 4.7-inch, two 3.3-inch and four

draught. Her engines were 1,500 horse power, her speed was 14.3 knots, and her coal capacity 220 tons. The other two were of 22 tons less displacement, one inch longer, 2 feet 9 inches broader and drew one inch more. Their



WHERE THE FIRST FLAG WAS RAISED ON OLD SAN ANTONIO—SHATTERED WALL WHERE DEWEY'S SHELLS STRUCK

engines were 100 horse power larger, yet they made three-tenths of a knot less speed and carried ten tons less coal. The "Velasco" carried three 5.9-inch 4-ton Armstrong guns, two 2.7-inch Hontoria guns and two machine guns. Her complement was 173 men. The "Don Juan de Austria"

Spanish Ships That Were Destroyed.



CAVITE ARSENAL AND SHIP-YARD, WHERE ADMIRAL DEWEY SPENDS MOST OF HIS TIME REBUILDING AND REPAIRING HIS AUXILIARY FLEET, INCLUDING CAPTURED SPANISH MERCHANTMEN.

2.9-inch guns, eight rapid-fire guns, one machine gun and two torpedo tubes.

The "Velasco," the "Don Juan de Austria," and the "Don Antonio de Ulloa," which completed the list of cruisers stationed at Manila, were sister ships. The "Velasco" was



THE THIRTEENTH MINNESOTA ENCAMPED IN SHELTER TENTS AT CAMP DEWEY, MANILA—TENTS ARE FITTED WITH BAMBOO RAISED FLOORING TO KEEP THE OCCUPANTS OUT OF THE WATER AND AWAY FROM THE INSECTS.

built at Blackwall in 1881 and the other two at Cartagena and Cadiz in 1887. All were single screw iron vessels. The "Velasco" had a displacement of 1,152 tons, was 209 feet 11 inches long, 29 feet 3 inches beam and 12 feet 5 inches

carried four 4.7 inch Hontoria guns, three 2.2-inch rapid-fire guns, two 1.5-inch guns, five machine guns and three torpedo tubes. Her complement was 130 men. The "Don Antonio de Ulloa" carried four 4.7-inch Hontoria guns, two 2.7-inch guns, two rapid-fire guns, five machine guns and two torpedo tubes, with the same complement of men.

The gunboats "Elcano" and "General Lezo" were also sister ships. They were twin-screw iron vessels of 524 tons displacement, with engines of 600 horse power and a coal capacity of 80 tons. They were built at Carraca and Cartagena in 1885. The "Elcano" was armed with three 4.7-inch Hontoria guns, two quick-fire guns, two machine guns and one torpedo tube. Her speed was ten knots. The "General Lezo" substituted one 3.5-inch gun for one Hontoria, had only one machine gun and carried two torpedo tubes. Her speed was eleven knots. The complements of the two were 98 and 97 men respectively.

The despatch boat "Marques del Duero," an iron twin-screw vessel of 500 tons, was also at Manila. She carried one 6.2-inch muzzle-loading Palliser rifle, two 4.7-inch smoothbores, and a machine gun. She was built at La Seyne in 1875, and was 157 feet 5 inches long, 25 feet 7 inches beam, and 8 feet 5 inches draught. Her engines were 550 horse power, her speed 10 knots, and her coal capacity 90 tons. She carried 98 men. The small gunboat "Paragua" and the troopships "General Alava," "Manila" and "Cebus" were also at Manila.

The vessels stationed at the southern end of the Philippines were all small gunboats. They were the "Samar," the "Maraveles," the "Mindoro," the "Manileno," the "Pampagna" and the "Arayet." Over toward Borneo from the island of Luzon were the gunboat "Calimaines," a little north of there the gunboats "Balusan" and "Leyte," and

on the east coast about opposite Manila the gunboat "Otolara." At the Paragua Islands, north of Luzon, were the gunboats "Alboy" and "Callao." At the Caroline Islands not more than a thousand miles to the east, the cruisers "Isla de Cuba" and "Isla de Luzon," and the gunboats "Quiros" and "Rey Lopo de Valbuena." The two cruisers were sister ships. They were of steel, and were built at Elswick in 1887. They had twin screws, and had reached a speed of sixteen knots.



CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE VIEW NEAR ILOILO, AT EBB-TIDE AND SUNSET.

They were of 1,030 tons displacement, and measured 185 feet in length, 30 feet beam, and 11 feet 6 inches draught. Their engines were 2,200 horse power and their coal capacity 160 tons. They carried 60 men each. Their armaments consisted of four 4.7-inch Hontoria guns, four 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, two 3-pounder, two machine guns and three torpedo tubes. The "Quiros" was a gunboat of 347 tons, launched in 1895, and the other gunboat was yet smaller.

These are the dispatches received from Commodore Dewey announcing his victory at Manila, rewire May 7, 1898:

MANILA, May 1.

The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following vessels: "Reina Cristina," "Castilla," "Don Antonio de Ulloa," "Isla de Luzon," "Isla de Cuba," "General Lezo," "Marques del Duero," "El Cano," "Velasco," transport "Isla de Mindanao," and one other vessel, and water battery at Cavite. Squadron

is uninjured. Only few men were slightly wounded. The only means of telegraphing is to the American Consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him.

DEWEY.

CAVITE, May 4.

I have taken possession of naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, and destroyed its fortifications. Have destroyed fortification at the bay entrance, paroling the garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. The Spanish loss is not fully known, but very heavy, 150 killed, including Captain, on "Reina Cristina" alone. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.

DEWEY.

Secretary Long had sent this despatch to Commodore Dewey:

The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you Acting Admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress as a foundation for further promotion.



SMALL NATIVE VILLAGE ON THE ISLAND OF NEGROS.

Redoubled energy was shown in every bureau of the War Department in the preparations for landing an armed force of men in the Philippine Islands. General Merritt arrived in Washington in response to a summons from the Secretary of War notifying him that he had been selected to lead the important expedition to the Philippines and to

become Military Governor of the Islands. It was determined from the first, in view of the important duties which General Merritt was to perform in the far East, that a good deal of discretion should be given him in matters connected with his command. The Administration acceded promptly, therefore, when he asked, among other things, that a regiment of Minnesota volunteers be included among those west of the Mississippi to be ordered to the Pacific coast. A readjustment was made of the apportionment of regiments from several States for duty. The Secretary of War directed this letter to the Governors of Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, North Dakota and Idaho:

It is desired that———of your State, as soon as mustered, armed, and equipped, be sent to San Francisco. Please inform me when it will be possible for your troops to move. If not fully equipped, but sufficiently so to travel, it may be considered best to have them go and complete equipment, etc., at San Francisco. A detailed statement of the situation as to your troops is requested as soon as it is possible for you to give it.

In the States to which this communication was sent these troops were ready: Wyoming, one battalion of infantry; Colorado, one regiment of infantry; Kansas, one regiment of infantry; Minnesota, one regiment of infantry; Montana, one regiment of infantry; Nebraska, one regiment of infantry; Utah, two light batteries of artillery and one troop of cavalry; North Dakota, two battalions of infantry, and Idaho, two battalions of infantry. Major-General Elwell S. Otis, in command of the Department of Colorado, was ordered to proceed immediately from Denver to San Francisco to superintend the preparations for embarking the military forces for the Philippines, pending the arrival of General



A VILLAGE ON THE ISLAND OF GUAMARIS.

Merritt. General Otis was designated to be second in command of the United States forces to be established in the Philippines.

The Government's determination to occupy the Philippine Islands with a strong military force was brought about not only by the fear that the Spanish might possibly shift the scene of principal campaign to the far East, but to the apprehension, based on late advices from Manila, that the insurgents would prove almost as troublesome a factor in the situation as the Spaniards. Decided fears were entertained of an arising of the natives, resulting in a wholesale massacre, which would involve the United States in serious complications with other Governments.

The official statement of the constitution and disposition of the expedition which left San Francisco May 23, was as follows:

First Manila Expedition.

On the "City of Peking"—First California Volunteers, composed of 49 officers and 973 men; 10 officers and 71 sailors of the navy, making a total of 59 officers and 1,004 men.

On the "City of Sidney"—Thirteen officers and 318 enlisted men of one battalion of the Oregon Volunteers; 9 officers and 300 men of four companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry; 1 officer and 50 men of the California Heavy Artillery, and Dr. E. H. McVay, ranking medical officer, making a total of 24 officers and 670 men.

On the "Australia"—Headquarters staff and band, and two battalions of the Oregon Volunteers, comprising 37 officers and 646 men. The First California Volunteers were commanded by Colonel Smith; the Oregon Volunteers by Colonel Sumner, and the California Heavy Artillery by Major Gary. The detachment of the Fourteenth United States Infantry was in command of Major Rowe.

The soldiers were not as well equipped, so far as arms were concerned, as they might have been. All of the rifles were of the Springfield pattern, and few of them were new. The only new Springfields in the expedition were 200, distributed among the Oregon regiment. The troops were uniformed, when they started, with the regulation fatigue uniform of the National Guard, except the detachment of regulars, which had the heavy-weight regulation field uniform of the army. For the greater part of the troops, however, canvas uniforms and helmets were secured.

General Anderson, the commander of the troops, was a veteran of the civil war, and was considered one of the most level-headed officers in the service. He was in Alaska, a colonel in command of the Fourteenth Regular Infantry, when war was declared. The Fourteenth was immediately ordered to San Francisco. Not long after that Colonel Anderson was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Six days after the evacuation of Fort Sumter, on April 20, 1861, General Anderson enlisted as a private in Company A, Sixth Ohio Infantry. His genius for military affairs was noticed almost immediately after he enlisted, and after little less than a month's service in the volunteers, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the Second, later the Fifth, Cavalry. He came out of the war a captain in the Twelfth United States Infantry. In March, 1868, he was made a major and transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry. On June 24 of that year he was transferred to the Tenth Infantry, with which he served until he received his lieutenant-colonel's commission, on March 20, 1879. Then he was transferred to the Ninth Infantry. On September 6, 1886, he was made a colonel and transferred to the Fourteenth Infantry.

cisco gave them a warm-hearted, royal good-by. It began early in the morning and continued until the superior speed of the outward-bound troopers left the last cheering, whistling tug behind, at the Golden Gate. The Californians swarmed out about the ships to give the boys a last greeting. When the

On the Way to Manila.



THE NOTED BAMBOO BRIDGE, OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION, CONNECTING ILOILO WITH JARO

troopers pulled out from their docks, the throngs on the piers and in the streets cheered and cheered, the bands aboard ship played "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner,"



CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS AT THE PRESIDIO WAITING ORDERS TO DEPART FOR MANILA.

He was made a major of volunteers on August 1, 1864, for gallant services in the battle of the Wilderness, and on the same day he was promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel for gallant services at the battle of Spotsylvania. General Ander-



ROYAL STREET, THE LEADING THOROUGHFARE OF ILOILO.

son's son, Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., was a second lieutenant of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, which was in the thick of the fight at Santiago.

When the squadron sailed for the Philippines, San Fran-

and over all was the wild uproar and noise that served the world over to indicate enthusiasm and good will. Men whose grave faces reflected their sober hearts cheered until their throats refused to utter sound and then took feeble refuge in frantic waving of flags. Women whose hearts were with the bluecoats that thronged the rails of the troopships, choked down the sobs that hindered their cheers and laughed and shouted godspeeds to their loved ones, while tears that would not be held back ran unheeded down their cheeks. The demonstration when the First California marched through a mob of howling, struggling, cheering friends from their camp at the Presidio to their troopship at the Mail dock, was but the preparation. The climax came with the real parting.

As the three troopers lay in the stream making their final preparation and awaiting the order to sail, the "good-by boats" flocked about them. There was a new boat every five minutes, but the old ones did not go away. They were of all descriptions, from a ten-foot skiff, with a leg-of-mutton sail and a crew of one boy and a girl, to an ocean liner, her decks black with a tumultuous myriad of hysterically yelling men and women.

Tugs were in the great majority, and they were of all sizes and conditions. They had the best time, for they could drop their fenders and fearlessly come alongside. Their passengers could almost shake hands with the boys on the troopers, and at last one happy-thoughted soldier hit on the expedient of thrusting his rifle out to the laughing, tear-eyed woman who was shouting tender messages to him and clasping her hands in make-believe of grasping his. She caught the end of the rifle barrel, and so they bridged over the gap between the

tug and ship and called it a farewell handclasp. The ferryboats carried multitudes, among whom were many who had friends among the bluecoats. They sailed up to the ships and drifted by on the tide. Each time the bands of the troops did their best, and the bands on the ferryboats played their loudest, but the cheers on boat and ship drowned everything out except an occasional blare.

The wildest welcome of all the good-by boats was got by the big side-wheel steamer that flew the Red Cross flag. The boys had good reason to remember the Red Cross women. From the instant of their arrival in San Francisco, through all their stay at the camp, and even up to the moment of their going aboard ship, they had been looked out for by these women. Sandwiches and good things to eat had been brought to them by the wagon load. All sorts of little errands and commissions had been undertaken for them, and the thousand and odd little ways in which thoughtful women can be helpful to inexperienced soldiers had been used to advantage. So whenever that Red Cross floated by, the troopships were rocked with a wilder, heartier cheer than when any other good-by boat hove alongside.

that rose over the tumult of cheers. The band of the First Nebraska Volunteers came out on the Red Cross boat and played "Hail Columbia" with a persistency that gave rise to the suspicion that they were singers of one song. But they switched finally to "The Star Spangled Banner." And then, as the day was dropping down behind the western hills and the ships were facing the open sea, down the cheering line went the Red Cross boat with the Nebraska soldier band playing a tune that brought a hard lump into the throat of many a boy in blue, as it made him realize that he was looking, perhaps for the last time, on the home land. The Nebraska boys played as if their hearts were in their work, and the song their trumpets sang was:

The Parting Scene.

Brave boys are they
Gone at their country's call,
And yet, and yet, we cannot forget
That many brave boys must fall.

The flashlight of the "Farallones," far astern, wheeled us a constantly dimmer good-night and good luck. Ahead



DINNER AT THE SAN FRANCISCO ARMORY TO CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS BOUND FOR MANILA.

Once as the boat drifted by the "Australia," one of the women took her Red Cross badge from her sleeve and threw it toward the trooper. The breeze caught it and carried it along, landing it finally in the midst of a struggling crowd of soldiers, each doing his best to capture the prize. Dozens of other women followed suit, and soon Red Cross badges were thrown all about the "Australia." Roses and bunches of flowers came, too, and oranges, and even boxes of sandwiches. And one over-enthusiastic man rolled up the flag he was waving, and threw it, spear fashion, at the crowd along the "Australia's" rail. It caught one poor fellow just under the left eye, but fortunately did no serious injury. He bowed his head on the rail and the blood dripped down on the deck. Instantly there was a clamor of anxious inquiry from the boat as to his hurt.

"Oh, he's all right!" shouted one of his comrades. "He's a soldier. He isn't hurt."

Aboard the troopships the bands played three tunes, "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The good-by bands went through all their range, as far as could be told from the occasional bars

the "City of Peking" showed off the starboard bow, black against the sky line, her glimmering lights dancing above the water as she bowed to the shouldering swell. Off the port quarter the lights of the "Sidney" responded in unseen waves to our friendly salutation. Far down the western sky a wet new moon prepared to slip out of sight, while the beautiful evening star with which it started its journey for the night climbed further and further into the deep, unflecked blue dome. The boys, tired out with the work and excitement of the last few days, found their bunks and turned in. Four bells was the first watch. Then the lookout's hail:

"Ten o'clock, and all's well! The starboard light is burning bright."

From the other lookout came the answering cry:

"Ten o'clock, and all's well! The port light is burning bright."

The hail dies away in fine-drawn, falling cadence. The ship answers regularly to the long, heavy Pacific swell. The first armed expedition the United States ever sent out for the conquest of foreign territory over sea, was out of sight of land.

Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila was strengthened by the assignment, on June 1, of another monitor, the "Monadnock." At the time the "Monadnock" was cruising off and in Puget Sound, guarding the big new dry dock there against possible harm. While not so powerful as the "Monterey," and a smaller craft, the "Monadnock" was yet one of the best monitors in the navy, and with her sister ship equal in fighting capacity to any two of Admiral Dewey's original squadron. Orders were issued to Admiral Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, to get the ship ready, and her commanding officer instructed to proceed to the yard for orders. The "Monadnock" being smaller than the "Monterey," and having less steaming radius and coal-carrying capacity, was not any better suited to make so long a trip, and orders were issued, therefore, to prepare a towing bridge for her and to load her down with every sack of coal she could safely carry above the engine rooms. The "Monadnock" has a displacement of 3,990 tons, two turrets, 3,000 horse power and twin screws. She carries six guns in her main battery.

In the assignment of troops for the Philippines, the Astor Battery formed a conspicuous part.

The field pieces were six Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, each throwing a twelve-pound shot. The revolvers, of the latest Colt pattern, each having five chambers, and shooting a 40-calibre bullet. The sabres, the regulation artillery sabre, with a long, curved blade. The six Hotchkiss guns were covered from muzzle to breach with a coating of black enamel. This not only protected the guns from the weather, but made them more inconspicuous. The carriage consisted of a tripod supporting a cradle into which the guns were set.

The cradle was fitted with a spring clamps, so that to mount the gun, all that was necessary in mounting was to set up the tripod and carry the gun to the cradle, and the automatic working of the clamps enabled the men to put the gun in position in a couple of seconds.

Each gun was forty inches long and, with its carriage, weighed a little over 300 pounds. In service, one of these guns, with its carriage, was carried by two pack mules, the pack saddles being fitted with slings so that two mules carried the gun and carriage between them. It required two minutes to unsling, mount and load. When mounted, the gun stood thirty inches from the ground.

The personal equipment for the men were gray campaign hats and pith helmets, of the kind worn by the British Army in India and Africa, for the entire command. The helmets were ventilated at the top and sides, were waterproof, and each was fitted with a hood which fell down over the

The Madrid Government received a dispatch, on June 8, from the Captain-General of the Philippine Islands, in which he said that the situation was very serious, almost desperate. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, had succeeded in raising the whole country. The completeness of his plans was such that on a given day the entire province of Cavite was suddenly placed under arms and all the chief villages were occupied by the insurgents, fighting preceding the occupation in many instances.

*Augusti
Warns Spain
That the End
is Near.*



SPANISH SOLDIERS AT SUPPER AT THE CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO, MANILA, AFTERWARD ONE OF THE INSURGENT STRONGHOLDS.

A Spanish column guarded the Zapote River for the purpose of preventing an invasion of Manila province, but it was not able to keep back the insurgents, who were pressing in from all sides, coming from Bulacan, Morong and Laguna.

Captain-General Augusti concluded his dispatch thus:

"The capital will be besieged by land and sea. I shall try to resist to the last, but I have no confidence in the result. Numbers of volunteers and native soldiers are deserting to the rebels."

A conference was held between Premier Sagasta and War Minister Correa, at which important despatches from General Augusti were read. General Augusti requested plenary powers in dealing with the Philippine situation, and his request was granted.

Captain-General Augusti confirmed the statement that the insurgents had captured Bacoar and Imus. The message from Captain-General Augusti, which was issued officially, created a deep sensation. It excited vigorous censure of the Government for not foreseeing and taking measures to prevent such a situation.

Some of the Deputies vainly tried to raise a discussion on the subject in the Chamber, but the Ministers declined to debate the matter.

In the Senate, Prime Minister Sagasta read the official despatches that had been received from Manila. The news caused a sensation, and there was much excitement. A number of Senators rose to speak. Senor Salmeron bitterly attacked the Govern-

ment for its lack of foresight and general unpreparedness.

Senor Sagasta, in the course of his defence of the Government, said: "We lacked means. If we had a navy like Great Britain none of the disasters that have overtaken us would have occurred."

The continued successes of Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, and the probability that he might take Manila before United States troops arrived there, gave an aspect to the problem of the Philippines which caused the Administration

*Concern in
Washington.*



THE CENTRE OF INTEREST IN THE PHILIPPINE CRISIS—GENERAL VIEW OF ILOILO.

neck and shoulders of the wearer. Each helmet weighed seven ounces, with the hood. Besides the helmets and hats, each man received two pairs of heavy army shoes, two pairs of canvas leggings, three suits of underclothing, half dozen pairs of socks, a pair of buckskin gauntlet gloves and two blue woolen shirts. Another part of the equipment were the axes and long bush hooks, to be used by the men in cutting away underbrush and in levelling trees when the battery operated in a wooded country. The battery left New York for Manila, June 12.

some concern. While no definite policy for the future of the islands was arranged, beyond the desire of retaining them as American territory, indicated by sending a strong naval and military force to Manila, the government did not propose to give up its newly acquired possessions to the insurgents, if



THE ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL, ON ESCOLTA STREET, MANILA, A POPULAR RESORT OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

the latter succeeded in overpowering the Spanish forces. It was Admiral Dewey's victory and the material support given Aguinaldo by the United States that enabled that leader to do such good work, and every rebel triumph was directly traceable to the aid furnished by this government.

Dispatches from Hong Kong showed that Admiral Dewey was holding back the insurgents from attacking Manila, and would not permit them to enter the capital. This policy was warmly endorsed in official circles, not only for humanitarian reasons, but because the United States would have been seriously embarrassed if Aguinaldo overthrew the Spanish government of the islands and established himself at the head of affairs. This country would be much in the same position it would be obliged to assume if Gomez captured Havana. In that event there would have been no further necessity for using the American land and naval forces in Cuba, and they could be withdrawn if the United States



ROOM IN WHICH FORTY SPANISH SOLDIERS WERE KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION OF AN AMERICAN SHELL AFTER IT HAD PENETRATED SEVEN FEET OF MASONRY.

were satisfied that the Cubans could establish a stable government at once.

If the Philippine insurgents set up a government of their own at Manila, the Washington administration might have found it difficult to justify further possession of the islands. The Administration intended to hold the Philippines, and if Aguinaldo succeeded in doing on land what Admiral Dewey

did on the water, this intention would meet with strong opposition from the rebels. Aguinaldo's proclamation, reciting a purpose to set up a republican form of government under the protection of the United States, did not meet with approbation in Washington.

The American clipper ship, "I. F. Chapman," had a lonesome voyage of 124 days from Manila. She did not sight a vessel of any kind until within a day's sail of Sandy Hook. Her skipper did not know that Spain and the United States were at war until the pilot who boarded the "Chapman" off Sandy Hook told him. He was much surprised, and remarked that had he been overhauled by a Spanish war vessel he probably would have been an easy prey.

At San Francisco, June 14, the 4,000 American soldiers, destined to help hold the rich Philippines for the United States, slept on board the transports that were to be their floating homes for at least twenty days. The second expedition for Manila embarked with a great outburst of enthusiastic patriotism on the part of the people of San Francisco. The men embarked as follows:

Steamer "China"—First Colorado Regiment, two companies of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, part of Battery A, Utah Artillery, and a detachment of the Engineer Corps under Major Bell.

Steamer "Colon"—A battalion comprising companies G, D, E, and B, Twenty-third United States Infantry; two



LOADING THE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS ON THE SANTA CLAUS SHIP "ST. PAUL."

companies Eighteenth United States Infantry, and part of Battery A, Utah Artillery.

Steamer "Senator"—First Nebraska Volunteers.

Steamer "Zealandia"—Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Battery B, Utah Artillery.

Brigadier-General F. V. Greene, of New York, commanded the expedition.

The departing soldiers received a hearty ovation in every quarter. The people crowded the streets, flags were waved, and many shouted and wished a safe return. The only disappointment was the fact that each regiment marched to the steamers alone and by a different route from the others. The regulars, cool and businesslike, were the first to leave the camp. The Colorado regiment, under command of Colonel Hale, had breakfast at six and struck camp at six-thirty, marching at once from camp. The Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, 1,000 strong, left camp at nine, having been delayed in getting an immense quantity of baggage ready for the express wagons. The regiment got a hearty reception on Market street.

At Dock street the scene was inspiring. Thousands upon thousands of people crowded every space, all the shipping in the harbor was gayly decorated, and as the transports

moved into the stream the cheers of the multitudes and the screech of thousands of steam whistles made pandemonium.

On June 14, it was decided that the total force which should be sent to the Philippines was to consist of about 21,000 men.

The military force which was to be finally concentrated in the Philippines was designated as the Eighth Army Corps, with General Ewell S. Otis in command of this corps, with General Merritt commanding the so-called Department of the Pacific, and acting as military governor of Manila. Instructions to this effect were sent General Merritt, but the effect of this order did not deprive General

**Army Corps
for Manila.**



SALUTE TO THE DEPARTING REGULARS AT THE PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO.

Merritt of military power. It increased General Otis' authority, and permitted him a staff consisting of one assistant adjutant-general, one chief engineer, one inspector-general, one chief quartermaster, one chief commissary of subsistence, one judge-advocate and one chief surgeon, who had respectively the rank of lieutenant-colonel; one assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain, and three aides-de-camp. By this arrangement General Merritt retained his position as commanding general of the Department of the Pacific, and was enabled to discharge with greater freedom the functions of the office of military governor.

There were seven corps so designated in the army organization, but to none of these corps did the troops at the



SPANISH GUNS ON THE RAMPARTS OF THE OLD WALLED CITY OF MANILA, FACING THE BAY.

Philippines or those destined for that place belong. It was one of the anomalies of the then army organization that the Sixth Corps was without troops. The War Department officials encountered much difficulty in obtaining transports in the Pacific, although there was no such

hopeless state of affairs on the Western coast as was presented to the authorities in their efforts to secure steamers for troop transportation from Atlantic ports.

The Hong Kong papers contained some interesting matter in regard to the battle of Manila, which was not sent by cable. It seems that the Spanish were

**Admiral Montojo's Account
of His Defeat
by Dewey.**

intensely disgusted that Admiral Dewey should not have given formal warning that he was going to enter Manila Harbor and that he should have entered it by the broad channel instead of by the narrow channel, which had been mined. The few shots which Admiral Dewey's ships fired at the Corregidor forts on the night



SEVENTH REGIMENT, CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD, 1,000 STRONG, ARRIVING AT SAN FRANCISCO FROM LOS ANGELES.

they entered the harbor, killed forty-two men, although the only target the American gunners had were the flashes of the Spanish cannon.

The correspondent of the Hong Kong (China) *Mail*, who went to Manila on the British steamer "Esmeralda," arrived on the day after the battle. On May 3, he had an interview with the Spanish admiral, Montojo, and obtained his



FIRST REGIMENT, CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS, LEAVING THE PRESIDIO TO EMBARK FOR MANILA.

version of the battle. It contains some novel and interesting facts. The correspondent described the admiral as "an old man about sixty-five years of age, slight in stature, and in appearance everything but warlike. He realized my ideal of an old Spanish grandee, was cordiality itself, and talked with frankness of Sunday's conflict." Admiral Montojo said his intention was to go to Subig Bay and fortify it, but he found that that would require at least a month. So after spending a week there he returned to Manila on April 30. Had Dewey started one day earlier, he would thus have caught the Spanish fleet outside Manila harbor.

Admiral Montojo said he had requisitioned Madrid for ships and torpedoes, but had received neither, so he laid the blame for his defeat on the Spanish government. In describing the fight, Admiral Montojo said:

The "Reina Cristina" and "Don Juan d'Austria," as you know, were old cruisers; the "Castilla" was a wooden cruiser, but was unable to steam, owing to the breaking down of her engines. The "Don Antonio d'Ulloa" and the "Velasco" were helpless and were undergoing repairs off the arsenal. The "Olympia," "Baltimore," "Raleigh" and "Boston" engaged my flagship in turn about 5.30, attracted by my flag. I recognized the necessity of getting under way, and slipped both anchors, ordering the other ships to follow my example. Although we recognized the hopelessness of fighting the American ships, we were busy returning their fire. The "Reina Cristina" was hit repeatedly.

Shortly after 6.30 I observed fire on my ship forward, and our steering gear was damaged, rendering the vessel unmanageable. We were subjected to a terrific hail of shell and shot. The engines were struck, and



THE ISABELLA BRIDGE IN OLD MANILA.

we estimated we had seventy hits about our hull and superstructure. The boilers were not hit, but the pipe to the condenser was destroyed. A few moments later I observed that the after part of the ship was on fire. A shell from an American ship had penetrated and burst with deadly effect, killing many of our men. My flag lieutenant said to me:

"The ship is in flames. It is impossible to stay on the 'Cristina' any longer."

He signaled to the gunboat "Isla de Cuba," and I and my staff were transferred to her and my flag was hoisted. Before leaving the "Cristina," my flag was hauled down. My flagship was now one mass of flames. I ordered away all boats I could to save the crew. Many of the men jumped overboard without clothing and succeeded in reaching shore, several hundred yards away. Only a few men were drowned, the majority being picked up by the boats.

Before jumping on board, Captain Cadarse's son, a lieutenant on board the "Cristina," saw his father alive on deck, but others say that as the captain was about to leave, a shell burst over the ship and killed him. We estimate that fifty-two men were killed on board the "Cristina" and about one hundred and fifty wounded. The chaplain was killed, and the assistant physician, chief engineer and three officers were wounded. The boatswain and chief gunner were both killed. In the "Castilla"

about fifteen men were killed, but there were many wounded both on the "Castillia" and the "Don Juan d'Austria," on which thirteen men were killed. Altogether, so far as we know, four hundred men were killed and wounded on our ships.

As soon as I translated myself from the "Reina Cristina" to the "Isla de Cuba," all the American shots were directed upon the "Isla de



SPANISH FORT AT CAVITE, AFTER IT HAD BEEN SHELLED BY ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Cuba," following my flag. We sought shelter behind the pier at Cavite, and recognizing the futility of fighting more, I prepared to disembark, and gave orders for the evacuation of the remainder of the ships. The "Castillia" had been on fire from end to end for some time, and was, of course, already abandoned. The "Iloa" was also burning. My last signal to the captains of all vessels was, "Scuttle and abandon your ships."

Admiral Montojo then described the close of the fight and the hauling down of the flag on Cavite arsenal. He was wounded in the left leg by an iron splinter, and his son, a lieutenant, was wounded in the hand by a shell splinter. The admiral said he directed the fight from the bridge of the "Reina Cristina," which was not protected. He seemed to take great satisfaction in the words of praise given him and his men by the American commanders. He said:

"The captain of the Boston said to my chief of staff, Captain Boado, 'You have combated us with four very bad ships, not warships. There was never seen braver fighting under such unequal conditions. It is a great pity you exposed your lives in vessels not fit for fighting.' Commodore Dewey also sent me a message by the English Consul saying that, peace or war, he would have great pleasure in clasping me by the hand and congratulating me on the gallant manner in which we fought."

CHAPTER XXX.

THIRD EXPEDITION FOR MANILA.

The third expedition to Manila went aboard ship at San Francisco on June 26, amid scenes of popular enthusiasm



FILIPINO WOMEN MAKING CIGARETTES IN THE TONDO DISTRICT, MANILA.

scarcely less marked than those which attended the departure of the first expedition. In all, about 4,000 men embarked on four ships, the "City of Para," "Ohio," "Indi-

ana" and "Morgan City." Crowds of people lined all the streets through which the troops marched, and in some places the police had great difficulty in keeping the way clear. The Thirteenth Minnesota presented the finest appearance as they marched down to the Pacific Mail dock. They were all in uniform and marched like regulars. The Wyoming Volunteers and the Third Regular Artillery went aboard the steamer "Ohio," the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regulars went on board the "Indiana," and the Idaho and Nebraska Volunteers embarked on the steamer "Morgan City."

The crowds shouted themselves hoarse as the soldier boys marched by. It was a dull, foggy morning and the troops did not suffer from heat as heretofore. Some relatives of the men marched with them. The troops seemed very cheerful and they laughed heartily as they caught the oranges which were thrown by hundreds from the wharves to the steamers.

Among the incidents of embarking was the arrest of a private in the Minnesota regiment because of disrespect to his superior officers. The private was a doctor of Minneapolis, who left his practice to enlist. He "kicked" a good deal over the primitive arrangements of camp life. He saw something on the steamer that incited his wrath and he began to swear. Colonel Reaves, coming up behind, said, "Steady there, steady," when the doctor, not recognizing the commanding officer, cursed him roundly for his unsolicited advice. So he was ignominiously taken to the guard house.



A CHINESE SUGAR-MAKER IN THE TONDO DISTRICT, WHERE SHARP FIGHTING OCCURRED.

On June 29 Major-General Merritt, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, was on his way to his important post. He sailed on the Newport and was accompanied down the bay by a fleet of tugs and small steamers. The demonstrations on the wharf which marked the Newport's departure were followed by the blowing of whistles and the dipping and waving of flags among the shipping. With the departure of the third set of transports and the sailing of Major-General Merritt, the government officials could turn their attention to securing transportation to Manila for the 10,000 men at Camp Merritt.

*General Merritt
Sails for
Manila.*

The transport ships "Australia," "City of Peking" and the "City of Sidney," convoyed by the cruiser "Charleston," arrived at Cavite July 1, with all well on board. The cruiser "Baltimore" met the vessels at Cape Engano, at the northeast corner of Luzon, on which Manila is situated, and piloted them. As they entered the bay and came up to the American warships, they were greeted enthusiastically by the officers and men. After debarking the troops went into camp near the Cavite arsenal.

*Joined Dewey
at Manila.*

The steamers "City of Para," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Morgan City," of the third Philippine expedition, reached Honolulu on July 5, just too late for the Fourth of July celebration, but in ample time for the royal welcome arranged for the soldiers by the authorities and the people.

*"Monadnock"
Reaches
Hawaii.*

The monitor "Monadnock" and the collier "Nero" made the run from San Francisco in ten days, reaching Honolulu on July 4. Honolulu was decorated with American colors.

The officers called on President Dole, and were warmly welcomed by him, while the privates were feasted on the Executive mansion's grounds.

The transport "Pennsylvania," with the First Montana Regiment and 300 recruits for the First California, sailed for Manila July 19. The vessel had a great send-off. Hundreds of steam whistles were blowing and the steamer was escorted to the Golden Gate by a big fleet.

The American transport "China," the first vessel of those conveying the second military expedition from San Francisco, arrived July 16, 1898. She left the

The Second Expedition Joins Gen. Anderson's Forces at Manila. the other transports—the "Senator," "Zelandia," and "Colon"—at the north end of the island of Luzon and steamed in ahead of them.

They reported having experienced pleasant weather after leaving Honolulu. The health of the expedition was not as good as that enjoyed by the First Brigade on its voyage. Many cases of measles developed during the voyage, and there were also several cases of typhoid pneumonia and meningitis. Three deaths occurred.

On July 5 Private Wise, a drummer of the First Colorado Band, died of pneumonia. He lived at Denver. The regimental surgeons refused to enlist him, but he was determined to go to the front if possible, and he therefore appealed to the authorities at Washington and succeeded in having his disabilities waived and the decision of the surgeons in his case overruled.

On July 9 Private Elmer Maddox of the Eighteenth Infantry, died of meningitis. Both bodies were buried at sea.

On July 12 Second Lieutenant Jacob Lazello, of the Eighteenth Infantry, died of measles, following exhaustion from sunstroke. His body was brought to Cavite, where it was buried with military honors in the old fort.

On July 4 the "China" stopped at Wake Island in latitude 19° 11' north, longitude 166° 34' east. General Greene, the commander of the expedition, went ashore with a few officers. They raised the American flag and left a record of their visit. They also took an observation and made a map of the island. Owing to their position far to the eastward, they were the first Americans in the world to celebrate Independence Day in that year.

Wake Island is an atoll, twenty-five miles long by three miles wide. It is fifteen feet above the sea. There are no inhabitants upon it. General Anderson had all the preliminary work done for the reception of the Second Brigade, and issued a general order dividing the forces into two brigades. The First Brigade was made up of the First California Regiment, the Second Oregon, a battalion of the Twenty-third, a battalion of the Fourteenth, Battery A, Utah Artillery and a battalion of California Artillery. The Second Brigade, General Greene commanding, comprised the

the purpose of making arrangements for the transportation of the troops to camp. He wanted to hire horses and carts and natives to get the equipage and stores moved. He found that he could get nothing without an order from Aguinaldo. He then went to Bacove, Aguinaldo's headquarters, south of Paranaque, to see the insurgent leader. This he failed to do owing to the fact that one of Aguinaldo's aids told him that



A COCONUT GROVE IN HAWAII, SHOWING BUNCHES OF NUTS AT THE TOPS OF THE SLENDER TREES.

the insurgent leader was indisposed and could not see him. This was known to be a threadbare trick, but Major Jones went again to headquarters and asked to see Aguinaldo. This time he was informed that he was asleep.

Major Jones then wrote a letter to Aguinaldo saying that General Anderson needed men, carts and animals. The Americans, he added, were there to expel the Spaniards and to give all the people in the Philippines a good, stable government. The natives ought therefore to be willing to help them. General Anderson would pay a fair price for work and material. If this was not satisfactory, Major Jones further said, General Anderson would take what he needed. In conclusion, Major Jones said that General Anderson wanted Aguinaldo to inform the natives that the Americans were there for their good, and that they must supply labor and material at the correct market prices.

Later Aguinaldo sent an aide to ask General Anderson if Major Jones's letter had been written by his authority. General Anderson replied that it was written by his order. Furthermore, he added, when an American commander was indisposed he let some one in authority look after his business.

This is the synopsis of a Dewey telegram given out by the Navy Department:

CAVITE, July 17, via Hong Kong, July 20.

The situation is unchanged. The second army detachment arrived today. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. There is no sickness whatever.

DEWEY.

Wake Island, over which our flag was raised, was a hitherto unappropriated coral reef directly north of the Marshall Islands, hundreds of miles from any known land, and about two-thirds of the way from Honolulu to the Ladrone Islands, which were seized by the first Manila Expedition.

July 26 the "Newport," with General Merritt on board, arrived at Manila, having come alone and at full speed from Honolulu, where she left the other United States ships. The troop ship "Indiana," she left at Honolulu repairing her machinery. The vessels with her, the "Morgan City," the "City of Para," the "Ohio" and the "Valencia," with about 4,000 soldiers on board, were ordered to come together as soon as possible.

The administration proceeded to study the future relations of the United States and the Philippine Islands with great care and not a little anxiety. It was a question that was presented to the President and his advisers with a knowledge that the European powers were taking a lively interest in its determination.

It was thought strange that the representatives of European countries, after having established themselves for the summer at seaside and mountain resorts, should return to Washington in the almost tropical heat that prevailed there in July, 1898, for the purpose of calling on the President



GRASS HUT OF A HAWAIIAN NATIVE.

Eighteenth Regiment, the First Colorado, First Nebraska, Tenth Pennsylvania and Battery B, of the Utah Artillery.

General Anderson then had 6,000 men under his command, a force large enough to take decided action.

Considerable curiosity was manifested as to the attitude of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, who had been extremely reticent as to his own course, while displaying the keenest interest in the intentions of the Americans. General Anderson took action that compelled Aguinaldo to show his hand. Major Jones, the chief quartermaster, went to Paranaque for

General Merritt's Arrival at Manila.

America's Philippines.



ADVANCING ON THE FILIPINOS.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS LEAVING TRENCHES TO ATTACK THE INSURGENTS AT MANILA.—THE AMERICANS ARE ARMED WITH SHORT-RANGE SPRINGFIELD RIFLES AND FIGHT WITHOUT COVER AGAINST AN ENEMY ARMED WITH LONG-RANGE MAUSER REPEATERS AND SHELTERED BY INTRENCHMENTS.

and Secretary of State merely to renew assurances of distinguished consideration and esteem on the part of themselves and of their respective governments. The French Ambassador was at the White House, and later the German Ambassador. They all came back under instructions to make precise inquiries on the subject of the Philippine Islands. Not only did the interested European countries have these inquiries made, but Japan and China, interested because of their proximity to the islands, and of the pos-



RESIDENCES ALONG KING STREET, IN HONOLULU.

sible effects upon them of a radical disturbance of the relations of European nations in the far East, also sent their ministers to ask similar questions.

The answer was of necessity somewhat vague and altogether general in its nature, for the reason that the administration did not know what would be done in these islands. The condition of affairs existing there was altogether unexpected, and arose out of the fortunes of war, that could not have been foreseen nor guarded against had it been desirable to do so. The inquiries were met by the statement that whatever the issue might be in the islands the United States would endeavor to so conduct matters there as to give no just cause of offence or anxiety to other nations, having in view always the rights and duties of this government there and the interests of all others.

Necessarily, every enterprise takes its cue from the leader, and those who were familiar with the character of General Merritt and remember the incidents of his remarkable military career, need not be told that the spirit which animated every man on board his transport was, first of all, soldierly and manly. It is easy to understand why the General was so beloved by his associates and popular with the men in his command. His personality inspires confidence and his



A PINEAPPLE RANCH NEAR HONOLULU.

contagious good humor is salutary and exhilarating. A single observation will indicate his disposition to make everybody as comfortable as possible and show how instinctively he decides for what is best for the favored few. The soldiers were quartered on the lower deck in rows of neat bunks which reached from bow to stern. Narrow passages gave access to these bunks, but there was no room for lounging or for exercise, and, worst of all, no place to eat the rations. Indeed, it was rather difficult to give out rations at all in

the narrow spaces in the neighborhood of the galley. It was usual in such circumstances to allow the men the run of part of the upper deck at stated hours, but on the "Newport" there were no restrictions to free circulation except those necessarily imposed by the limits of the officers' quarters in the saloon and the so-called hall.

Consequently, the decks were as busy as a prairie dog village from dawn to dawn again, and the wisdom that drifted into the open window of the upper deck staterooms as the men exchanged ideas in unreserved expressions and loud tones, would make the fortune of an accurate chronicler.

Passage of the Newland resolution by Congress made Hawaii a part of the United States, and when the news reached the islands a great demonstration of approval was made. The roar of cannon, cheers of enthusiasm and unfurling of the Stars and Stripes which greeted the news brought to Honolulu, were repeated in the other islands of the group as fast as the message announcing annexation reached them. The "Coptic" came in with flags floating from every mast, and streamers and pennants flying from yard and stay. While she was still far out at sea the message she bore was read in her signal's pennants, and to every village and plantation on the island of Oahu the news was sent by telephone and messenger and that subtle mode of swift communication which every primitive people has and which native Hawaiians have not forgotten.

*All Hawaii
Rejoicing.*

With the spread of the news there began a display of American flags from housetops, doorways, tall coconut palms, hilltops and mountain peaks, as though the spirit of



THE WAIANE COFFEE PLANTATION ON OAHU ISLAND.

freedom had just been turned loose upon the whole people. Business ceased, buyers deserted stores and merchants their counting rooms to join in the streets and at the wharf their fellow citizens in celebrating the great event. Factories closed. Work everywhere came to a standstill. "We are Americans," was the only theme upon which men would talk.

A steam launch of the United States steamship "Mohican" went puffing away at full speed out of the harbor and headed for the still distant steamer. Then her signals were made out. From the "Mohican" to the shore came the message over the telephone wire: "Hawaii is annexed." Almost on the heels of this came in wigwag signals from the returning "Mohican" launch, "Hawaii is annexed."

The telephone carried the message as read from the "Mohican" and the executive building all over town. A dozen shore boats shot out from the wharf to meet the steamer as she passed the lighthouse. Soon some of them came back. It was true, they reported. The Newland resolutions had passed the Senate. Hawaii was American soil. Cheer after cheer went up. The pent-up enthusiasm broke loose. The government band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Suddenly the booming of cannon was heard. Word had been sent to military headquarters, and a salute of one hundred guns was being fired on the executive building grounds. Then the fire and factory whistles shrieked. The city was beside itself. The news of annexation came as a crushing blow to the royalists who had stood for five years by the queen. To the older native Hawaiians it was also a blow to their pride of race and their cherished traditions, but the younger Hawaiians recognized that it was good for them and that the old conditions could not endure much

longer. Among the great mass of the white population the news was received with joy as something they had fought and longed for, but feared would never come.

The cruiser "Philadelphia," flagship of the Pacific squadron, spick and span from the navy yard at Mare Island, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, July 27, with Rear-Admiral Miller to represent the United States navy at the formal raising of the American flag over the Hawaiian Islands.

It was the echo of Dewey's guns that was heard in Honolulu on August 12, when one flag went down amid a roar of saluting cannon and another went up to take its place. The sight was most impressive, not because of the size of the crowd, for it was not large; not for tumult, for there was little noise; not for length of ceremonial, for the exercises were as simple as they should be when one republic absorbs another, but because one nationality was

of an execution. It was more funeral than fete, more a solemn ceremony than a gay event. There was something fine and strong in the restraint the annexationists put upon themselves in the hour of their triumph. There was little



DINING THE MEN OF THE SECOND TRANSPORT FLEET IN HONOLULU.

snuffed out like a spent candle, and another was set in its place. It was but another roll of the juggernaut car in which the lordly Anglo-Saxon rides to his dream of universal empire. It was not as joyous an occasion as far-off America may imagine. When it was over, women who wore the American emblem wiped their eyes, and men who had been strong for annexation said, with a throb in the throat, "How sad it was!"

As for Hawaiians, they were not there. It was self-denial on their part, for the Kanaka dearly loves a crowd and that invisible fluid that floats from man to man, and which we call excitement, but on that day of days the Hawaiians were closely housed. They were not on the streets; they were not at the stores. They were shut up in their houses, and from the queen's stately home to the meanest shed, the open windows and closed shutters were lonely and sombre as places of death. Those who were obliged to be abroad slipped by through back streets and narrow lanes. They wore on their hats the twisted golden ilima that tells of love of royalty, or



AN AMERICAN HOME.

on their breasts Hawaiian flags and badges. So few Hawaiians were in front of the executive building that it might have been almost any capital except Honolulu. There were Americans, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, in numbers, but no Hawaiians. About the ceremonies there was all the tension



THE CITY WASH-HOUSE, WHERE ALL HONOLULU'S WASHING IS DONE BY CHINAMEN.

of blowing of horns and tooting of whistles. Only one man drove about in a carriage, groaning under a load of red, white and blue, and he was not an American, but a Greek.

There was absolutely no speechmaking, except a few dignified words from Minister Sewall; no spread-eagleism, no procession and no cheering.

Long before the military procession reached the executive building, a crowd was gathering through the "makai" gates, opened to receive it. The scene of the flag-raising, christened "Iolani Palace," dates from the time of Kalakaua, and is a beautiful building planned on noble and stately lines, and set in a square of dense tropical shade trees, cut out in four avenues, which are bordered by stems of gray and green royal palms and lead up to four great doors. On "Mauka" side, that is, toward the mountain, the stand had been built, upon which one of the most impressive ceremonies of the century was soon to take place, the ceremony of making a foreign territory American soil, and of adopting thousands of people whose language is not our language, nor their ways our ways.

They have always been sticklers for precedence in Hawaii. Perhaps it is a legacy from their monarchy, but at any rate



MAKING POI, THE NATIONAL DISH.

one must be up in the peerage in order to seat a dinner party correctly in Honolulu. All these rules were strictly adhered to here on this last but one public appearance of the tiny court of the island republic. The gorgeous officials of the Foreign Office acted as ushers. The platform, decorated with entwined Hawaiian and American flags without, was divided into halves within. The front row of seats on one side was left vacant for President Dole and his cabinet; that on the other for Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller and his staff. Beside each gentleman sat a lady of corresponding rank. The wife of the president had the place of honor on one side and the wife of Minister Sewall had the same place on the other side. Next to Mrs. Dole came cabinet ladies, and behind them wives of ministers and ex-ministers seated next their husbands, and then foreign diplomats and consuls and their wives. About the last to come on the platform,



1. Colonel W. A. Downs. 2. Major J. H. Wells. 3. Major J. H. Whittle. 4. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Smith. 5. First Lieutenant Thomson. 6. Second Lieutenant Longson. 7. Second Lieutenant G. H. Wilson. 8. Second Lieutenant Blauvelt. 9. Captain E. A. Selfridge. 10. Lieutenant J. M. Hutchinson. 11. Second Lieutenant Robert Byers. 12. Lieutenant H. True. 13. Second Lieutenant H. Olin. 14. Assistant Surgeon H. E. Stafford. 15. Lieutenant L. W. McLeod. 16. Lieutenant William R. Hill. 17. Lieutenant H. Maslin. 18. Captain W. Linsin. 19. Captain F. Heindman. 20. Second Lieutenant Roberts. 21. Second Lieutenant W. L. Murray. 22. Regimental Adjutant H. B. Fisher. 23. Adjutant A. H. Abeel. 24. Captain M. A. Rafferty. 25. Second Lieutenant C. Edwards. 26. Captain A. J. Bleeker. 27. Captain S. F. Austin. 28. Captain W. L. Hazen. 29. Lieutenant P. H. Short. 30. Second Lieutenant W. E. Trull. 31. Regimental Adjutant W. F. Crockett. 32. Captain W. F. Meeks. 33. Captain W. F. Joyce. 34. Lieutenant A. L. Williams. 35. Lieutenant W. S. Beekman. 36. Captain W. L. Goldsborough. 37. Second Lieutenant W. E. Gallagher. 38. Regimental Adjutant F. H. Weyman. 39. Second Lieutenant C. F. Boynton. 40. Signal Sergeant C. W. P. Le More. 41. Lieutenant W. Rockwell. 42. Lieutenant A. L. Robertson. 43. Second Lieutenant William F. Weiss. 44. Captain E. de K. Townsend. 45. Major-Surgeon W. D. Bell. 46. Assistant Surgeon James Stafford. 47. Chaplain Rev. G. R. Van De Water. 48. Lieutenant W. C. Garthwaite. 49. Major F. Keck. 50. Quartermaster A. H. Stephens.

which was a kaleidoscope of gay colors, plentifully mixed with the white of the tropics, were several native gentlemen and ladies. The men were all politicians, men who could not afford to stay away. There was Mr. Koulakou, Speaker



THE CHINESE QUARTERS IN HONOLULU.

of the last Hawaiian House of Representatives, Councillor of State Kane and his wife, and Circuit Judge Kalaua. Martial music blowing through the trees announced the coming of the National Guard of Hawaii. Preceded by the government band, they came through "Mauka" gate with the Hawaiian flag floating and the band playing Hawaiian music. Behind them were the bluejackets of the "Philadelphia," as American in looks as the guard was foreign. Separated from the "Philadelphia's" men, walking apart, were three men from the "Philadelphia," with a great roll in their arms. This prosaic-looking bundle was the American flag, soon to be raised. The avenue of palms was full of rows of sailors in blue and white. The spaces to the side were crowded with soldiers, with brown faces.

At 11.45 President Dole and his cabinet entered, everybody standing as they came on the platform. The president was well dressed and his face was grave. The men of his cabinet were not all so correctly garbed. The president and his best men were followed immediately by Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller and his staff. Just at this time a gentle



PLANTING A RICE-FIELD IN HAWAII.

rain was falling—"liquid shine," they call it in Hawaii—and the sense of oppression was great as the atmosphere became heavier and less easy to breathe.

The Rev. G. L. Pearson, of the First Methodist Church, was the man chosen to make the last prayer of the missionary government. He prayed for Hawaii Nei and especially for her native sons and daughters. During the prayer every one on the platform stood, Minister Sewall fingering restlessly and unconsciously a large blue envelope of official appearance, which he held under his arm.

Mr. Sewall is a little man with beetling brow, but he stood very straight for the occasion, and his voice was the only one that carried. Facing the president, who had risen, Mr. Sewall said, in a voice that flickered for a moment and then blazed out with renewed strength:

Mr. President, I present you a certified copy of a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President July 7, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution to provide for annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States." This joint resolution accepts, ratifies and confirms, on the part of the United States, the cession formally consented to and approved by the republic of Hawaii.

The square-blue envelope went under President Dole's arm, and that gentleman replied:

A treaty of political union having been made, and cession formally consented to by the republic of Hawaii, having been accepted by the United States of America, I now, in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic, and with full confidence in the honor, justice and friendship of the American people, yield up to you, as representative of the Government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.



THE CENTRAL FIRE DEPARTMENT OF HONOLULU ANSWERING AN ALARM.

Mr. Sewall's reply was:

Mr. President, in the name of the United States I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian government. The admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty intrusted to him.

By this time it lacked but six minutes of twelve, and faint, quavering strains of "Hawaii Ponoi" were heard coming up with but half their usual volume.

President Dole made a signal to Colonel Soper, who waved a white handkerchief to some one in the crowd. The troops presented arms, and far away was heard the boom of the "Philadelphia's" salute and the nearer tremble of the Hawaiian battery. There were twenty-one guns, the last national salute to the Hawaiian flag. Before the salute there was vigorous wig-wagging of signal flags from the central tower, upon which, as well as upon side towers, men had been posted all the morning. Bugles rose and fell at last in melancholy "taps," and while every one held his breath, the beautiful flag of Hawaii shuddered for an instant, then started and slowly sank to the ground, where it was caught and folded.

Just as it started in its descent the clouds broke and a square of blue sky showed itself. Every man within sound



NATIVE HOUSE.

of the saluting guns uncovered, and far away at the water front Kanaka boatmen, plying their trade, bared and bowed their heads, the admiral nodded to Lieutenant Winterhalter, who gave the order "Colors roll off," and cheery American

bugles cut the air. Then the well-loved strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" came from the "Philadelphia's" band, and the flag commenced its ascent. It was an immense piece of bunting, what is known, in navy parlance, as a "number one regulation." It was thirty feet long and eighteen feet wide, and as it went up the halyards it seemed to cover entirely the front of the building. Almost simultaneously smaller flags were run to their places on the side towers, and again was heard the salute of the guns to the new sovereignty. The central flag was so immense that it hung limp and lifeless for a moment. Then it caught the breath of a passing breeze and flung itself wide. Then for the first time there was a cheer from the places where sat America's new citizens of alien blood.

Then came the reading of the proclamation by Minister Sewall. Briefly, as previously indicated, the proclamation

of the United States. This was all. There was no tremendous political surprise. No chopping off of official heads. Burr followed Mr. Sewall, and congratulated his hearers as fellow



VOLCANO OF MAUNA-LOA.



NATIVE BOYS DIVING IN HAWAII.

provided that the civil, judicial and military powers in Hawaii shall be exercised by the officers of the republic of Hawaii as it existed just previous to the transfer of the sovereignty,

countrymen on the consummation of the national policies of the two countries.

The departure of troops for Honolulu was a little variation from the army which had been marching and sailing from Manila, and there was a slight additional thrill of excitement as the battalion of engineers and five companies of the First New York Volunteers started from the Presidio to the dock. The two commands, 571 men and 18 officers of the First New York Volunteers, Major James T. Chase commanding, and the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, 13 officers and 326 men, Captain F. J. Heick commanding, broke camp and marched through the Presidio gate at about 9 o'clock.

*Off for
Honolulu.*



HONOLULU'S WELCOME TO OUR TROOPS.

subject to the governor's power to remove such officials and to fill vacancies. All such officers were required at once to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and all military forces were required to renew their bonds to the Government

Major T. Chase and Companies C, I, K, L and M of the First New York, and the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment of Engineers, were assigned to the station at Honolulu.

If you turn the State of Massachusetts upside down so that Cape Cod runs out to the west instead of to the east, you have a fairly good representation, on a somewhat larger scale, of Manila Bay and Point Sanglei, on which Cavite is situated. Then Boston would represent Manila, and Provincetown Cavite, with the towns and those villages down to Midleboro standing for the villages around this narrow neck from

**Cavite
Described.**



ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS AT THE QUAY D'ORSAY, IN MR. WHITELAW REID'S CARRIAGE.

San Roque through Cavite Viejo, Truos, San Francisco, Malabon, Bakor, Paranaque, Malabai, Pineda, Malate and Ermate to Manila. There is this additional difference, that this point is double, with a small but fairly deep bay cutting in between the Cavite Navy Yard and Punta Sanglei.

The country around Manila Bay is beautiful. It is heavily wooded down to the water's edge. And in the background, all the way from the Sierra Mariveles, the mainland north of Corregidor Island, clear around to the south of Manila, back

of Sanglei the Spaniards had a battery of two 10-inch guns, which went out of action soon after the 8 inch rifles of the "Olympia" and "Baltimore" got after them on May Day. Behind this battery on Sanglei is a little village, which the natives call Canacco. There an Englishman named Young has a shipyard and coal pockets.

In the little bay between Sanglei and Cavite lie the wrecks of the best three ships the Spaniards had: the "Reina Cristina," the flagship of Admiral Montojo; the "Don Antonio de Ulloa," the best ship of the enemy's fleet, and the "Castilla," which suffered probably the largest loss proportionately in killed of all the Spanish ships. They lay little more than awash, but at low tide were exposed enough to show the sorry work done on them by the American shells.

It gave one a curious sensation of sympathy mixed with pride to see the pitiable spectacle the Spanish wrecks presented, and then to hunt through our ships for marks of the conflict. The "Baltimore" carried almost the only scar. The tip end of Point Cavite is occupied by an old fort. There were mounted on the heavy stone parapet a lot of old six and eight-inch smooth bores. The insurgents lugged them away, and dragged them with infinite labor and pains up behind their trenches near Malate.

Behind this old fort stand the buildings of the navy yard and arsenal, great big machine shops and store houses, occupied by the quartermaster and commissary, and as quarters by some of the brigade officers. The machine shops were in charge of engineers from the fleet and of Naval Constructor Capp, who came out on the "Peking." All sorts of repair work was going on, and there were complete facilities for almost any sort of naval work. The insurgents were per-

**New Tenants
of Span-
ish Quarters**



THE FIRST AMERICAN THANKSGIVING DINNER IN MANILA—THE FAMOUS EVENT CELEBRATED BY THE AMERICAN COLONY, WITH ADMIRAL DEWEY AS THE HONORED GUEST OF THE OCCASION.

of Old Cavite, mountains rising to an average height of 5,000 feet, with some of them going almost 7,000 feet up toward the sky. Most of them are of regular outline, big, sharp-peaked fellows whose tops look from the water as if they would be uncomfortable seats. The arsenal and navy yard, with the barracks and buildings for officers, occupy about one-half or two-thirds of a mile of Cavite Point. At the tip end

mitted to work in the shops, and they were making the most of their opportunity. They stripped the guns from some of the sunken Spanish ships, and made new breech blocks to replace those thrown into the sea by the defeated Spaniards, or ruined by the fires which destroyed that part of the enemy's vessels which was not submerged when the ships went down. Fort San Felipe backs up the navy yard with its solid stone



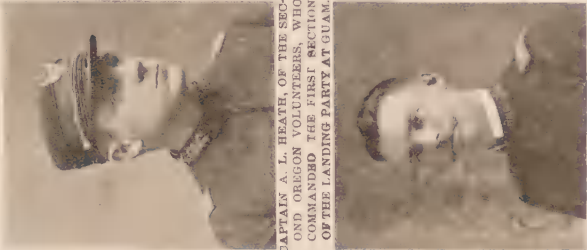
THE CAPTURE OF GUAM.



THE PICTURESQUE MAIN STREET IN GUAM.

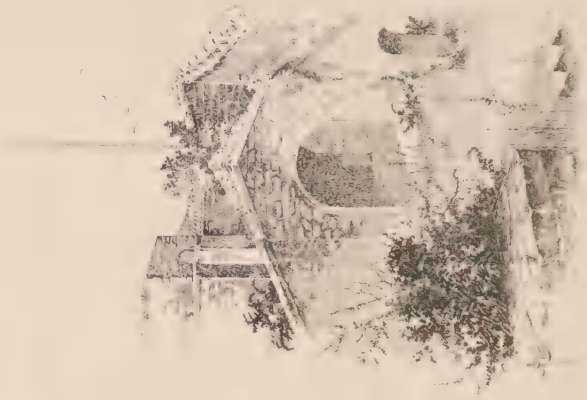


COLONEL OWEN SUMMERS, SECOND REGIMENT, OREGON VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDING THE REGIMENT FROM WHICH THE LANDING PARTY AT GUAM WAS SELECTED.

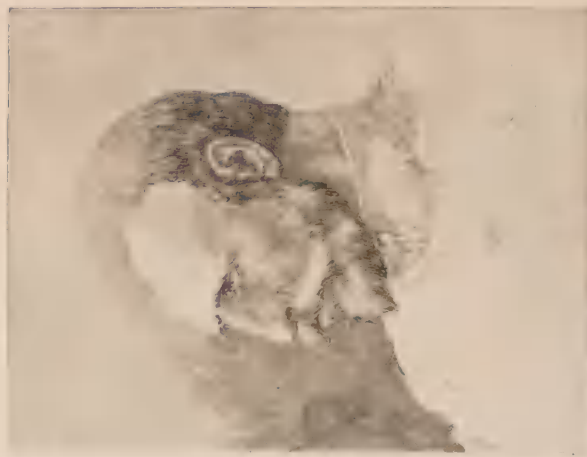


CAPTAIN A. L. HEATH, OF THE SECOND OREGON VOLUNTEERS, WHO COMMANDS THE FIRST SECTION OF THE LANDING PARTY AT GUAM.

CAPTAIN D. SUTTON, OREGON VOLUNTEERS, COMMANDING THE SECOND SECTION OF LANDING PARTY.



INTERIOR OF FORT SANTA CRUZ AT GUAM.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSE MARIANA Y VEGA, GOVERNOR OF THE MARIANAS (LADRONES) — HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF MORE THAN 1,000 FILIPINOS, SHOT WITHOUT TRIAL AFTER THE SUPPRESSION OF AN INSURRECTION OF 1866. HIS HEAD IS A STUDY FOR CHIMNIOLOGISTS.



THE BELL IN OLD TOWER AT SUMAL.

GUAM, OUR NEW NAVAL STATION IN THE PACIFIC.
THE VALUABLE LITTLE ISLAND WHICH SPAIN CEDES TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE NEW TREATY OF PEACE.

wall. There the California artillerymen were guarding the sixty prisoners from Guam. Facing San Felipe on the Bakor Bay side of the point were the big houses of the commandant of the yard and the gentleman who was called Ayutante Mejor. The commandant's establishment furnished quarters for the

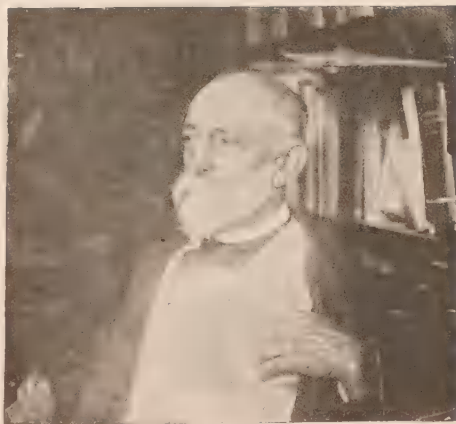


SENOR ABARUTIA AND GENERAL CERRESO, MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH COMMISSION.

Fourteenth Regular Infantry and its officers, and there were superb quarters reserved for General Merritt and his staff. General Anderson occupied the adjutant's house with brigade headquarters. In the barracks beyond, the California Volunteers were located, with a separate building for hospital and another for regimental band headquarters, and a long row of little office-like places for the officers. Outside the gate were the Oregon quarters and a field big enough for a brigade review.

Beyond these buildings and this field lies Cavite, a place of indefinitely numbered inhabitants, where Spaniards were plenty, but were so few as to excite much comment by their appearance. It is a narrow-streeted, vile-smelling, filthy old junk shop, where all sorts of sewage was thrown into the streets and nobody cared. Insurgents were in force in Cavite. The fine great mansions once occupied by the Spanish then furnished quarters for Aguinaldo and his lieutenants. One great building he used for headquarters. Another he took as a prison, and there and in its yard he confined more than 2,000 Spaniards. In one little shop near the navy yard gate a beehive of Filipinos was in operation, cleaning and reloading cartridge shells. So it went everywhere. The insurgents made everything serve their purpose. But Aguinaldo promised to evacuate Cavite in order to give room for the soldiers of the Second and Third Brigades, and began moving his headquarters across the bay to Bakor.

The buildings of Cavite are mostly of stone and two stories high. The upper part is used for the dwelling and the lower



HENRY VIGNAUD, THE VETERAN FIRST SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

part for a shop or storage. Nobody lives on the ground floor, it is too damp. Nobody ever heard of a street-cleaning department in Cavite. The streets are not even guttered. If they were the tremendous rains would do a great deal toward keeping them clean. Water is had anywhere at a depth of a few feet, but it is not safe to use it for drinking. Each house

has a tank for the storage of rain water. All water used by the troops was supposed to be boiled. The men were not particular about it, but the officers filtered the water after it was boiled.

On the whole, the situation of the troops was fairly good. They were more comfortable than they would be in camp and probably kept in better health. The weather was hot

and humid, and the nights were cool, and before morning one usually needed a blanket. At first guard mount was at ten o'clock, but after a few men had fainted from exhaustion or been overcome by the heat, it was moved up to eight o'clock, and by and by at six. The first calls were at 4.45 a. m., and reveille at 4.55. Drill began soon after five and lasted an hour. Then breakfast came. Work was all supposed to be done before guard mount, so that the heat of the day found the men with nothing to do. The camp was settled rapidly, and the streets and grounds cleared and cleaned.

One of the most interesting spectacles in Cavite was furnished by the wreck of the Spanish ships. The insurgents looted with a nice discrimination after the Spaniards crossed the causeway and retreated toward Manila. They let the shops of the Japanese and Filipinos entirely alone, but the Spanish places were utterly destroyed. One big store on the Calle de San Francisco looked as if a big pole had been sent down through the roof and swung round and round. All that was valuable was taken away, and the inside was an indiscriminate pile of debris, that looked as if it had been stirred up by a gigantic poker.

The first loss of American life in action in the conquest of the Philippines occurred on the night of July 31, when, in a sharp fight that lasted four hours, eight Americans were killed outright and forty-seven wounded. Some of the mortally wounded afterwards died, making the total number of deaths thirteen.

Fight at Manila.

On the morning of July 29, the American troops moved forward and occupied an old insurgent trench, from which the Filipinos were withdrawn at the request of General Greene. The First Colorado Regiment and four guns of the Utah batteries occupied the trench, which was later found to be untenable.

The Americans then advanced 100 yards and threw up a line of breastworks 250 yards long, extending from the Manila road to the beach. An old Capuchin chapel was in the centre of the line. Two guns from each battery were



MAJOR KELLOGG, THE MILITARY ATTACHE, AT WORK.



EDGAR SCOTT, SECOND SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

posted on each side of the chapel, which was on a high bank raised about 750 yards from the Spanish breastworks in front of Malate.

The Americans were not disturbed by the Spaniards while building their breastworks. There was, however, some desultory firing, which was without result.

The First Nebraska Regiment relieved the First Colorado on July 30, and the work on the trench continued that day and night without interruption. There was some firing at

the Nebraskans, but no damage was done. On Sunday the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment went into the trench. Two battalions were commanded by Major Cuthbertson. Colonel Hawkins was sick. Four companies were posted in the trench, two on the Manila road, as supports, and two under Major

our trench and the old insurgent trench. The Spanish fire that was too high for the American line swept this field incessantly and made it a perfect death trap. It was the only way up, however, and the Pennsylvanians crossed it gallantly.



SENOR ABARZUZA, A MEMBER OF THE SPANISH COMMISSION.



PRESIDENT MONTERO RIOS, OF THE SPANISH COMMISSION, STEPPING OUT OF HIS CARRIAGE, HIS CIGARETTE-HOLDER, WHICH IS EVER IN USE, EASILY VISIBLE.

Bierer, as reserves, at the field hospital in the rear of the old insurgent trench.

The breastwork was finished that day without interference by the Spaniards.

At ten o'clock at night a heavy fire began all along the Spanish line. Our men replied vigorously. The firing was very good. The volleys of the Utah artillery did excellent work.

The Spanish fire was surprisingly accurate. The enemy had the range pat, and made first-class practice. A perfect hailstorm of bullets burst all about the American line.

Soon the pickets that had been posted on our right and front came back and reported that the Spaniards were attempting to turn our right flank. The trench did not extend beyond the road.

The ground there was fairly open, but there was a small bamboo and acacia scrub and some high grass. The Spaniards maintained a terrific fire. The Pennsylvanians got excited and began to fire irregularly, and their volleys lost effect.

The Spaniards in advance got far enough on our right to have a cross-fire on the Americans. Our ammunition then began to run low, and a courier was sent to General Greene for reinforcements and ammunition.

Meantime help was coming. Lieutenant Krayenbuhl, with the first platoon of Battery K of the Third Regular Artillery, acting as infantry, had been posted at the junction of the Manila and Pasai roads, with orders to advance if necessary.

Lieutenant Kessler, with the second platoon of the same battery, was posted on the Pasai road. Lieutenant Krayenbuhl was on the right with the same orders. The latter met the messenger from the front and went forward immediately, after sending word to Lieutenant Kessler to follow quickly. He arrived just in time. The ammunition of the Pennsylvanians was almost gone. The men were firing at will. Lieutenant Krayenbuhl drew his revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who fired without orders. This soon restored confidence.

The regulars began volley firing at once. They had plenty of ammunition. Lieutenant Kessler soon arrived, and all danger of a catastrophe was then averted.

Captain O'Hara who was in command of a battalion of the Third Artillery, had been keeping track of the American firing, and knew that the ammunition must soon be exhausted. Without waiting for orders he sounded the assembly, and Battery H responded under Captain Hobbs. Captain O'Hara took an orderly and bugler and started ahead. He



FACADE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SHOWING THE ENTRANCE TO THE MEETING HALL.

Meantime the Utah battery pounded away coolly as veterans. The Pennsylvanians held on as best they could. Companies K and B moved from the road up to our right, and the reserves, Companies D and E, were brought across the open field and sent beyond the right end of the American trench. These companies suffered most of the loss while crossing the open field near the American line between

told Captain Hobbs to come when he heard the bugle. Captain O'Hara met the courier on the road, who told him that the Americans were beaten. Captain O'Hara sounded the bugle and went forward on the double-quick. Captain Hobbs answered the bugle call and went in with Battery H on the run. Captain O'Hara kept sounding "forward" while advancing, to let the men in the trenches know that

reinforcements were coming. Going up the Manila road Captain Hobbs was shot in the leg, but he went on just the same. The road was mighty hot. The Spaniards had the range and kept the air full of bullets. The men ran in double column and finally reached the trench, into which they went cheering. Private McIlrath, of Battery H, who was acting as sergeant, jumped on the parapet to steady the men, and walked up and down. He was shot in the head and



GENERAL HORACE PORTER, THE POPULAR AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

fatally wounded. Captain Hobbs got on the parapet, too, to get the men steady. A well-directed and effective fire followed. The Spanish fire soon slackened. Meanwhile the courier had reached General Greene and reported that everything was lost. General Greene took the news coolly. He ordered a general call to arms, and the entire camp turned out. The First Battalion of the First California Regiment was sent forward on the double-quick through the fields. Eight carloads of ammunition were sent to the Pennsylvanians. The Second Battalion of the First California were ordered to act as reserves, and the rest of the command was held in camp under arms. Word was sent to the "Raleigh," which was lying off shore, to be ready to silence the Malate guns, if necessary. The Californians went forward through a hailstorm of bullets and shells. Captain Richter was shot in the head and fatally wounded. Sergeant Justh was instantly killed and several were wounded. The Californians finally got into the old insurgent trench, mistaking it for the American position, and opened fire on our men in the trench ahead. They fired three volleys before they were stopped. The Californians finally got in place at the right of the line and did good work.

Private J. F. Finly, of Company C, of the Californians, especially distinguished himself. He took eight carloads of ammunition through a terrific fire in the open fields to the Pennsylvanians. One native driver was shot in the leg, and a pony was killed. The cart tops were riddled. When the pony was killed Finly pulled the cart himself and delivered the ammunition. As he returned across the field he found Richter and took him to the hospital with another wounded man. Then he returned to the front with ten carts for the wounded.

General Greene, after the fighting, issued a general order congratulating the troops for repulsing the Spanish attempt to turn the right flank, and praising the Third Artillery and the Californians for advancing in face of a falling fire. The wounded were all brought to camp. The serious cases were treated at the brigade hospital and the others at the regiment hospitals. The dead were buried in the yard of the convent at Maribacan.

The next night there was more fighting, but the Americans held their fire, and the enemy did little damage. One member of a Colorado regiment was killed. The next night one Nebraskan was killed.

A little after eight o'clock of August 13, Admiral Dewey sent a messenger to Captain-General Augusti to demand the surrender of the city. The admiral gave the Spanish commander one hour in which to comply with the demand, and

told him that if the city was not surrendered in that time he would bombard it.

General Augusti refused to capitulate, and at nine-thirty o'clock a signal was set on the "Olympia," directing the squadron to open fire.

Fall of Manila.

Almost instantly the guns of the warships began to shell the town, and their fire was kept up for two hours. Then the American troops ashore stormed the Spanish trenches, sweeping all before them. The Spaniards did not attempt a resistance. The Colorado troops first stormed the outer trenches and drove the enemy back to their second line of defence. The Americans swept the Spaniards into the walled city, where the commander, seeing that further resistance was useless, hoisted a white flag and surrendered. The Spanish intrenched forces numbered 3,000 men, while the Americans attacking numbered 10,000. The latter were better armed, better trained and better conditioned. The foreign ships in Manila Bay watched the bombardment with close interest. The American ships engaged were the "Olympia," "Petrel," "Raleigh," "Hugh McCulloch," "Boston," "Monterey," "Charleston" and "Baltimore."

The Spanish trench extended around Manila at a distance of from two to four miles from the walled city. The circle was ten miles in circumference. It was impossible to hold so long a line against the American attack. It is understood that Admiral Dewey and General Merritt issued orders to spare all but the armed defences, consequently the town was little damaged. When the white flag was hoisted, Captain-General Augusti jumped into a German launch that was waiting for him and was conveyed to the German cruiser "Kaiserin Augusta," which sailed for Hong Kong before the bombardment was concluded. The American field guns were heavier and had a longer range than those of the Spaniards. Their marksmanship was much superior. Across the bay the foreign fleets were ranged according to their sympathies. The British and Japanese warships were near the Americans, while the German and French vessels were on the opposite side, north of the Pasig River. The attacking squadron formed a line between Malate and old Manila, the "Concord" watching the fort at the mouth of the Pasig River. The order to cease firing was issued in the centre of the town. Street fighting continued for some time afterward between rebels and Spaniards. A part of Malate suffered severely. The Spaniards asked for a period of grace to obtain instructions from Madrid, but the request was refused.



LIEUTENANT SIMS, NAVAL ATTACHE OF THE LEGATION.

In Madrid, the news of the surrender of Manila caused great regret. The first news of the capitulation of Manila was made known there from foreign sources. The *Correspondencia de Espana* alone published a telegram from artillery officers of the Manila garrison informing their families that they had escaped unhurt from the several fights that had occurred before the capitulation.

On August 15 the following dispatch was received at the Department of State, Washington, at 11:50 p. m.:

HONG KONG, August 15.

Augusti says Dewey bombarded Manila on Saturday. City surrendered unconditionally. Augusti was taken by Germans in launch to "Kaiserin Augusta" and brought back to Hong Kong. I credit report.

WILDMAN, Consul.

The German warship "Kaiserin Augusta" arrived at Hong Kong, August 15, from Manila, having on board General Augusti, captain-general of the Philippine Islands.

But the protocol had already been signed at Washington and the hostilities in Cuba and Porto Rico had ceased three days before the receipt of this news. This anomalous condition of affairs was caused by the cutting of the cable from Manila.

It is a rule accepted by all nations that in the case of declaration of an armistice the suspension of hostilities shall not take effect until such time as the news is received by the commanders of the land and naval forces in the field. The benefits of all the victories won subsequent to the armistice and before the knowledge of the armistice had been conveyed

martial law, and General Merritt was military governor. The Red Cross Society from California rendered valuable aid to the sick and wounded. Before the surrender the Spaniards burned the transport "Gebu," which was lying in the Pasig River.

Perfect order was maintained as the American troops marched into the city after its surrender by the Spaniards.

Guards were immediately placed at the houses of foreigners to prevent looting. The insurgents were not allowed by General Merritt to take part in the attack, and they were kept in the rear to prevent needless bloodshed. After the surrender only unarmed insurgents were allowed to enter the city. After Admiral Dewey, on August 6, asked for the surrender of the town in twenty-four hours, the Spanish commander replied that there was no place safe for the women and children in the city, and a delay of twenty-four hours was granted. In the surrender of Manila about 6,500 Spanish soldiers and 12,000 stands of arms, together with an immense amount of ammunition, fell into the hands of the Americans. The honors of war were accorded to the Spaniards.

On August 17 the Navy Department at 10.30 received the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey:



Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Editor of the New York Tribune. Mr. Moore, Secretary. Senator George Gray, of Delaware. Ex-Secretary William K. Day, of Ohio. Senator William P. Frye, of Maine. Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota.

THE PEACE COMMISSION IN SESSION AT PARIS.

to the contending forces, belong unquestionably to the victors. In the case of Admiral Dewey, not only did the city of Manila belong to the United States by virtue of its capture, although an armistice was in force at the time, but any of the other islands in the Philippines which might have been acquired before the news could be sent to the vessels at the front, were ours by right of conquest.

The "Olympia" fired the first shot at Malate, but it fell short. Some time was occupied in finding the range.

Then the "Callao" got under the fort and sent in a murderous quick fire. The fort did not reply to the ship, but fired on the American troops, who were storming the Spanish trenches.

When the bombardment had lasted an hour, the ships were ordered to stop firing. A fierce fight was proceeding in the trenches. The Spaniards were driven back to their second line of defence, and fifteen minutes later they retreated into the walled city, where resistance was hopeless. The Spaniards surrendered soon after, and a white flag was hoisted. The Belgian consul boarded the "Olympia," Admiral Dewey's flagship, and returned with an American lieutenant to the Spanish military governor, who agreed to surrender. General Merritt went to the palace at 3.30, where the Spaniards formed in line and laid down their arms. The officers were allowed to retain their swords. Manila was then under

MANILA, August 13, 1898.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, Washington:

Manila surrendered to-day to our land and naval forces, after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing on that side at the same time. City surrendered about 5 p. m., the American flag being hoisted by Lieutenant Brumby. About 7,000 prisoners of war were taken. The squadron has no casualties; no vessels injured. On August 7 General Merritt and I formally demanded the surrender of the city, which the Spanish governor-general refused.

DEWEY.

Lieutenant Brumby was Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant.

Manila was ours. The Stars and Stripes were flung out to the breeze August 13, 1898, on a staff where had floated so proudly the banner that for 350 years represented Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines. Just as the fresh breeze snapped Old Glory straight on the halyards, the sun, which had hid behind clouds all the week, burst out in a flood of brilliant light, saluting the first free flag hoisted over the Philippines in formal recognition of Oppression's overthrow and Freedom's onward march.

The cheers from land and sea that greeted the glorious ensign had hardly died away when the guns of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the "Olympia," began roaring out a national salute to the new sovereignty in the Philippines.

Dewey's
Twelve Hours.

The "Charleston" quickly followed, and then the "Raleigh," "Concord," "Hugh McCulloch," "Petrel," "Boston" and "Baltimore," and even the little "Callao," that three months before boasted allegiance to the flag that had been supplanted, as the soldiers firmly hoped forever.

The bay resounded with the noises of the salutes, and clouds of smoke rolled from the warships; except that there were no echoing reports of bursting shells, the scene was the counterpart of that of the morning, when the ships were sending the iron hail ashore that brought about the surrender of the city. The western sky remained clear, and as the sun dropped behind the mountains in a blaze of glory, its last rays streamed over the warships of the envious Germans, kissed the upturned faces and lit up the uncovered heads of the United States soldiers reverently watching the "flag of the free heart's hope and home" slowly and gracefully waving in its proud place at the close

small. Many of the enemy's bullets struck the "Callao," but she sustained no damage.

General Merritt landed with an Oregon company as his escort. All saluted when the flag was raised. An Oregon regiment policed the city all night, and Oregon men received the surrender of the Spanish arms. The Spaniards surrendered with the honors of war. The officers retained their side arms. No arrangement was made concerning the transfer of the Bank of Spain. This question was referred to the government at Washington.

Throughout Saturday night men kept coming in from the Spanish lines. When the Oregon troops reached the captain-general's palace, where General Merritt made his headquarters, they found the plaza packed with Spaniards. Between 6,000 and 7,000 soldiers gave up their arms, which consisted mostly of Mauser rifles. Twelve thousand stands of arms were taken and millions of rounds of ammunition.



GENERAL R. CEREIRO.



MR. EUG. MONTERO RIOS, PRESIDENT.



MR. J. DE GARNICA



MR. W. Z. DE VILLURUTIA.



MR. BUENAVENTURA ARARZUZA

THE SPANISH PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

of the first evening parade of Americans in Spain's ancient Eastern capital.

Manila's fall marked the close of the second step in a campaign that was well planned and well carried out. Few mistakes marred its execution. None chargeable to the navy. From the first amazing, bloodless victory in Manila Bay, it had been Admiral Dewey's constant hope and effort to obtain the surrender of the city without the sacrifice of a single life. Had his plans been followed and his counsel heeded, that great result might have been attained, but the ill-considered haste of the army in advancing cost the lives of a score of men in General Greene's brigade, with thrice as many wounded in all the land fights.

The army had been advancing along the shore since soon after the firing began. They attacked the Malate fort sharply, two brigades advancing in columns. The Spanish replied smartly and killed eleven Americans and wounded thirty-nine. The Spanish fired Mauser volleys. After Malate surrendered the Americans kept on toward the city. They marched along the beach, and rode and moved along the Luneta. That night our forces occupied Manila completely.

After the surrender the Spaniards tried to destroy what property they could. They burned a small gunboat in the Pasig River and scuttled a tug, but Lieutenant Brumby managed to save the latter.

So the navy completed its Manila campaign without losing a man. The only loss was the army's, and that was very

Enough new Mauser rifles were captured to arm most of our regiments. Three magazines were found full of powder.

Our men advanced in two brigades, General Greene's moving along the beach and main road against Malate, while General MacArthur advanced along the Cingalon road from Pasai. General MacArthur had a hot fight at Cingalon. The Astor Battery distinguished itself by its bravery. It lost two men killed and several wounded. The batteries shelled the Spanish out of a blockhouse on the outer line. The Spaniards then retreated to Cingalon, where they hid in houses and behind a barricade, making a stubborn resistance. The Astor Battery advanced two guns to within seventy-five yards of the barricade and then charged the Spaniards with pistols.

After leaving their lines the Spanish made a nasty guerrilla fight. They hid in the brush and in gardens and shot at Americans as they advanced. The Colorado men were the first to reach the wall of the city.

Admiral Dewey said that negotiations for the surrender of the city had been under way for a month. He alone believed that it was possible to accomplish the capture of Manila with such slight loss. Generals Merritt and Anderson were incredulous, but Admiral Dewey persisted.

General Merritt issued a proclamation announcing a military government for Manila. It was printed in Spanish and extensively circulated. It first announced the fact that a

Well Done!
Astor Battery.

state of war had existed between the United States and Spain since April. Since the beginning of the war the Spanish fleet in the Philippines had been destroyed, Manila was taken and in possession of the army of occupation.

**Merritt's
Proclamation.**

The proclamation announced that the United States Government had directed the general commanding to announce that the Americans had not come to wage war on the people, but would protect all in their personal and religious rights. There would be a military occupation of the island of Luzon, but until further notice all laws were to continue in effect which related to personal rights, local societies and crime, unless they conflicted with the necessary military laws as might be determined by the general commanding.

The laws to be administered by the ordinary tribunals and officers who might accept the authority of the United States. Churches and places of religious worship to be protected, and also all public properties, works of art and libraries. The people would not be interfered with so long as they preserved the peace.

The proclamation provided for the appointment of a provost marshal, whose duty would be fully set forth in the appointing order. Manila and the outlying suburbs would be under his control, with sub-districts and sub-provosts in charge. They would have charge of arrests for violations of the civil as well as the military laws. All ports would be held by the land or naval forces until the United States declared them open for the trade of neutral nations on payment of the prescribed rates of duty.

On August 18 this dispatch was received from General Merritt:

MANILA, August 13.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

On the 7th inst. Admiral Dewey joined me in forty-eight hour notification to Spanish commander to remove non-combatants from city. Same

for sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defences; also setting forth hopeless conditions of the Spanish forces surrounded on all sides—fleet in front, no prospect of reinforcements—and demanded surrender as due to every consideration of humanity. Same date received reply admitting their situation, but stating council of defence declares request for surrender cannot be granted, but offered to consult government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hong Kong. Joint note in reply declining.

On the 13th joined with navy in attack with following result After



WHERE THE ASTOR BATTERY'S HEROES WHO PERISHED FOR THEIR COUNTRY LIE BURIED.

about half hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade on right, and Greene's on left, under Anderson, made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known, about fifty in all. Behavior of troops excellent; co-operation of the navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on walled city, upon which white flag shown and town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, walled city, and San Miguel. All important centres protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage.

MERRITT.

On August 20 the following dispatch was received from General Merritt, containing the terms under which Manila was surrendered:

HONG KONG, August 20, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

The following are the terms of the capitulation:

The undersigned, having been appointed a commission to determine the details of the surrender of the city and defences of Manila and its suburbs, and the Spanish forces stationed therein, in accordance with agreement entered into the previous day by Major-General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., American Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines, and His Excellency Don Fermin Jaudenes, acting General-in-Chief of the Spanish Army in the Philippines, have agreed upon the following:

1. The Spanish troops, European and native, capitulate, with the city and defences, with all honors of war, depositing their arms in the places designated by the authorities of the United States and remaining in the quarters designated and under the orders of their officers and subject to control of the aforesaid United States authorities, until the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two belligerent nations. All persons included in the capitulation remain at liberty, the officers remaining in their respective homes, which shall be respected as long as they observe the regulations prescribed for their government and the laws in force.
2. Officers shall retain their side arms, horses and private property. All public horses and public property of all kinds shall be turned over to staff officers designated by the United States.
3. Complete returns in duplicate of men by organization, and full lists of public property and stores shall be rendered to the United States within ten days from this date.
4. All questions relating to the repatriation of officers and men of the Spanish forces and of their families and of the expenses which said repatriation may occasion, shall be referred to the government at Washington. Spanish families may leave Manila at any time convenient to them. The return of the arms surrendered by the Spanish forces shall take place when they evacuate the city or when the American army evacuates.
5. Officers and men included in the capitulation shall be supplied by the United States, according to their rank, with rations and necessary aid, as though they were prisoners of war, until the conclusion of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. All the funds of the Spanish treasury and all other public funds shall be turned over to the authorities of the United States.
6. This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

F. V. Greene, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, U. S. A.

B. L. Lamberton, Captain U. S. N.

Charles A. Whittier, Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

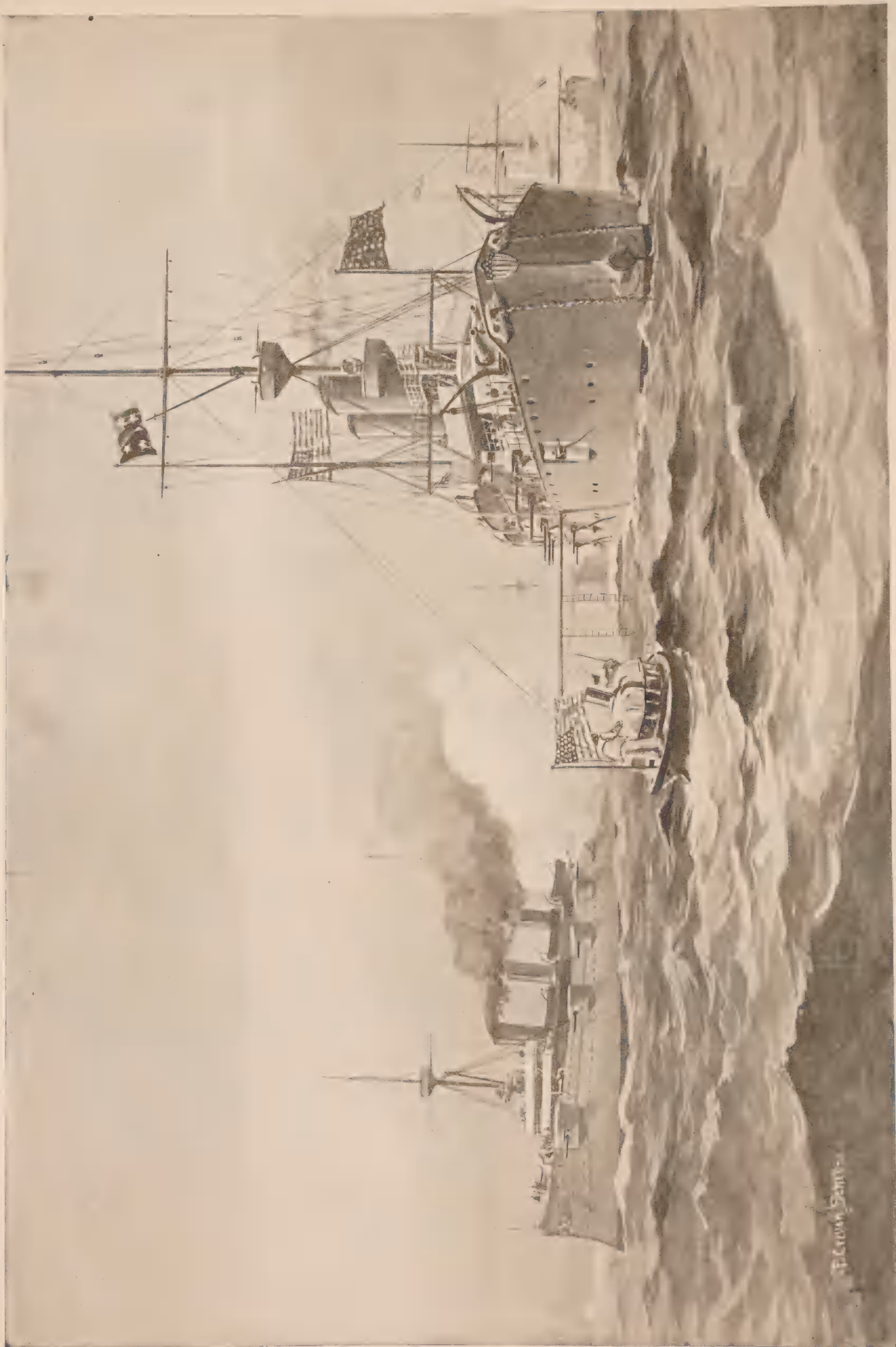
V. E. H. Crowder, Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge Advocate.



A SENTRY ON DUTY ON THE WALL OF THE OLD CITY OF MANILA.

date reply received expressing thanks for humane sentiment and stating Spanish without places of refuge for non-combatants now within walled town.

On the 9th inst. sent joint note inviting attention to suffering in store



ADMIRAL DEWEY'S PROUD DAY.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, DEWEY RAISED HIS NEW FLAG AS ADMIRAL, ON THE "OLYMPIA," IN MANILA HARBOR. IT WAS SALUTED BY ALL THE SHIPS IN THE BAY, INCLUDING THE BRITISH CRUISER "NARCISSUS" AND THE GERMAN FLAGSHIP "KAISERIN AUGUSTA."

Nicholas de la Pena, Auditor-General, de Ejercito.
Carlos Reyes, Coronel de Ingenieros.
Jose Maria Olaquen, Jefe de Estado.

MERRITT, Major-General.

On August 21 the cable which was cut by *Aguinaldo Ugly*. Admiral Dewey shortly after his arrival was repaired, and Manila was then in direct communication with the outside world.

The city remained quiet. The American officers were busily engaged in getting a government established. General McArthur was appointed military commandant of the walled city. These appointments were also made: provost marshal, General Greene; director of fiscal affairs, Colonel Smith of California; deputy provost marshal for North Pasig, Colonel Owenshine, of the Twenty-third Infantry, assisted by Deputy Smith; deputy provost marshal for Pasig, Lieutenant-Colonel Whittier; collector of customs, Captain Glassport. No official administrator of the local laws was appointed.

General Anderson was sent to Cavite, having been detached from his command. His principal business was to handle Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader. The insurgents were a little ugly. Several hundred of them deserted and were trying to enter the city. Aguinaldo held the water works, and cut off the supply. The city was in great need of water. Aguinaldo promised to open the works conditionally.

He made eight demands on the Americans as follows:

"First.—That the Filipinos withdraw only to certain limits.

"Second.—That they retain certain city convents.

"Seventh.—That the Americans be confined to the city.
"Eighth.—That the Filipinos have a right to enter the city armed."



ONE OF THE OLD STONE BRIDGES NEAR MANILA, SHOWING THE MARKS OF DEWEY'S BOMBARDMENT.

Some of these demands, or so-called rights, were accorded to the insurgents.

The monitor "Monadnock" arrived after a quiet voyage from San Francisco. Her crew suffered much from the heat. She stopped at Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, then an



A BRUSH WITH THE FILIPINO SHARPSHOOTERS IN THE CANE THICKETS NEAR MANILA—THE FIRST DAKOTA VOLUNTEERS IN ACTION.

"Third.—That the Americans control only the city.

"Fourth.—That General Merritt consult with him regarding the civil appointments.



THE RUSH OF NATIVE BOATS ON THE UPPER PASIG RIVER, ABOVE THE BRIDGE OF SPAIN.

"Fifth.—That the Filipinos have a right to enter the river and harbor.

"Sixth.—That the Americans return the Filipinos' arms.

American possession, and found that a Spaniard, who was accidentally left behind when the "Charleston" was there, had tried to proclaim himself governor and run affairs. When the "Monadnock" arrived the pretender fled to the woods.

The transport "Arizona," with 1,300 troops, sailed for Manila from San Francisco August 12. The expedition got a big send-off. The day was perfect, even for California in August, and the water front in consequence was lined with thousands, who shouted good-bye and waved handkerchiefs as the "Arizona," with the cheering soldiers, passed down the harbor toward the Golden Gate. The scene was like those which marked the departure of the earlier expeditions.

Off to the
Philippines.

On August 21 the fourth military expedition reached the Philippines, with Major-General More Troops for General Elwell S. Otis in command. This cable General Merritt. message was received from General Merritt:

MANILA, August 21, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C. :

Major-General Otis, with steamers "Peru" and "City of Pueblo," has arrived. All well; no casualties.

MERRITT.

This addition to the military forces under command of General Merritt, raised the total garrison in the Philippines to about 14,000 men. The news of the peace protocol was not received by General Otis until his arrival at Manila, of course. When he left the Pacific coast for the Philippines

the situation demanded reinforcements for General Merritt as rapidly as they could be sent.

August 23 General Merritt relinquished the military command to General Otis, and assumed his duties as military governor. Provost courts were organized, and Colonel Jewett appointed chief judge. The situation growing out of the half-hostile attitude of the insurgents to the Americans improved. Aguinaldo, who had control of the city's water supply, permitted the use of the water without it being necessary to compel him to do so.

**Merritt's
New Duties.**



MERCHANT VESSELS NEAR THE BRIDGE OF SPAIN ON PASIG RIVER.

On August 30, Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, issued a memorial addressed to all the foreign powers, reciting the fact that the Filipinos had formed a government under the constitution adopted on June 23. He added that the Filipino forces had since carried on a campaign of liberty, taken forty provinces, and had reduced Manila. They had 9,000 prisoners. Peace and tranquillity prevailed in the conquered provinces, and there was no resistance to Aguinaldo's authority. The campaign, the memorial said, was conducted with due regard to

men have in common, even to the desire to wear gold collars. It was a noticeable fact that all the leaders of the Filipinos were young; that was the result of the conditions which made the background of the revolutions, which made, in fact, the leaders themselves. Spanish artists have painted many gloomy pictures. Their work has been in dark colors and sombre hues. In the galleries hang many of their portrayals of suffering. Spanish realism in the Philippine Islands produced a work all black and red, all sorrow and suffering, outrage and anger, hatred and injustice, murder and blood, with hardly a bright spot in all the canvas. These young Filipinos represented a new idealist school, and the day of the old master was done forever.

In the days when young Aguinaldo was neither Senor nor Don, but just plain Emilio, he was servant boy for a Jesuit priest, and there lay the beginnings of his fortune, for this Jesuit, true to the traditions and teachings of his order, however false to the policy of his church, gave the boy the foundation of the education which by its development gave him the mastery over his people. The native wit got the tools with which to work, and boundless ambition drove it on until achievement was assuming proportions beyond the wildest dream of boyhood servant days. He left the priest and studied medicine. He went to Hong Kong, and saw something of other peoples and of other intellects than degenerate Spanish or undeveloped Filipino.

In this growth to manhood and this struggle for education young Aguinaldo found personal experience of the amazing blindness of the masters of the islands. The rule of the Spanish in the Philippines is almost beyond belief. Nevertheless, the testimony is convincing. The nation which deliberately did all in its power to retard the progress of learning, to prevent the education of its people, has small claim to civilization. In these islands it was practically a crime for a Filipino to achieve any education. If he came to the notice of the authorities it was more than probable that, if he were not disposed of more effectively, he would be exiled. Aguinaldo suffered this punishment for his ambition. His friends, his relatives, suffered similarly, and strove with him for vengeance on the Spaniard. He took his vengeance by what means he could, and if his methods were not always most consistent with



THE BUSY WATER FRONT OF MANILA AT THE MOUTH OF THE PASIG RIVER—INTERESTING MIXTURE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN VEHICLES OF COMMERCE.

the rules of civilized warfare. He asked for the recognition of the independence of the Philippine Republic, or, failing in that, to grant the Filipinos belligerent rights. The United States were not mentioned in the memorial.

Senor Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Faurty—there was a time when he left off both the front and rear ends of that name—is a clever young man. He read the story of a distinguished person from Corsica, who made considerable history at the other end of the century. Far be it from any carping critic to suggest that he endeavored to imitate that master of artillery. But there are certain marked traits which the two

our standards of honor, it must be remembered who were his masters and from whom he learned the lesson of good faith.

A spot here and there shows the trend of their own development, and of their work. They are stoical in endurance, one benefit of three centuries of Spanish oppression and misrule. They can endure and be still, endure physical pain and suffering, with the outward indifference of a red Indian. They have the patience of Pambe Serang, limitless courage of the fighting sort, and ambition, in the case of their leaders, that knows neither metes nor bounds. In manners they are polite and agreeable, and intercourse with European civilization has given some of their leaders a distinguishing polish. They

affect the hauteur and the reserve of their old Spanish rulers, and thereby attach to themselves the dignity of position. The people are simple, open-hearted, hospitable, with an unshakable faith in the wisdom, the ability and the truth of their leaders. Especially was this true of Aguinaldo. By whatever means he acquired his hold on the Filipinos, his word was law with them, as General Anderson found out in his brief experience.

All these things, known to him from his boyhood, driven into his soul by Spanish misunderstanding and ignorance, made the basis for Aguinaldo's schemes. His ambition was as boundless as Napoleon's, but he had less with which to work. His opportunity was not as great, his tools were not as fine, but his spirit was as daring and his will was as dauntless. His courage was limitless, and of the dashing type which gave him the ascendancy over his people. The humblest peasant spoke of Don Emilio as a "terrible fighter." He surrounded himself with brave, clever men, most of whom were apparently thoroughly patriotic. They were devoted entirely to Aguinaldo because they believed that that way lay the best chance of success, but they were not blind to his ambition or to his schemes. The loot of a splendid city like Manila would have been a tremendous thing for Aguinaldo. And he would not hesitate. His was a hard, cold, cruel face, and a hard, cold, cruel disposition. His methods showed him to be unscrupulous and suspicious of every man whom he cannot dominate completely. It was not safe to be too conspicuous in his government or to have opinions which differed too much from his own. The most successful leader except himself, Atachio, who conducted the movements in the north of Luzon in the last revolution, and quarreled with Aguinaldo over the division of the Spanish bribe which bought the peace the Spanish arms could not win, disappeared. On his part, when the quarrel was settled, he gave Aguinaldo his loyal support in this rebellion. Aguinaldo arrested him at the first chance, and his brother, his cousin and two nephews as well. Atachio is gone, and they whispered it around the headquarters at Bakor that he had been shot.

Sandigo, most brilliant of them all, who was in his native country after ten years of exile, and who brought about the settlement of the trouble between Aguinaldo and Atachio, was in a house in San Roque "awaiting orders." Every day some one of his American friends went to headquarters to ask after him, and so he was kept alive. He would have been taken with Atachio, but he heard of it in time to get out to the Olympia. Aguinaldo assured him no harm should come to him; but not until the promise was renewed to Admiral Dewey did Sandigo go ashore.



FILIPINO INSURGENTS ON THE SANTA ANA ROAD IN WARLIKE ATTITUDE.

Sandigo's crime was knowing Don Emilio, and why Don Emilio fought. He told the dictator that his aim was not possible of attainment. The dream of a Filipino republic was fine for conjuring with the natives, but they were not capable of self-government. Aguinaldo knew that, too, and he did not mean that there should be real self-government, but only its shell, with himself as the centre, the main-spring, the dictator, the Government itself.

"A Filipino republic," said Sandigo, "would be the victim of the ambitions of all Europe."

Aguinaldo knew this to be the truth, but before Europe realized on its ambition, he would have had the looting of the richest and most valuable islands in the East, a prize for a king, a pearl without price.

A liberal government, patterned on our own, with Filipinos in it when they had demonstrated their fitness and



DRAW-BRIDGE AND GATE OF THE WALLED CITY OF MANILA, WITH AMERICAN SENTRY IN THE FOREGROUND.

ability, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, with Americans to guide until the people reach such a stage of advancement that they could help themselves, free speech, free worship, and free life, that was the dream of Sandigo, who thought not for himself, but for his people. Both men looked to the Americans for help, Aguinaldo, crafty and clever, for the furtherance of his own schemes, Sandigo, brilliant and patriotic, as the hope of his people.

"I may not live to see it," said Sandigo, with a smile and a shrug of his shoulders. "Some day I may follow Atachio, but I hope."

When the American soldiers landed in Cavite on the first of the month, they found Aguinaldo in full possession beyond the navy yard gates. The first unpleasant indication of his presence was in the practical arrest of Lieutenant Clark, General Anderson's aide. Clark was walking about Cavite when a Filipino soldier told him Aguinaldo wanted to see him at once at Filipino headquarters.



OLD SPANISH TRENCHES NEAR THE WALLED CITY OF MANILA.

Clark went there and Aguinaldo asked him what he was doing in Cavite. Clark said he was Anderson's aide and was on the general's business. Aguinaldo said, very well, he would give Lieutenant Clark his permission to go about the place. That night General Anderson sent word to Aguinaldo that he was in command in Cavite and his officers and men must not be interfered with.

On the fourth of July Aguinaldo was indisposed and could not accept Anderson's invitation to see the review of the First Brigade. He sent his wonderful band instead,

and that was better than his presence intrinsically, if not in army courtesy. A day or two later he called on General Anderson, and then the American made a mistake in diplomacy of which the clever Filipino did not fail to make the most. The Filipino was received with military honors. A company of the Fourteenth Regulars presented arms as he came to the headquarters building, and the trumpeters blew the general's salute. The young insurgent leader was



OLD CANNON OWNED BY THE INSURGENTS AND PLANTED IN THE VILLAGE OF LACALL, JUST OUTSIDE OF MANILA.

cautious and reserved in manner. He had already proclaimed himself first dictator and then president of the Philippine Republic, in order to forestall the Americans as much as possible, and he wanted to learn as much as possible of the Americans' intentions. But he had no confidences to exchange. Finally he asked directly what the Americans intended to do in regard to the Philippines.

"We have lived as a nation 122 years," replied General Anderson, through his interpreter, "and have never owned or desired a colony. We consider ourselves a great nation as we are, and I leave you to draw Gen. Anderson's your own inference."

Mistake In Diplomacy. The face of the young Filipino was like a mask, and no fleeting change of expression showed how quick he was to grasp the tactical error, but his eyes danced, and he said to his interpreter:

"Tell General Anderson that I do not fear that the Americans will annex the Philippines, because I have read their constitution many times and I do not find a provision there for annexation or colonization."

When Aguinaldo returned to his headquarters he found there a letter from General Anderson saying that another American expedition would soon arrive and that room would be needed for these soldiers. He replied at once, suggesting the use of the old convent of Cavite. General Anderson had it inspected by his surgeons, who pronounced it unsanitary. Then there was more correspondence with Aguinaldo, who finally moved his headquarters across Bakor Bay to Bakor, and within a day or two ordered his men out of all the places they occupied in Cavite. To comply with this order the 2,000 or more Spanish prisoners he held were shifted out to the provinces controlled by the insurgents and scattered around.

It was when General Anderson decided to send a battalion of the First California over to camp near Tambo, on the shore of Manila Bay, south of Manila, that the friction

between Americans and Filipinos first became apparent. There was no doubt that Aguinaldo feared very much that he would lose his great prize through the actions of the Americans. He recognized the fact that practically all the success of his second revolution had come through their assistance. But if they annexed the islands or ruled them after their capture the great object of his work would be lost. There would be no loot of a rich city if they controlled it, and he would never be dictator of their government. He might have made great headway in his rebellion without the Americans. He had nearly \$500,000 in gold, the bribe of the first peace, with which to arm and equip his men for the new war, and he justified the new rebellion by the charge that the Spanish had not given the reforms which they had promised when he stopped the first rebellion. But the Americans had helped him very much, and he wanted to make at least a show of friendliness in response. So he was in a peculiar position when the Americans began to land troops between his headquarters and his lines. That was notice that the Americans were going ahead without regard to his actions or the disposition of his troops. He was not to be considered in the final action or the disposition of the prize. Then Major Jones, the chief quartermaster, demanded active assistance from the Filipinos. He needed labor and material for the transportation of the men and their supplies to the camp. They were landed at Paranaque, and Camp Tambo was two miles up the road toward Manila. Major Jones talked with the natives and found he could get neither carts nor men without Don Emilio's permission. He found one of Aguinaldo's officers and demanded carts and men to help with the work. The officer said there were no carts. But the major found them. The men would not work, but the major persuaded them. At last, late at night, the California men got into their camp.

But that was only the beginning. There was an army division almost to be put into that camp, and not a mere battalion, and that day's work could not be permitted again. There were carromattas and ponies and bullock carts and bullocks in the country in plenty, and he meant to have them. He went to Bakor the next morning to see the young president. Dictator Aguinaldo was "indisposed." The major waited awhile and then went again. This time Aguinaldo was asleep. Then the major wrote a letter which, for the first time, came out flat-footed and said what the Americans were doing in the Philippines. This is what he wrote:

"General Anderson wished me to say that, the second expedition having arrived, he expects to encamp in the vicinity of Paranaque, from 5,000 to 7,000 men. To do



OLD SPANISH BARRICADE ACROSS REAL STREET, MANILA.

this, supply this army and shelter in this neighborhood. We shall want horses, buffaloes, carts, etc., for transportation, wood to cook with, etc. For all this we are willing to pay a fair price, but no more. We find so far that the native population are not willing to give us this assistance as promptly as required. But we must have it, and if it becomes necessary, we shall be compelled to send out parties

to seize what we may need. We should regret very much to do this, as we are here to befriend the Filipinos. Our nation has spent millions of money to send forces here to



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SPANISH TRENCHES NEAR PACO

expel the Spaniards and to give a good government to the whole people, and the return we are asking is comparatively slight.

"General Anderson wishes you to inform your people that we are here for their good, and that they must supply us with labor and material at the current market prices. We are prepared to purchase 500 horses at a fair price, but cannot undertake to bargain for horses with each individual owner.

"I regret very much that I am unable to see you personally, as it is of the utmost importance that these arrangements should be made as soon as possible.

"I will await your reply."

The reply did not come, and the major was compelled to return to Cavite without it. Hard behind him came one

was in authority to transact business of importance. The next day Aguinaldo replied formally to the letter. He was surprised that there should have been any suggestion of unwillingness on the part of the Filipinos to aid the Americans, for the Filipinos knew that the Americans "did not desire a colony," and were here only to drive out the Spaniards and turn the islands over to the Filipinos for government. The Filipinos were only too glad to help the Americans, but they could not furnish so much transportation, because they did not have it. Then Aguinaldo calmly asked for a definite statement of the American intentions. He had called General Anderson's hand.

General Anderson replied, simply acknowledging the receipt of Aguinaldo's letter, and saying that it would be referred to General Merritt.

The next day Major Jones found that Aguinaldo had caused to be made a list of all the horses, carts, carromat-



VIEW OF THE TOP OF FORT MALATE, AFTER THE SURRENDER OF MANILA BY THE SPANISH.

tas and vehicles in the Bakor-Paranaque district. Notice had been sent to all owners of means of transportation that they were not to engage in any service for the Americans that might interfere in the performance of any service for Don Emilio. The Filipinos understood, and when they took their carromattas home, they took off the wheels and hid them. The Americans could seize the carts, but they would have to make a house-to-house search for the wheels. Everything was landed on the beach directly opposite the camp, and the men hustled the supplies up as best they could, rolling the barrels and end-over-ending the boxes that were too big or too heavy to carry.

In the meantime Aguinaldo had taken to protesting for himself. One of the big houses in Cavite was occupied by Antonio Aserio, a Chinese. General Anderson's men ordered him out of it. He declared that he owned it, and appealed to Aguinaldo, whom he had helped a great deal. The house was used as a naval storehouse by the Spaniards. It was found on July 17, by an American named Dorr, who had been in that country for several years. Dorr heard natives talking about a storehouse, and traced it back to that house, which was one of the biggest in Cavite. He reported to General Anderson, and a guard was sent down to occupy the house. It was occupied by Aserio and a dozen other Chinese. Aserio was a man of considerable importance there, and was a staunch supporter of Aguinaldo. The house was full of naval and commissary stores. There were coils and coils of rope of various

sizes, piles of copper pipe, brasses and other naval stores, tons of coffee, great piles of rice, and barrels of pork. Aserio at once appealed to Aguinaldo when he and the other Chinese were put out, and Aguinaldo protested that the place belonged to an insurgent and was private property.



SPANISH DEFENCES, MADE OF BAGS OF SAND, NEAR DEL MONTE.

of Aguinaldo's aides to General Anderson, demanding to know whether the major's letter was by authority or not. General Anderson replied that it was not only by his authority, but by his order, and furthermore, that when an American commander was indisposed or asleep, some one

It was evident, however, that the place was a naval storehouse, because the old Spanish sign was found in the house, and outside was the place from which it had been taken. The supplies were not such as would be carried in a private stock, except perhaps some of the commissary



SPANISH CONVENT IN ELMETA, RIDDLED BY SHOT AND BULLETS FROM THE SPANISH GUNBOAT "CALLAO," AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY THE AMERICANS.

stores, and even those not in such quantities. The army officers believed that in all probability when the Spanish ran out of Cavite after Dewey's victory, Aserio made a deal with the commissary, whereby he was to take charge of the stores and sell them for what he could get and divide the spoils.

The dictator protested to General Anderson about the seizure of this house, and again asked for a declaration of the American intentions. The officer who brought this letter asked for a reply in writing, "so that he could show it to his president." General Anderson replied that his government had not recognized Aguinaldo's government in



BARBED-WIRE FENCES SURROUNDING THE ENTRANCE TO FORT LUNETTA.

any way, nor would he, and there was no letter for "the president."

The proclamation which Aguinaldo issued showed more of the man than many pages of description can tell. It recalled irresistibly the work and worry of Napoleon making rules for his court about the "President," uniforms and dress. Aguinaldo was clever and ambitious and unscrupulous. He had a slight advantage diplomatically. Here is the proclamation:

DON EMILIO AGUINALDO Y EAURY,

President of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines and General-in-Chief of its Army.

In conformity with the precepts in the decree of this government, dated June 23 ult., and the instructions which accompanied it, I proclaim as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Senor Don Baldomero Aguinaldo is appointed Secretary of War and Public Works; Senor Don Leandro Ibarra, Secretary of the Interior and branches comprehended therein; Senor Don Mariani Trias, Secretary of the Treasury and the annexed branches.

The conduct of the Bureau of Foreign Relations, Marine and Commerce will be in charge provisionally, for the present, of the presidency, until there is appointed a secretary who is considered more apt.

ART. 2. The gentlemen named will assume charge of their respective offices, previously having solemnly taken, on the day designated for that

purpose by the president, the following oath: "I swear by God and my honor to carry out the laws and decisions and to fulfill faithfully the duty I voluntarily accept, under the penalties established for the same. So may it be."

This oath will be taken before the president and the dignitaries who are invited for this solemn act, the interested persons placing his right hand on the New Testament.

ART. 3. The directors and chiefs of provinces and villages, on receiving their respective titles, will take a similar oath before the president and the secretaries of the government.

The prominent counsellors, as well as the delegates and subchiefs, will take the oath before the chief of the province and the chiefs of villages previously invited to the solemn act.

ART. 4. In the reports and similar documents presented to the authorities and in official correspondence, there will be employed before the name of the official the title "Senor," or "Maguinor" (Tagalo), according to the character and importance of the same. When the official is not so addressed, the personal title "Usted" will be used when directed to an inferior or an equal, but when addressed to a superior the title "Xorot ros" will be employed.

ART. 5. The secretaries are empowered to sign "by order of the president," such resolutions or decisions as are of small importance, and those which expediency requires should be put into effect, but final decrees and resolutions will be confirmed by the president and he secretary.

ART. 6. The chiefs of provinces are permitted to use, as distinctive of their office, a cane with gold head and silver tassels. On the upper part of the cane there will be engraved a sun and three stars.

The chiefs of villages may carry a similar cane, but with black tassels. The subchiefs also may carry a cane with silver head and red tassels.

The provincial counsellors are authorized to wear a triangular badge of gold, pendant from a collar and a chain of the same metal; on the badge there shall appear an engraved sun and three stars. The delegates will wear a similar badge, but of silver; also the chain.

ART. 7. The president will wear as a distinctive mark a collar of gold, from which depends a badge similar to those heretofore described, and also a whistle of gold. The secretaries will wear a similar collar with the badge, and the directors, also, but of silver.

The president will carry also a cane with head and tassels of gold.

Dated at Bakor, July 5, 1898.

The president of the Revolutionary Government, EMILIO AGUINALDO.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS FOLLOWING THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

It has been truly said that no war ever leaves either of the combatants where they were at its outbreak. The aftermath of war is always more formidable than the strife itself. The Spanish-American war of 1898 was no exception. Once the protocol was signed the American people found itself with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines on their hands, responsible to the civilized world for order and government



GENERAL WADE, OF THE PEACE COMMISSION, ARRIVING WITH HIS ESCORT AT THE PALACE.

in these islands. And the extent of the problems this condition of affairs involved was not at all foreseen by the mass of our people before the war. In Cuba particularly our commanders have needed cool heads and extraordinary patience in dealing with a people whose chief characteristic likens them more to spoiled children than grown or manly men.

The capital and labor problem confronting the new government of Cuba must be solved for the whole island. A large number of persons were willing to invest money in Cuba as soon as a settled form of government had been decided on, but they hesitated to risk it under present conditions, knowing nothing regarding the future safeguards to property, the amount of taxes to be levied or the stability of the future government.

As to the labor question. Existing industries have been crippled for want of hands. That statement applies particularly to the mines. The pay of a miner is from seventy-five cents a day upward, or about the same as is paid in the phosphate mines of Florida. The mine operators board the laborers at twenty-five cents a day.

It may be taken as an established fact that the present generation of Cubans will never become miners. They are far too enervated and sluggardly, and the

Conditions Follow- negro race there find life much too easy, with pineapples and mangoes growing wild, soft grass, shady trees and mountain streams in abundance; an ideal spot for the mild type of bandits who have flourished in Cuba for years; men to whom a chicken is a glorious addition to their larder for three days, and to whom a farmer's little pig is a prize that will keep its possessor from starvation for two weeks or more. The Cuban may do a little quiet, easy work in the shade;



SPANISH TRENCHES NEAR PACO.

he may make a few cigars, or he may even condescend to do a little housework, if you do not expect too much in the way of cleaning, but what he prefers is to put on a few stars, a huge pair of boots, most gorgeous spurs and a hat something wondrous to behold, mount an easy-going Cuban pony and parade the principal streets.

In Santiago there is another element adding to the labor troubles, namely the Jamaica negro, who is one degree worse than his Cuban brother in the matter of not wanting to do hard work. This type is now to be found there seeking employment as waiters, stewards, valets or something equally easy; but of the real work of the island, the digging, mining and work that should bring the sweat to a man's brow, the Jamaica negro wants none.

The labor problem was solved long since in Jamaica by the importation of the Indian coolies under contract to work five years. The Spanish-American Iron Company sent to Spain for 500 men. The Spaniards are among the best workmen in the world, especially those from Galicia.

No one can take a three-hours' ride over the island without being impressed with the fact that the soil is about the most productive on the face of the globe, and that a man with a family and two or three hundred dollars is probably better off there than anywhere else in the world. With very little labor he gets not only the necessities of life, but even its luxuries, and in addition he can always sell enough to

supply himself and family with the things he cannot grow. His coffee, sugar, vegetables, fruits, chickens, hogs and goats he can raise on his own ground, also his tobacco. When



EXERCISING THE TROOPS ON BOARD THE TRANSPORT "SHERMAN," EN ROUTE TO MANILA.

once the seed is planted nature does the rest, fertilizers are not needed, and the luxuriant growth of grass everywhere will keep fat and healthy the cow and the horse.

To men whose ambition it is to lead a quiet, easy, ready-made existence, and who have a modest capital, Cuba offers one of the choicest fields in the world.

On August 25, the last and probably the most interesting proclamation of Ramon Blanco, as Governor-General of Cuba, was published in the *Diario Blanco Advises de la Marina* of August 17. It was addressed *His People.* to the people of Cuba and was as follows:

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN: We are vanquished, but we have fought and fulfilled our obligation to defend our ever glorious flag, which this time has not been victorious.

We have been vanquished because we are Spaniards, but there is no human power which can force us to resign our glorious nationality, nor that can force us to blot out or weaken our allegiance to the religion of our country, always venerated by us, and whose strength has been more strongly impressed upon us in proportion to our disasters.

We have been vanquished, and, without consideration of our birthplace, will be to-morrow as strangers in this country and as immigrants to this portion of the earth, which until to-day, and probably a few weeks more, is part of our Spanish fatherland.

As strangers and as the vanquished, I counsel you, the people of Cuba, whose hearts are Spanish and who deeply feel the disgrace of their country, not to dispute any of the benefits which the triumph gives to the victors. It is our obligation now to be quiet, not to take any part in the different manifestations of a local political nature, and even to decline participation in such affairs, even if the right of franchise be offered us.

But you have one duty, which should be a duty of love; that is, to undertake that task of reconstruction of all your interests, and it is your duty also to ask for, even appeal, if it become necessary, from your position as the vanquished to the victors, for a guarantee for your personal safety and the protection of your property interests.

If you do as I counsel you, the United States will take care of your lives and your interests. My mission here will soon be finished, as will the sovereignty of Spain, and any one who feels that with honor to himself he may continue to call himself a Spaniard will have to matriculate his name at the Spanish Consulate which will be established in this city. I believe that I have done all that I could have done for her Majesty's loyal subjects. It was duty to make war against the insurgents, who



MESS ON DECK—WORKING THE COFFEE "GROWLER."

have never been grateful to Spain for her efforts in their behalf. I am convinced that there will be no further disputes between the Cubans and Spaniards on this island, for it is my belief that as soon as the Cubans commence to govern here they will find out how useful are the Spaniards to them and will finally concede to them the place they deserve in the government of the island. Your compatriot, RAMON BLANCO.



Gulf of Mexico.

Florida.

Havana.

Island of Cuba.

562 563

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE POSSIBLE FIELD OF WAR OPERATIONS.

LOCATION OF OUR WARSHIPS AS THEY WOULD APPEAR TO A SPECTATOR IN A BALLOON.—THE SIZE OF THE SHIPS IS NECESSARILY EXAGGERATED.



THE YRIJOA THEATRE.

Although the above was General Blanco's last official communication to the people of Cuba, it was not until

her rights of sovereignty over the island of Cuba and to evacuate the territory immediately. The cessation of hostilities has also been agreed upon.

Though the principal object of our revolution has been obtained—that is, the destruction of Spanish domination—the work of this Council is not yet at an end, for the Cuban Republic—the ideal for which we have fought—has not yet been constituted. Now that hostilities have ceased, and Spain has renounced her sovereignty, it is the duty of this Council to set before the Cuban people the feelings and purposes of the men who made the revolution.

We always felt confident that through our own perseverance we would in the long run destroy Spanish domination, but we must acknowledge that an indefinite prolongation of the struggle would have annihilated the little that was left of our wealth and population. The entrance upon the field of a powerful and decisive factor, upon which we have always relied and toward which the hearts of all Cubans have always turned, has put an end to the horrors of war, to the benefit of all concerned.

*Grateful to the
United States.*

This prompt solution we must acknowledge we could never have obtained. It is proper to acknowledge the evident truth. That is the best title the United States has to our gratitude. We were abandoned by the world, some nations ignoring us through selfishness; others, ignorant of our real condition, considering us an obstinate and ungovernable people, because we did not accept the cajoleries and flatteries with which Spain tried to soothe our just anger.



THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO PASS THE REVIEWING STAND AT THE HOTEL INGLATERRA, UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL KIEFER.

November 26 following that he formally resigned the office of Governor and Captain-General of the island in favor of General Jimenez Castellanos, upon whom very soon after devolved the duty of officially surrendering Spanish sovereignty in Cuba to General Brooke, the representative of the American army.

September 14, the Council of the so-called Provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba, represented by Senor Bartolome Masso, President; Senor Mendez Capote, Vice-president, and Senor Font, Senor Aleman and Senor Moreno de la Torre, Secretaries, met at Santa Cruz on September 1 and formulated a manifesto to the Cuban people, with an order to the military commanders of the Cuban army, both of which had been promulgated.

The manifesto, which was an elaborate document, touched on the history of the movement for Cuban independence and the principles upon which the Cuban people had fought for their liberty. It proceeds, in part, as follows:

The peace preliminaries have been signed, and the Government of the United States has imposed upon Spain an obligation to renounce all

This was our situation when the people of the United States and their government and Congress came to our rescue and took upon their



AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL LEE AT THE PALACE.

shoulders the task of delivering us at once from an unbearable yoke, as our sufferings could not be endured or permitted longer. They have accomplished their programme brilliantly. What is more, they have liberated in one way or another from the rule of Spain all peoples oppressed by her. The liberation is definite and irrevocable. Spain has been expelled from this hemisphere.

We are grateful. In nations, as well as in individuals, gratitude is ennobling. As we begin now our national life we, more than any other people, must be jealous of our national honor. It is, therefore, the duty of this Council to explain to the people of Cuba what, in its opinion, are our duties toward the United States and toward ourselves, and what are the rules that ought to direct our conduct.

Jealous of National Honor.

When the United States Congress recognized the right of the people of Cuba to be free and independent and ordered the Spanish forces to withdraw from the island, no Cuban government was recognized; but the one we had constituted, though not recognized, was not opposed and has not been opposed. No steps have been taken to dislodge it from the place where it exercised its functions, nor has it been considered an illegitimate authority, which events have dissolved or destroyed for the good of the people of Cuba.

It could not be otherwise. The United States could not interfere in our struggle for the sake of what our enemies might consider a political faction. The American government could intervene for the benefit of the whole people of Cuba, a part of whom, being under Spanish rule, was not free to express a purpose or a preference. The intention of the United

soon took the form of public demonstration. New York was first to give public expression to this jubilant sentiment by a magnificent naval parade in North River on August 20, which afforded a spectacle as magnificent as it was imposing.

Seven grim black ships, the fighting backbone of our navy, passed in review before the eyes of the nation's chief city, steamed up the North River to Grant's Tomb, and there fired a salute in honor of the hero who lies there magnificently entombed. The event was a triumph and a tribute—a triumph for the heroes of to-day, a tribute to the hero of yesterday.

New York had seen naval parades before; it had never before seen a naval parade that meant what that pageant meant. It had never welcomed a victorious fleet, fresh from battle and with the marks of conflict still upon it. Five years before, all the powers of the world sent their ships there in celebration of our Columbian anniversary. There were Spanish ships there then. One of them lies shattered and riddled, a wreck on the Santiago coast. It was a beautiful celebration, that parade of 1893, but the graceful white ships that formed a shining line down the river upon that occa-



1. Major Juan G. Benitez. 2. Captain Felipe Arnaiz. 3. Captain Jose Rollan. 4. Lieutenant Sotomayor. 5. Admiral Ventura Manterola. 6. General Julian G. Parrado. 7. Marquis of Montoro. 8. Colonel Manuel Giranta. 9. Brigadier-General J. W. Clous. 10. Captain Frederick M. Page. 11. Major-General M. C. Butler. 12. Lieutenant Alfred Hampton. 13. Major-General J. F. Wade. 14. Lieutenant J. W. Wade. 15. Admiral W. T. Sampson. 16. Lieutenant C. C. Marsh. 17. Captain J. Hart.

THE JOINT AMERICAN AND SPANISH EVACUATION COMMISSION IN SESSION AT HAVANA.

States was that, as soon as the obstacle of Spanish rule had been removed, the whole Cuban people should choose a government that would shape the destinies of the island.

The people of the United States have all along appreciated the fact that the majority of the people of Cuba is in agreement with our principles; for the motto of the United States government has been the same as our own—absolute independence for Cuba. Under these conditions, the Americans could not take a hostile attitude toward us or consider our authority illegitimate and harmful to the welfare of the Cuban people.

These considerations have convinced us that we should not dissolve and that the powers we have received from an assembly elected by the people under arms should not vanish. On the contrary, we feel that we should remain as a nucleus and guide for those who have vested such power in us.

We have, therefore, decided to call together another Assembly, which will determine our future course.

In conclusion the manifesto gave a number of reasons why the proposed Assembly should be convened and some government or another chosen, "not with the character of a government as yet, but as an official representation of those Cubans who fought against Spain and of those who, in the cities under Spain's control and in foreign countries, have helped and supported them."

The Great Peace Jubilation.

The surrender of Santiago marked the culmination of hostilities of a pronounced character in the Spanish-American War, but it was almost one month later that definite proceedings were accomplished to bring about peace. When at last a protocol was signed, August 12, committing the two countries to terms of final agreement, great joy was felt which

sion did not stir American hearts as they were stirred by the procession of battle-scarred warships, fresh from their victories, that defiled down the river August 20.

No one who looked at them could say that those ships in their war paint were things of beauty. It was to a deeper sentiment than the aesthetic that they appealed. Each one of them stood for energy and skill and knowledge rightly directed, for duty cheerfully done, for death nobly faced, for the upholding of the nation's honor and the flag's glory. The men behind the guns were there, too. The eager thousands on shore could not see them, but the saluting guns spoke for them.

As they passed in review—"New York," "Iowa," "Indiana," "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts," "Oregon" and "Texas"—they were cheered from the shores and the boats by more people than Spain had left alive in Cuba. Not only did New York turn out, but for miles around people converged upon the city to gather on the shores of the North River, and that not for an event which had been determined upon long before and prepared for by excursions and special trains, but a parade that at best was dependent upon weather which might well have delayed the expected fleet. Not the least significant feature of the day was that never before had such an event been so promptly begun and completed. The navy was on time.

What New York could do to honor the ships it did. Not only did it turn out its millions, but it floated Old Glory on a hundred thousand buildings, it decked its shipping in gala



1. Wheeling. 2. Solace. 3. Manila. 4. Don Juan de Austria. 5. Culgoa. 6. Monocacy. 7. Mindanao. 8. Iris. 9. Isla de Cuba. 10. Isla de Luzon. 11. Buffalo. 12. Leyte. 13. Philadelphia. 14. Helena. 15. Petrel. 16. Princeton. 17. Vixen. 18. Laguna de Bay. 19. Monterey. 20. Concord. 21. Boston. 22. Monadnock. 23. Yorktown. 24. Bennington. 25. Charleston. 26. Callao. 27. Baltimore. 28. Castine. 29. Olympia. 30. Oregon.



CHICAGO'S GREAT PEACE CELEBRATION—PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DRIVING UNDER THE ARTISTIC MUNICIPAL ARCH ON THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND LA SALLE STREETS.

colors and it answered the ships' salutes from the mouth of its own cannon, in fort and in the open. There was not much time for preparation, and there was not a great splendor of formality, but the day was one that New York will not forget so long as generation hands down its records to succeeding generation.

It was a simple ceremonial. There were seven ships that sailed up the river, fired their salutes and sailed back to their anchorage. That was all. But the salutes were fired from guns that have made American history, and the men behind those guns and the ships that carried them had won new glory for our country.

Chicago had seen many parades greater than their Peace Parade of October 19, 1898, but she never saw one that pleased

the people more. The greetings extended to President McKinley were enthusiastic in the extreme, as were those to General Miles and General Shafter. The President in his carriage was surrounded by members of the Chicago Huzzars, formed in a square, and detachments of the Grand Army and of Confederate veterans acted as escort.

*Peace Parade
at Chicago.*

He led the parade from the starting point, at Congress street and Michigan avenue, to the Union League Club House, where in company with the other distinguished guests he alighted and reviewed the parade. Throughout the entire march past the stand, which lasted a trifle over three hours, the President remained standing. Mrs. McKinley arrived at the Union League Club somewhat in advance of the President's party

escorted by Captain McWilliams, and during the passage of the procession she remained at an upstairs window of the club house.

A cheer went up from the crowd as President McKinley took his place on the reviewing stand. Among those on the President's stand were Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Bliss, Secretary and Miss Wilson, Postmaster-General Smith, Generals Miles, Shafter, Duffield and Corbin, Samuel E. Morse, Governor Mount, of Indiana; Mayors Malster, of Baltimore; Maybury, of Detroit, and Rose, of Milwaukee; Admiral George Brown, the Chinese and Corean Ministers, Samuel Gompers, Judge Emory Speer, Assistant Secretary Meikeljohn, Senor Quesada, General Greeley and wife, Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma; Clark Howell, Governor Scofield, of Wisconsin; Archbishop Ireland, ex-Vice-President Adlai E.

manded by Brigadier-General Fitzsimmons, of the Illinois National Guard, approached the reviewing stand, the enthusiasm of the crowd grew. The First Illinois, which gave more lives in the war than any other Illinois body of enlisted men, stirred the people greatly. The Seventh Infantry closed the parade.

Philadelphia's great Peace Jubilee, October 26, 27 and 28, will long linger in the minds of those who enjoyed the celebrations as a notable monument to the patriotism of the people. When the great occasion was ushered in, the curtain rolled up on a city dressed in her best, her arms stretched forth in welcome to her thousands of guests and her heart beating with pride in the knowledge of her ability to acquit herself happily in the eyes of her visitors.

*Great Peace
Jubilee in
Philadelphia.*



THE MAGNIFICENT MEMORIAL ARCH SPANNING THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND LA SALLE STREETS, CHICAGO.

Stevenson and wife, Booker T. Washington, Dr. and Mrs. William R. Harper and Captain McCalla. In the reviewing stand proper there were with the President General Miles and General Shafter, both in full uniform; Governor Tanner, Mayor Harrison and Chairman Truax, of the Jubilee Committee.

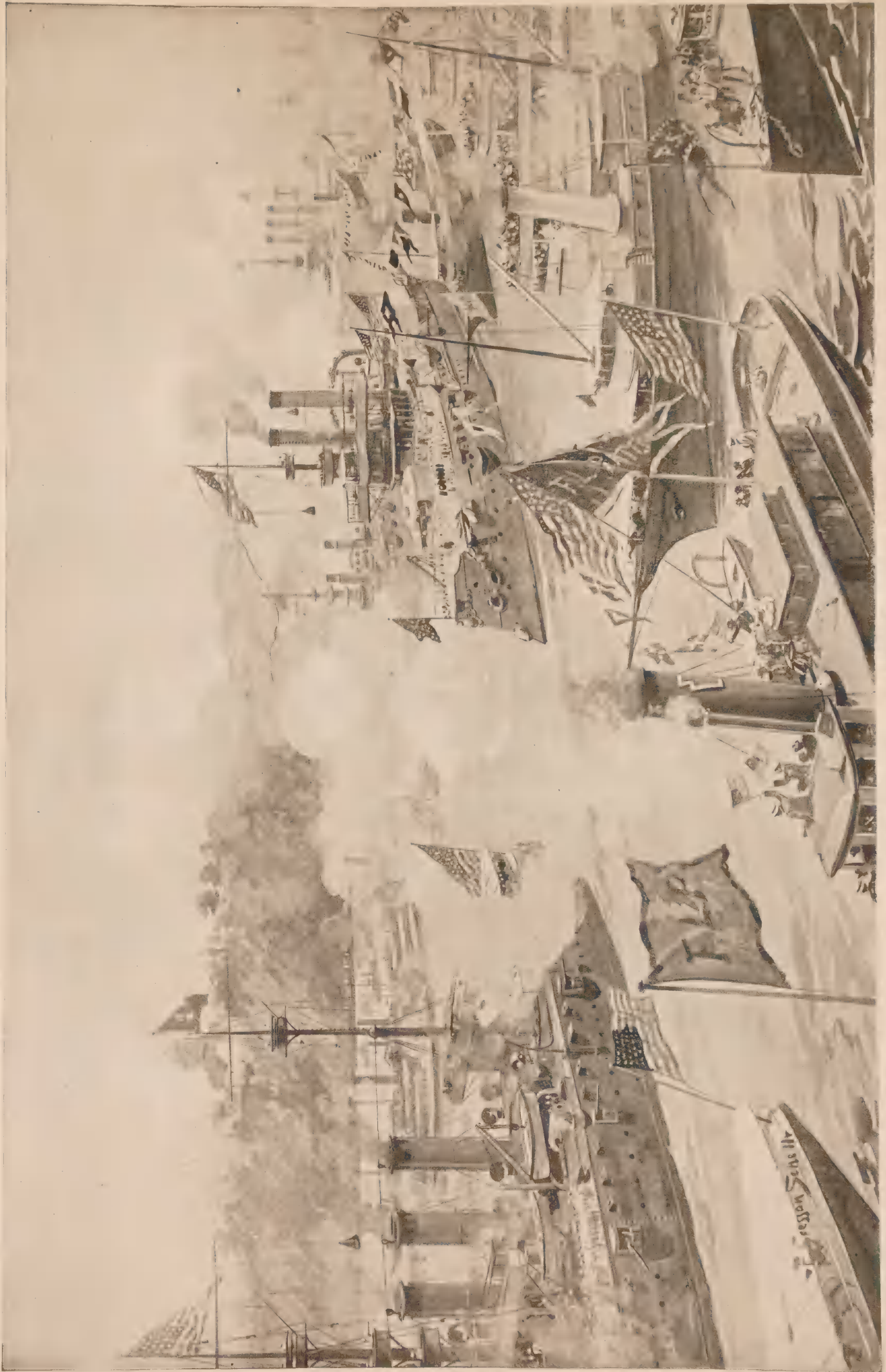
At the head of the parade were the veterans of the Grand Army and of the Confederacy. Several of the posts carried old banners that waved in battle thirty-five years ago, and to each one of the tattered flags the President called the attention of those about him, and every head was bared until the flag had gone by. Behind the veterans of a former war came many civic societies.

After these came the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, from Fort Sheridan, and then such of the fighting men of Chicago as had returned from the war. As the military division, com-

The task of preparing for the jubilee was herculean, but it was gloriously perfected. Even on Tuesday, the day of the naval parade, which set the pace for the land demonstration, a tumbling tide of color rolled over the entire business section of the city, and after the review the crowds began to revel in the decorations and in the prospects of what was to come. The men of prominence who had been invited to the jubilee were all handsomely provided for; the visiting soldiers were comfortably billeted, and although several of the leading hotels turned crowds away, all were finally housed.

All roads led to the river on the first day of the jubilee, and from the wharves and banks thousands of people gazed at the mighty machines of war that lay at anchor on the broad bosom of the Delaware. The expanse of river between League Island and the New Jersey shore was as placid and as shiny as a sheet of glass after the haze cleared away, and the sun shone out in all its glory. It is a pretty

*Battle-Torn
Flags Honored.*



OUR NAVAL HEROES WELCOMED HOME FROM CUBA BY AN UNPARALLELED OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE.

THE FLEET OF SAMPSON AND SCHLEY SALUTING AT THE TOMB OF GENERAL GRANT, RIVERSIDE PARK, NEW YORK CITY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, IN THE MIDST OF THE GREATEST GATHERING OF OCEAN AND RIVER CRAFT EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

expanse of water on all sunshiny days, but dotted with numerous yachts, row-boats and launches, and with almost every kind of craft that could be used for reviewing, some of which looked like crumbling relics of marine antiquity, all gayly bedecked with bunting, it was an especially attractive picture.

When Secretary John D. Long circled the great ships of war he was followed by the eyes and cheers of a multitude. With wild acclamation the crowd that thronged the piers, housetops and a huge flotilla in which every description of craft had a place, received the cannonade of the navy, and with equally wild outbursts of enthusiasm they greeted the ships and the men behind the guns. Mr. Long received his first salute from a one-pounder mounted on the forecastle of the steam yacht "May," and as the sharp crack of the gun announced his arrival, the secretary's pennant was run up to the truck of the mizzenmast and the Stars and Stripes were unfurled at the foremast head, while the marines on board the "New Orleans" were paraded and presented arms.

On the way up the river there was a continuous chorus of cheers from both shores. Locomotive and factory whistles were blown, and every steamer lying at the wharves set its whistles blowing. From time to time the din was punctuated with the report of guns fired off on steam yachts, and on shore bells occasionally could be heard ringing.

The cruiser "Columbia" was the first of the line of warships to come into view, and while yet some distance lay between her and the "May," one of her starboard rapid-fire guns at the bow pealed forth with the first shot of the salutes with which Secretary Long was greeted as he passed the naval squadron in review. In quick succession sixteen other shots were fired from the port and the starboard side, alternately, the ensign on the mizzen-gaff was dipped, the marines on her decks presented arms, three ruffles of the drum were given, and the bugles were played, the blue-jackets stood at attention in a long line the length of the starboard rail of the ship, and from ship and crew Secretary Long had received the naval salute due to his rank.

The "Kasagi," the superb cruiser, built by the Cramps, for the Imperial Japanese Navy, marked the upper turning point of the naval parade. The many colored signals of the international code were strung rainbow fashion from the "Kasagi's" bowsprit to her taffrail, while topmost of all were the national flags of Japan and the United States. A fresh coat of paint had been given the graceful hull and all the upper works, the decks were spotlessly clean, and all on board was shipshape. The Japanese officers were resplendent in gold-braided, and epauletted uniforms, chapeaus, white kid gloves and swords. A number of them wore decorations.

When the booming of the guns announced the approach of the parade, the "Kasagi's" officers formed in several lines, according to rank, on the stern deck. In the absence of Captain Kashiwafara, Commander Gin Seyeki was the most distinguished. On his breast gleamed the orders of the Rising Sun (sixth) and the Kinshi Kunsho (fifth).

The officers of the "Kasagi" were delighted with the enthusiasm and manifestations of friendship evoked by the sight of their splendid new warships, and expressed regret at not having guns with which to return the salute.

When not watching the parades the crowds spent their time gazing at the brilliant decorations which were to be seen on every hand. From windows and housetops the spreading streams of jubilee decorations flared gorgeously, bedizenning the city in hues of the Nation, and entwined with soft-tinted pigments in the colors of the city. From house to house the chromatic tide spread, and at night, when all was ablaze with electric lights, the grandeur and the impressiveness of the scene were beyond description.

The massive Athenian arch of the Court of Honor was an imposing work of architectural and sculptural art, and many will marvel when they reflect that this magnificent structure was designed and brought to completion in two weeks. It was the idea of Joseph M. Huston. The wiring for the electric lights alone cost \$900, and the expense of lighting the arch each night was \$450. The hotels fronting on the Court of Honor were studded with thousands of incandescent lamps, many of them including designs that were appropriate and beautiful. On the building of the Union League Club was a large design filled with colored lamps, and around the arch over the south entrance to the City Hall, in letters of lamps, were the words of the refrain of the National anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner in Triumph Doth Wave."

At night high up in the heavens, hanging gracefully from the corona of arc lamps on the top of the City Hall tower, there could be seen four long chaplets of lamps looking like

brilliant beads against the black sky. The City Hall was illuminated with more than four thousand incandescent electric lights and one hundred and sixty arc lights, which were so arranged that every part of the big structure was brought out. Many electrical displays were also made on other streets.



THE NAVAL PARADE AT THE PHILADELPHIA PEACE TUNNEL.



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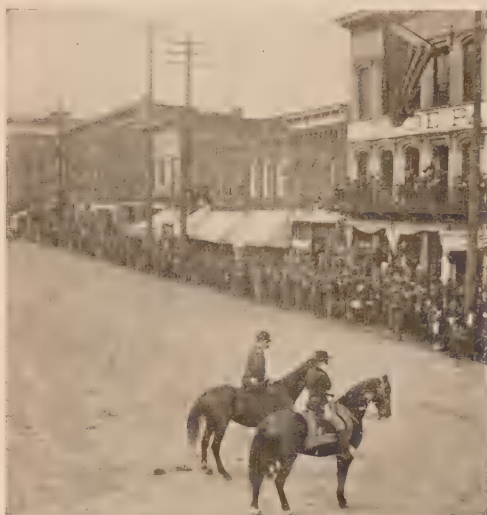
THE CHASTE AND BEAUTIFUL COURT OF HONOR—JUST BEFORE THE APPROACH OF THE GRAND CIVIC PARADE



THE SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, JUST RETURNING FROM ACTIVE SERVICE IN PORTO RICO, THE CENTRE OF INTEREST IN THE IMPOSING MILITARY PARADE.

Chestnut street was ablaze from Broad to Third. Nearly all the clubs made special decorations, and the streets at night were almost as light as during the day. One of the most striking decorations was that of the United States Mint. The

parlor, where white and gold were the prevailing colors. Mrs. McKinley's parlor, was a study in old ivory and pink. Although everything bore the mark of elegance, the beauty of the apartments was enhanced by the atmosphere of fresh-



GENERALS WHEELER AND CHAFFEE.



GENERAL WHEELER ACKNOWLEDGING THE GIFT OF A FINE HORSE AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

six large pillars on the Chestnut street front were each encircled in a huge American flag, while hanging from the cornice over the main entrance was a pretty drapery of National colors. Strings of signal flags, extending from the flagstaff on top to the cornice on either side, added to the beauty of the display.

No efforts were spared to make pleasant the reception and entertainment of President and Mrs. McKinley at the Bellevue, and of Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart, and the wives

ness and simplicity. Throughout the apartments asparagus sprays, rare orchids and American beauty roses were used in decoration.

November 5 the ocean tug "Merritt" put into Charleston. She reported the loss of the cruiser "Maria Teresa," raised by Constructor Hobson off San Salvador, Bahamas, at midnight on November 1, in *In a Storm*. the midst of a furious storm.

The cruiser left Caimanera, Cuba, on the morning of



DAZZLING ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET AT THE PEACE JUBILEE AT PHILADELPHIA.

of the Cabinet members at the Stratford. The President's apartments were transformed by placing in position rare old lace and silk hangings, fine bric-a-brac and highly polished furniture. The State apartments, as they were called at the hotel, consisted of a general reception-room in which the furnishings were of the Louis XIV. period, dining-room, draperies of red and furnishings of mahogany, the President's

October 30, in tow, for New York. She had already passed Cape Maysi and started northeast around the Bahamas. A furious storm, warning of which had already been sent out, overtook her, and in her condition she was unable to weather the gale. The storm opened rents in her hull, which had been patched to enable her to make the journey, and she began to fill rapidly. The "Merritt" took off Captain



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY FIRST PUBLICLY ADVOCATES THE POLICY OF TERRITORIAL EXPANSION—HIS ATTITUDE AT OMAHA, WHEN HE SAID: "THIS GREAT REPUBLIC CANNOT SHIRK THE RESPONSIBILITIES INCIDENT TO GOVERNING THE VAST DOMAIN WHICH THE SOLDIERS OF THE NATION CAPTURED AT THE CANNON'S MOUTH."



THE PRESIDENT LOOKING OVER THE VAST AUDIENCE OF OVER 150,000 PERSONS, JUST BEFORE HE BEGAN HIS NOTABLE SPEECH.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY APPROACHING THE REVIEWING-STAND, FROM WHICH PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SPOKE.

Harris and the crew from the sinking ship, and she soon went down.

A thrilling story of the loss of the cruiser "Maria Teresa" is given in the official report of Lieutenant Commander Harris to the Secretary of the Navy:

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the loss of the "Infanta Maria Teresa."

Story of the Wreck.

On November 1, at 1 a. m., I found that it was blowing hard, and went on the lower bridge. We had left Ling's Island light abeam at ten o'clock, and up till midnight the weather was pleasant, and all went well with the ship, although we had trouble in keeping the pump in the forward fire room from being choked with coal. The wind continued to increase in force until perhaps 3 a. m., when it reached its height, although there were times all day when it blew as hard as ever. The direction was about northeast. The sea continued to rise until perhaps 6 p. m. There was a heavy sea all the following day. The pumps were reported every hour. Soon after I came on deck I relieved the second mate, Mr. Johnson, so that he could go below to fight the water. About 3.30 the first mate, Captain Lecato, came up, and he also went below to work. Captain Chittenden, who was on deck almost as soon as I, gave his attention to the pumps, and especially to priming the centrifugal pump in the forward fire room.

There were many new leaks. When a heavy sea struck the sides the plates leaked at the butts and seams, showing that after the fire they had resumed their former appearance, but were not tight.

Many Leaks Started.

There was at the main mast an inch of thwartship vibration and only half an inch longitudinal vibration. While making this examination, about 4.30 a. m., Captain Chittenden was thrown down, and fell on the chain, hurting his side and back enough to temporarily disable him. He continued to give us valuable advice. At 3 a. m. we made signal to the "Vulcan" and "Merritt" to go to windward, which they did as well as they could. Up to one o'clock a. m. we were running the starboard

main engines, and had steam on in the two central boilers and three of the short forward boilers, but the trouble in the forward fire room caused the steam to run low, and we lighted fires under the starboard after boilers, and stopped the engine, so as to run the steam up for the pumps. The pump for keeping the water from the forward compartment was



HOBSON AND HIS BRAVE ASSOCIATES IN THE SINKING OF THE "MERRIMAC" ATTRACT ALL EYES AT PHILADELPHIA.

driven by a belt, and when the sea broke over the bows, the belt became wet and slipped. As soon as the water was up to the floor plates in the forward fire room, the rolling of the ship swashed into the coal bunkers, and carried the coal out, choking the pump and carrying the floor plates about, which made it difficult and dangerous to work there.

About eight o'clock I called for volunteers to hoist coal and water in the ash hoist. Everybody responded, and the work was continued as long as it seemed of any use. About 3.30 a. m. it was reported that water was coming into one of the starboard forward coal bunkers and running into the fire rooms. Where the water came from we did not know. About two o'clock the 11-inch gun in the

Volunteers Called for.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S ARRIVAL AT THE REVIEWING STAND IN ATLANTA,

after turret ran out and in twice. When it recoiled the second time something gave way, and it settled to extreme elevation and remained stationary. We asked the "Vulcan" to signal the "Leonidas" to stay close to us, and the latter hoisted the flag at the signal yardarm, which was a signal agreed upon to call the "Leonidas" to come within hail.



CROWD CHEERING THE ARRIVAL OF THE THIRTEENTH, AT THE HOME BARRACKS, BUFFALO.

She was steaming ahead of us and making rather bad weather. It seemed as if she feared to turn in the heavy sea, but eventually she did cross ahead of the "Merritt" and twice passed under the "Maria's" stern, although at some distance. I think she picked up the life rafts which the "Vulcan" threw over. About 11.30 we signaled the "Vulcan" to ask the "Merritt" if we could be turned safely to run for the lee of Watling's Island. To this Captain Walcott replied "No," and, as Captain Chittenden thought we would sink if we tried to turn, this idea was

sea very heavily and shuddered as she rose. There was no water aft. The "Vulcan" did her best to keep our head up, steering to starboard and going to full speed, while the sea beat the "Teresa's" head to port. Throughout the day the "Vulcan" did everything possible. We were constantly signaling. With the exception of three men who got drunk and gave much trouble all the crew behaved well.

Every man did his duty, and my orders were instantly obeyed by wreckers and men of the navy. When the fires were low I called for volunteers, and the donkey boilers were at once fired up. Twice I asked C. F. Smith and James F. Brien, chief machinists, to oil the steering engine, and they did so, and the engine ran until we left. When I took Dunne from the helm to lower the smaller surf boat, his place

Every Man Did His Duty.

was taken by William C. Morehoff, machinist, second class, who steered the wreck until we left the bridge together, when he lashed the wheel amidships. Willard Cross, bugler, a signal man, was cool as possible. He made no mistakes, and was very useful to me as a messenger. About four-thirty he made signal, "Hang on to the wreck until you are sure she is sinking," to which the "Vulcan" replied: "We will hold on until she sinks or parts the tow line." The last signal he made was: "These two boats will take all." After that I had to go aft to force the drunken men overboard, and about five we were all off. The boats were hauled under the stem as near as it was safe, where the oil and lee of the ship made it smooth, and were held by one line while another line, with a ladder attached, floated the stern. On this line two double bights were stopped on the right side to go over a man's shoulder. The end was slacked from the ship, and when two men jumped they were hauled into the boat. A very fine fellow named Olsen attended to this. When all had gone but he and I, he cut the line, and we jumped together. It was, perhaps, five-thirty when we reached the "Merritt." While she was getting in the surf boats the "Vulcan" slipped the hawser of the "Infanta Maria Teresa." I expect that the wreck, dragging off to port, brought all the strain on the port bridge and started the bits. When the boats were in, the "Merritt," at my request, started to speak the "Vulcan," but was unable to reach her, and she apparently did not hear our whistle. The "Merritt" then returned to find the wreck, but could not do so. The search continued until one p. m. the following day, when she headed for Charleston.

Very respectfully,

IRA HARRIS,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.



GENERAL WHEELER AND STAFF—THE GENERAL ON THE HORSE THAT HAD JUST BEEN PRESENTED TO HIM.

given up. Both the "Vulcan" and "Merritt" could with difficulty keep us ahead to wind, and the sea was running so high that the "Vulcan's" bits started, or the tow lines parted. The ship would fall into the trough of the sea. At 1 p. m. Captain Chittenden asked me to signal the "Vulcan" to cast off the "Merritt's" tow lines and have the "Merritt" come alongside. I then assumed the command, told the men what was to be done and assigned them stations. I told the chief engineer to start the engine to aid the "Vulcan" in keeping our head up. He did so, but it could run but a short time with the steam we had.

We signaled the "Vulcan." "We are about to abandon ship. Try to keep us head to wind." I ordered Captain Lecato to take charge of the lee surf boat, and when it was lowered to the rail ordered Captain Chittenden into it against his repeated protests. He was placed in the boat with his son. This boat was unable to reach the lines we had astern, but the "Merritt" picked it up, and after

Abandoning the Wreck.

taking Captain Chittenden aboard towed the boat to our lee quarter, and repeated this manoeuvre each trip, forming a lee for the boats to come here, and then towing them back. She was splendidly handled. From two until five the work of transferring the crew continued. Captain Lecato made two more trips, when, his arm being disabled, his place was taken by Mr. Johnson, who also took two boat loads. The life raft was gotten over and capsized, but was righted. It was put in charge of James Bashford, ordinary seaman of the Illinois Naval Militia. He and his crew took six Cubans to the "Merritt." The smaller surf boat was towed in board on the lee side and was then gotten out and I put it in charge of Charles A. Dunne, quartermaster, first-class. I gave him nearly all the good seamen left for a crew. It was launched very handsomely and made two trips. In all these trips we poured oil from the sponsons on both sides, and the "Vulcan" also used oil to make it smooth where the embarking was done. I doubt if we could have worked without it. The ship labored more and more heavily. Before I left the bridge she rolled her sponsons under, which I should estimate to be thirty degrees, and her pitching was enough to show her rudder, propellers and perhaps twelve feet of her keel. She was about four feet by the head. She fell into the

A week later the "Maria Teresa" was discovered on the beach of Cat Island, so beaten by the waves that examination showed the impossibility of saving her, and the once magnificent vessel was abandoned to the sport of the elements.



THE THIRTEENTH LEAVING THE TRAIN AT BUFFALO.

Major-General William Ludlow, military governor of Havana, recommended to General Lee that six army officers be appointed to assist Colonel Moulton as inspectors of police.



ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME EXTENDED BY BUFFALO TO ITS RETURNING THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF REGULARS.

The police plan provided for a deputy chief, at a salary of \$3,000; twelve captains, at \$1,380 each; twelve lieutenants, at \$1,080 each; forty-eight sergeants, at \$900 each; forty-eight sergeants of the second class, at \$780 each, and 840 patrolmen, each of whom received \$600 salary.

December 27, the American Evacuation Commissioners issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of the island of Cuba:

The undersigned commissioners, on the part of the United States, having been invested with power by the President to arrange for and execute the evacuation of Cuba and adjacent islands, and also taking over the public property of Spain, have entered into an agreement with the commissioners on the part of Spain for the final ceremonies and regulations to be observed and carried out on the first day of January and thereafter until all Spanish troops shall have embarked for repatriation, and the same is published for the guidance of the inhabitants and others outside of the Santiago district.

The undersigned desire in this public manner to impress and enjoin upon all the people of the island the necessity for strict compliance with the terms of this agreement, to the end that public order and due respect for the gravity of the occasion may prevail, and especially to admonish all classes of people to exercise self-restraint and moderation and refrain from giving cause of offense or irritation and from the exhibition of excite-

ment, undue manifestation of feeling, or from doing any act calculated to produce irritation or bad feeling.

For nearly four months this commission and other officials of the United States have been under the protection of the Spanish authority. They have extended to us the most scrupulous courtesy and consideration, and not one unpleasant incident has marred our sojourn in their midst, and now that our positions are soon to be reversed, and they are to become our guests and entitled to our protection, we must see to it that they enjoy the same immunity and consideration. Apart from the eminent propriety of such a course, the best interests of all classes, Cubans, Spaniards and Americans, will be thereby subserved. Acting under a sense of duty to the people and our government, we give notice that any violation of the terms and provisions of this agreement will be resented, and offenders brought promptly to justice. Representing all classes and interests, we shall be governed by the strictest impartiality with the sole purpose of promoting the rehabilitation and pacification of Cuba. The preservation of peace, the security to persons and property, and the establishment and maintenance of government with just laws impartially administered, are indispensable to the welfare and happiness of the people. We, therefore, confidently invoke the aid and co-operation of the inhabitants in accomplishing these ends.

Peace Must be Preserved.

The agreement is as follows:

WHEREAS, The convention entered into on November 16, 1898, between the commissioners of the United States and the commissioners of Spain,



RETURN OF THE FIRST ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

provides that the final evacuation of the territory of Cuba and adjacent Spanish islands by the forces of Spain shall be completed at twelve o'clock, meridian, on January 1, 1899, and says that if, for unavoidable reasons, the embarkation of Spanish forces shall not be completed on the date herein fixed, in such case suitable and convenient places shall be designated for the residence of the remaining Spanish troops until their embarkation shall be accomplished, it being well understood, however, that these troops will not be ejected from their quarters

Terms of the Agreement.



PALACE OCCUPIED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN ENGINEERING CORPS AT HAVANA.

during the time they must necessarily remain there, leaving them in their quarters and the sick in hospitals under the safe-guard of the armies of the United States until they can be sent home; and,

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding all the efforts made by the Spanish authorities faithfully and promptly to carry out the provisions of the aforesaid convention, there will still be a number of Spanish troops in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, whom it will have been impossible to embark for their native country before the first of January next.

Now, therefore, be it agreed between the commissioners of the United States and the commissioners of Spain in joint session assembled, possessing for this purpose under Article IV of the protocol agreement between the United States and Spain signed at Washington on the twelfth day of August, 1898, full authority from the government of the United States and the government of Spain, respectively, as follows:

First.—The Spanish troops remaining unembarked on the first of January shall remain undisturbed until their embarkation to Spain, in their

Suppression of Disorder.

respective quarters, buildings and grounds actually then occupied by them, and during that period shall enjoy the privileges and immunities usually accorded by the rules of international law governing foreign troops in a friendly country. The quarters, buildings and grounds actually occupied by said troops will be considered as being covered by the privileges of extra-territoriality, the responsibility for keeping good order in places thus occupied being upon the authorities of the United States. The commanding officer of the Spanish forces in the event of public disorder will place himself at once in communication with the commanding officer of the United States forces, and in concert with him carry out such measures for the suppression of disorder as they may

Third.—Provincial and municipal authorities will not be allowed to tax in any manner the Spanish forces nor their belongings, nor give any orders which will increase the price of eatables or other effects necessary for the subsistence of their troops. Combinations to raise the prices of supplies, or to deprive the Spanish forces of what is necessary for their subsistence while in camp or en route, will not be permitted.

Fourth.—Employees of the postal and telegraphic service will continue to carry the correspondence of the Spanish forces, and transmit their official telegraphic messages under the same condition as heretofore.

Fifth.—No import duties or charges of any kind or character will be levied by custom house officials upon material of war of the Spanish, or upon the personal effects of Spanish soldiers and officers, or on those of their families.

Sixth.—Hospitals, with their sick, attendants and medical officers, in evacuated territory, will be under the protection of the army of the United States, the Spanish authorities providing everything necessary for the care, subsistence and transportation of the sick so detained and for repatriation upon recovery.

Hospital Regulations.

Seventh.—The general-in-chief of the Spanish army agrees that his officers and soldiers will preserve the most exact discipline, and in event that any should enter the houses and lands of private persons, without consent of owner, he shall severely punish the offenders.

Eighth.—Should any offence be committed by any officer or soldier of the Spanish against inhabitants, he will be promptly brought to trial by the proper military authorities of said forces before a proper Span-

ish military tribunal. Any offence committed by an inhabitant against any person of the Spanish forces will be promptly brought to justice by the commander of the United States forces in connection with the commanding officer of the Spanish forces.

Ninth.—In event of any injury or damage to persons or property being committed by Spanish troops, the injured parties shall have the right



RAW RECRUITS FOR NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD EN ROUTE TO PEERSKILL CAMP.

to submit their claims for indemnification to the Spanish Government, it being fully understood that Spain is accountable for injuries to public and private property established by proper proof. It is understood that this paragraph is subject to any provision the peace commissions of the United States and Spain may have made on the subject of settlement of claims thereafter arising.

Tenth.—Punctual payment will be made for whatever is purchased of inhabitants by or for the Spanish.

Eleventh.—It is understood that the Spanish authorities will use due diligence in embarking for Spain at the earliest possible time the Spanish troops remaining in Cuba.

The Commissioners of the United States and the Commissioners of Spain, in order to accomplish with due formalities the official delivery of Cuba by representatives of the Government of Spain to representatives of the Government of the United States, in accordance with the agreement between both nations, have resolved by common accord upon the following:

Formalities of Transfer

First.—At twelve o'clock on January 1, 1899, the battery of salutes at Cabanas will discharge twenty-one cannon, and immediately thereafter the Spanish flag will be lowered from Morro Castle and from all official buildings where displayed, and the flag of the United States shall be raised in its place, saluting with another discharge of twenty-one guns from the same battery, these salutes to be fired by American and Spanish artillerymen respectively. American and Spanish ships of war that may be in this port properly equipped shall also salute both flags, discharging the proper number of guns.

Second.—Land and naval forces of the United States which may have been designated by their respective commanders, and who shall have



EIGHTH NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD EN ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO PEERSKILL CAMP.

jointly agree upon, or which they may have formulated in advance for the prevention and suppression of such disorders.

Second.—The Spanish officers in command of troops will give due notice to the nearest commanding officer of the United States forces of intended departure from quarters for their respective points of embarkation.



UNCLE SAM'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO CUBA.

THE STARS AND STRIPES REPLACED THE FLAG OF BARBAROUS SPAIN ON MORRO CASTLE, HAVANA, JANUARY 1, 1899.

entered Havana in advance and shall have located themselves at a convenient place, upon hearing the salutes shall proceed to occupy the fortifications, edifices and places in the city which the American authorities may desire to occupy, and that in all military places a Spanish officer will await the arrival of the American forces and will deliver the place to them, leaving it in their possession. If on that day and hour there shall yet be Spanish troops in Havana they will remain in their quarters and will form ranks during the time of the delivery of the city, saluting all American



THE FIRST BANQUET EVER HELD IN HAVANA IN HONOR OF THE AMERICAN THANKSGIVING

troops which may pass there, presenting arms to sounds of march from musicians and bands. The American troops will return the salute in identical form.

Third.—At the same hour of twelve o'clock on the first of January there shall be present at all centres, tribunals, offices and civil dependencies of the Spanish Government the respective functionaries and employes who may have not yet ceased discharging their duties, and they shall make delivery to American functionaries who may present themselves for that purpose, and will then receive proper instruction.

Ceremony of Occupation.

Fourth.—Before the time of delivery Commissioners of the United States and the Commissioners of Spain, together with the two governors-general and their headquarter officers and guards, will assemble at the palace of the captain-general to decide on the moment, and by common accord, any doubt or difficulty which may occur over the delivery, and to receive immediately afterward any person who may desire to visit them either in recognition of new authority or in farewell to one that ceases.

Fifth.—Although it is not to be expected, from the culture of this city, that any one will disturb order or the gravity of the delivery of the island, if any one should so disturb it he shall be immediately suppressed by public force, and the American authorities will punish the guilty with severity.

Sixth.—On concluding the delivery, the Spanish troops which may yet remain on the island shall be considered as a foreign army in a friendly country, and as such respected by all.

JAMES F. WADE,
Major-General, United States Volunteers.

MATTHEW C. BUTLER,
Major-General, United States Volunteers.

Attest: JOHN W. CLOUS,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers Secretary.

December 29. No processions or open-air assemblages of bands of Cuban soldiers were to be allowed in Havana during the first week in January. The plans of the patriotic committees for a dinner to the soldiers in the Prado, a civic parade and five days of public demonstration could not be permitted. No Cuban soldiers, except as individuals, should enter Havana. The American military administration was determined not to allow conditions favorable to an ebullition of violence. It was pointed out that crowds are easily led, and that if no crowds were permitted to assemble there could be no mobs to lead. General John R. Brooke, the Governor-General of Cuba, was determined that no outrages upon the retiring or remaining Spaniards should be allowed to occur, and no Spanish stores should be sacked if the Americans could prevent it.

This purpose General Brooke communicated to the prominent Cubans in Havana. A meeting of the patriotic committees was held, and a deputation consisting of Dr. Juan F. Ofarrig, Federico Mora, Angeo Cowley Emiliano Nunez and Alvedo Zayas, waited upon General Ludlow to ask whether no portion of the program might be carried out. Senor Nunez, acting as the spokesman of the deputation, handed General Ludlow a written copy of a program of six days' festivities.

It provided for the following: On the first day a general ringing of bells; on the second, a parade of Cuban soldiers, followed by a dinner; on the third, a civic procession; on the fourth, public assemblages and speeches; on the fifth, a carnival, and on the sixth, races between the American men-of-wars' boats. The program called for fireworks and music every night. General Ludlow, who was very polite to the deputation, asked them to leave the program with him, and promised to give the matter careful consideration. After the deputation had withdrawn he conferred with General Brooke, and it was decided that it would be wiser not to allow any public manifestations on the part of the Cubans. General Ludlow prepared a written reply, pointing out the extreme need of maintaining order in the interests of the people of Cuba and the sympathy of the Americans with the desire of the Cubans to celebrate. He urged, however, that while this feeling was perfectly natural, there was the danger of giving an opportunity to ill disposed or thoughtless persons to make trouble, which would harm the city's industrial and commercial interests. On all these grounds, concluded General Ludlow, it was expedient that there should be no general public display of feeling.

The following order was issued:

General Ludlow has instructed me to direct that all places where spirituous or other intoxicating liquors are sold shall be closed; that order shall be preserved at all times; that there shall be no large gatherings of citizens on the streets and no noisy parades by night or day; that no pistols, firearms, knives or other deadly weapons shall be carried by any one, except troops on duty; that persons carrying weapons of any kind in the streets shall be arrested and their arms confiscated; that all persons who sell intoxicating liquors of whatever kind are prohibited from selling or giving the same to soldiers, and that any public place in which it is found that liquor is sold or given to soldiers must be closed and its proprietor arrested.

BENTLEY MOTT,

Major and Assistant Adjutant.

This general order was executed as regards Cuban soldiers, as well as United States troops.

The following is the text of General Ludlow's reply to the Cuban deputation which visited and presented to him a written program of the proposed six days' festivities.

General Ludlow's Firm Reply.

MESSRS. MORA, NUNEZ and others, representing the Patriotic Committee of Havana:

GENTLEMEN: I have given careful consideration to the matter of the proposed celebration by Cuban citizens of Havana, during the exchange of national flags that will take place on January 1, and, as I promised you,



WARD IN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, SAN FRANCISCO.

I have taken the occasion also to ascertain the views of Major-General Brooke, commanding the Division of Cuba, upon the subject. I regret to inform you that a celebration of this character must at this time be deemed inexpedient, and cannot for the present be authorized, for the following reasons:

First.—Havana has for a long time suffered from strife and contention, and it is the supreme duty of all at this critical period to suppress disorder and preserve public peace. All other considerations, for the moment, should give way to this.

Second.—At the present time the only effective means of maintaining order is the presence of United States troops in the city, since the local police in several districts have disappeared with the departure of the Spanish soldiers.

Third.—It is in the interests both of citizens generally, and particularly of the more distinctively Cuban citizens themselves, that the occasion be one of peace and order and of quiet rejoicing only, and that every one should be controlled by a patriotic desire to do what is best for the community.

Fourth.—The American authorities sympathize fully with the Cuban feeling of rejoicing, and at a proper time hereafter, when affairs are in a more settled condition, they will be glad to further and participate in the plans of the celebration, but they are convinced that this is not a suitable or expedient time for it.

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Major-General, United States Volunteers.

The address of the Junta Patriótica regarding the abandonment of the proposed demonstrations was widely circulated. It is as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF HAVANA:

In accordance with the wishes of the American authorities, the directory of the Junta Patriótica, after consultation with the main committee, has agreed to suspend the festivities planned to celebrate the independence of the island. In a reasonable letter to the Commission charged with presenting the festival program, General Ludlow has indicated the desirability of suspending for the present public demonstrations, owing to the fear that at the present moment, when the Cuban police are not yet organized, there might be some interruption of public order, in the preservation of which all citizens, and especially all Cubans, are deeply interested.

Response of the Cubans.

At the same time General Ludlow declares that the American authorities are in full sympathy with the joyous feeling of the Cubans, and that, when the situation becomes more settled, they will take pleasure in promoting such festivities as have been proposed, and will even participate in them. But the American authorities are convinced that the present moment is not opportune for celebrations.

In view of the fact that the considerations thus urged are quite in accord with obvious good judgment, the representatives of the Directory have determined to suspend the festivals arranged for the coming week, which will be carried out as soon as circumstances permit. The Directory regrets the existence of such doubts and misgivings as prevent the carrying out of the program as projected; but they have agreed to recommend to the Cubans to co-operate in maintaining order during the change of flags and

our humanitarian purposes will insure a kind and beneficent government. The Military Governor of the island will always be pleased to confer with those who may desire to consult him on matters of public interest.



MEN FROM MANILA IN BEDS AT THE DIVISION HOSPITAL, PRESIDIO BARRACKS, SAN FRANCISCO.

To simplify the administration of military affairs and prevent a possible conflict of authority, the War Department issued an order, December 31, creating four new military departments in Cuba, namely, *New Departments* Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara and *and Commanders* Puerto Principe, bounded by the provincial boundaries of the same name. The three departments before established were Santiago, Havana and the City of Havana, so that the island was divided into seven distinct military departments, each under the command of an army officer independent of the others, but all responsible to General Brooke, the Military Governor of the entire island.

General Lee already commanded the Department of Havana Province; General Wood, the Department of Santiago, and General Ludlow, the Department of the City of Havana. This order assigned officers to command the remaining departments. The order was addressed to General Brooke at Havana, and stated that by direction of the President the following geographical military departments were established: The Department of Pinar del Rio, the Department of Matanzas, the Department of Santa Clara, the Department of Puerto Principe and the Department of the Province of Havana, whose limits included the Isle of Pines. Brigadier-General George W. Davis was assigned to the command of the Department of Pinar del Rio; Major-General James H. Wilson to

the Department of Matanzas, Major-General J. C. Bates to the Department of Santa Clara, and Brigadier-General L. H. Carpenter to the Department of Puerto Principe.

December 30, the following general order was issued to the army rearranging the jurisdiction of army officers in Cuba so that General Ludlow ceased to be a subordinate of General Lee:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 30, 1898.

By direction of the President the following geographical military departments are established:

First—A department to be known as the Department of Havana, to consist of the portion of the Island of Cuba embraced within the following boundaries. Beginning at the mouth of the Almendares River, thence south and west following the Almendares to its tributary, the Rio Grande, thence along the Rio Grande to near its head, thence north via Santa Maria del Rosario to the headwaters of the Rio Las Vegas, thence along Rio Las Vegas and the Rio Cojimar to the sea.

Second—A department to be known as the Department of the Province of Havana, to consist of all that portion of the Island of Cuba within the



GENERAL JOE WHEELER, THE SPANISH WAR HERO, WITH HIS STAFF, READY TO FALL IN LINE.

in the days following, because they are convinced that the moderation and orderly behavior of the Cuban people at these moments will powerfully influence the future destiny of our country.

December 30, General Brooke announced his choice of staff, as follows:

Major-General Chaffee, chief of staff; Captains Dean, McKee and Campbell, and Lieutenant Castleton, aides; Richards, adjutant-general; Kannon, assistant adjutant-general; Dudley, judge-advocate; Humphrey, quartermaster; Bliss, chief of customs; Abriel Smith, chief commissary; Dr. O'Reilly, chief surgeon; George Smith, chief paymaster, and Colonel Dunwoody, chief signal officer.

December 31, Major-General John R. Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba, issued a proclamation to the people of the island. It was as follows:

Coming among you as the representative of the President, in furtherance and in continuation of the humane purpose with which my country interlarded to put an end to the distressing conditions in this island, I deem it proper to say that the object of the present government is to give protection to the people and security to person and property, to restore confidence, to encourage the people to resume the pursuits of peace, to build up waste plantations, to resume commercial traffic, and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

To this end the protection of the United States Government will be directed; and every possible provision will be made to carry out these objects through the channels of civil administration, although under military control.

In the interest and for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of rights and property in the island, the civil and criminal codes which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government.

The people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliations, are invited and urged to co-operate in these objects by the exercise of moderation, conciliation and good-will one toward another, and a hearty accord in

Proclamation by General Brooke.



ONE OF THE FIRST LANDINGS OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE TRANSPORTS.

limits of the province of Havana, except such portion as is embraced within the Department of Havana City.

Third—Major-General William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of Havana, with headquarters in the city of Havana.

Fourth—Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Province of Havana,



FRONT OF THE FAMOUS TACON THEATRE IN HAVANA.

with headquarters at such place as may be designated by the commanding general of the Division of Cuba.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

The American Occupation of Havana.

Havana, January 1, Spain's historical flag floated no longer in the Antilles. The Stars and Stripes went up at noon

*Spain's
Sovereignty
Ceded.*

with impressive simplicity. The ceremony which sealed the yielding of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba took place in the Palace. The mass of the population could not be admitted there, and the people of Havana, gathered along the Punta, at the foot of the Prado and opposite Morro Castle and Cabanas Fortress. They saw the Spanish colors go up on Morro and receive the salutes of guns from Cabanas and from the American warships in the harbor. Quickly they saw the yellow and red standard come down and the American flag floating over Morro, Cabanas and the other forts of the city, while they heard the salute in its honor from the Spanish artillery which had been kept in



COURT OF THE TACON THEATRE, USED FOR SMOKING AND PROMENADING BETWEEN THE ACTS.

Cabanas for that purpose, and also from the Spanish ships which were remaining in the harbor.

People who were viewing the scene from the flat rooftops in which Havana abounds, also saw the Stars and Stripes go up on the Palace. They did not see the

*Saw the
Stars and Stripes
Go Up.* Spanish ensign come down from the Palace, because none was raised. The Spanish authorities had thought it was enough for them

to go through the painful formality of ceding sovereignty without having their flag lowered over them, and there was no comment. Governor-General Castellanos and his staff watched the early morning movements of the troops of both armies and received reports of the progress made. By 11 o'clock all the Spanish soldiers were aboard the transports except the 10th Engineer Corps, which

remained in Cabanas to fire the salute, and two companies of the Lorn Battalion, which remained on guard duty at the Palace. The American troops occupied all the streets leading to the Palace and the Plaza of Arms in front of it. The company of the Leon Battalion was drawn up in double file in the facade of the Palace. Facing them from the Plaza of Arms was a company of American soldiers. The contrast was a contrast between races. The Spanish soldiers made their best possible appearance in blue-striped uniforms and straw hats. They were medium or under-sized men. The American soldiers, in blue shirts, trousers and leather leggings and with Army slouch hats, seemed like giants.

Half an hour before noon General James Wade, president of the American Commission, and General M. C. Butler arrived with their respective staffs. They dismounted and stood in groups chatting with one another. All were in full dress uniform. A few minutes later General John R. Brooke, General William Ludlow and General George W. Davis, commander of the troops in Pinar del Rio Province, arrived in carriages. The American regimental band first played the Spanish national air, "The March of Cadiz," in which the Spanish buglers of the Leon Battalion joined.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE TACON THEATRE, TAKEN FROM THE STAGE, REVEALING ITS ENORMOUS SIZE AND THE BEAUTY OF THE DECORATIONS.

The band then played "The Stars and Stripes Forever." General Brooke was greeted by General Wade, and a few minutes later General Fitzhugh Lee came riding up with his staff and escort, as commander of the Seventh Army Corps. After dismounting he was saluted by the men of the Leon Battalion, and returned the salute.

About this time the commanders of the Cuban insurgent forces, who had been invited by the American military authorities to participate in the ceremonies, arrived in carriages. They included Generals *Insurgent Chiefs Present.* Mario Menocal, who commanded the forces in Havana and Matanzas provinces; Jose Gomez, who was a member of the Commission which accompanied General Calixto Garcia to Washington; Mayia Rodriguez, Lacret and Rafael Cardenas, and Surgeon-General Agramonte and Colonel Valiente. After a short talk with



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE THEATRE FROM THE FRONT, SHOWING THE DEPTH AND DIMENSIONS OF THE STAGE.

the American officers whom they knew, General Brooke and his aids entered the Palace and proceeded up the stairs to the Salon de Sessions, or sessions-room, where the final ceremony was to take place. The other officials followed.

General Jimenez Castellanos and his staff were awaiting them in the salon. This is a rectangular room, and is something like the Marble Room of the Senate at Washington.

The Spanish authorities had stripped the walls of their historic paintings, so that the room seemed bare to desolation.

Introductions followed among the American and Spanish officials who were not previously acquainted. General Castella-

New Year's, 1898, he took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury in the Autonomist Cabinet, which was that day installed. A month was enough to show that the time when an Autonomist Cabinet could save Spain's dominion in Cuba had passed. A year was required to prove this fact.

After several minutes of informal talk had been going on, General Castellanos indicated that the hour had come to



CAMP OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE PLAZA IN FRONT OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S PALACE, HAVANA, THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PARK IN THE CITY.

nos chatted pleasantly while awaiting the time of the ceremonial. The doors were thrown open to the balconies, and many of the officials stepped out of the salon into the fresh air. From the balcony they could look across the Plaza of Arms and over the temple erected on the spot where mass was said to the Spanish troops, to the American warships in the harbor. They could also look down on squads and companies of American soldiers. In the salon General Clous and Colonel Girauta, respective secretaries of the American and Spanish Commissions, walked up and down talking of trivial affairs. General Castellanos stepped over to the group of insurgent soldiers and greeted Mayia Rodriguez, whom he knew. He was introduced to others of the insurgent officers, and talked pleasantly with them.

Inquiry was made by some of the American officers for the Marquis Montoro, one of the original members of the Spanish Commission. The explanation was made that Montoro was too ill to be present. Just a year before,

yield his trust. Half unconsciously, members of the two Commissions took their places, and the group of American generals and Spanish officers formed a crescent. General Bastellanos and his staff were in ordinary fatigue uniform. They did not dignify the function by appearing in their uniforms of ceremonial occasions. No orders and decorations were worn by them, though they had gorgeous ones. Back of the staff were twenty-five or thirty Spanish officials, some of whom wore their decorations; but they were present as spectators and not as officials. General Castellanos is not a large man. He had the military goatee and a bullet-shaped head. Nothing about him showed his rank except his sash, only a strip of which was visible. His jacket was buttoned under his throat, and his sword hung by his side, almost carelessly. General Brooke is a large man, the typical American soldier. So are Generals Ludlow and Davis. General Butler is of splendid physique. General Chaffee, of General Brooke's staff, is slight but tall. General Wade in regimentals is not a giant, but his stature is robust.



PICTURESQUE CAMP OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT LA PUNTA, MORRO CASTLE IN BACKGROUND.

All these Generals and their aides in full uniform presented a most imposing appearance. General Lee was in field uniform.

Less imposing than the American generals, but not without impressiveness, was the group of insurgent commanders who formed the outer rim of this crescent. They were in uniform of dark blue, with nothing but tiny silver stars to indicate their rank. Their bearing was manly and dignified. They



READY FOR THE LAST TURN OF THE FATAL SCREW.

commanded the respect of everybody. Vice-Consul Jerome, of Great Britain, was present in official dress, not as the consular English representative, but as the American representative, whose consular functions were about to cease. Senator J. W. Daniel, of Virginia, formed one of the score of American civilians in the background.

The scene was memorable. The guns from Cabanas and from the ships in the harbor were roaring salutes when General Castellanos stepped forward and handed a paper to Captain Hart, the official interpreter of the American Commission. It was the text of the speech he was about to make. He addressed himself in Spanish directly to General Wade, as President of the American Commission. General Butler stood on the left of General Wade. General Castellanos spoke with constraint, but mastered his emotion. It was apparent that his staff officers were restraining themselves only by the strongest exercise of will power. The regimental bands in the Plaza of Arms were playing American national airs. An aide was sent to stop them. Castellanos continued his sentences in intervals which were punctuated by discharges of cannon making salutes. Four hundred years of history were passing away like the ticking of a watch. General Castellanos was understood when he dwelt upon the command of his King and the Treaty of Paris as reason for the words he was saying, though most of his hearers were not familiar with Spanish. When he concluded Captain E. Hart translated his written speech.

When General Wade turned to General Brooke and asked him to accept the sovereignty which was there yielded by Spain to the United States, General Brooke had no prepared speech. He made his brief reply accepting the sovereignty, and it was translated, sentence by sentence, into Spanish by Captain Hart.

In two minutes this function was over, and Castellanos was no longer a Governor-General of Spain in Cuba, but simply a general of the Spanish Army. He passed with his staff into the room adjoining the salon, intending to take leave of his friends. He exchanged farewells with a few of them and then broke down. "I have been in as many battles as there are hairs on my head," he cried, "but these forces overcome me!"

And thus the farewell reception of General Castellanos was terminated.

General Brooke and his staff remained in the salon to receive the visits of respect from various officials. Among them were judges of the courts and professors in the University, who came in a body wearing their professors' caps and gowns. The insurgent generals also paid their formal respects. General Brooke talked to them individually and then in a body. "You know the circumstances," he said, "in which American troops have come to your shores. Extraordinary efforts may be necessary on your part. I expect your fullest co-operation." After making this little speech General Brooke left the Palace for the Inglaterra Hotel, where he reviewed the Seventh Army Corps as it marched past.

When General Castellanos left the Palace with his staff, the companies of the Leon Battalion had already defiled through the cordon of American troops and gone on board their transport. The American troops saluted him. General Clous and Captain Hart, as representatives of the American Commission, walked on either side, his staff following. A narrow street runs from the Plaza of Arms to Caballeria Wharf. A Spanish girl on a balcony of one of the houses along this street displayed a Spanish flag and cried: "Viva Espana! Viva el Capitan-General!" In an instant Castellanos and his staff were sobbing. It was an extraordinary scene. Their grief was respected, and a small throng of Spaniards at the wharf embraced them, with cries of "Long live Spain!" and "Long live Castellanos!" His staff officers tried to respond, but their emotions made their replies inaudible. As General Castellanos stepped aboard the launch he declared he would never again set foot on Cuban soil.

While these things were happening, the American flag was raised over the wreck of the "Maine," a few hundred feet away.

March 2, the President's nomination of Richmond Pearson Hobson "to be advanced ten numbers from No. 1 on the list of assistant naval constructors, for extraordinary heroism," was said by naval officers to constitute the greatest material promotion as a recognition of gallantry in the history of the naval service. It will make the hero of the "Merrimac" a captain at the age of thirty. His advancement amounted

**Local Officials
Pay Their
Respects.**

**Hobson Takes
Long Jump.**



JUST AFTER THE EXECUTION—THE CORPSE COVERED WITH BLACK AND THE EXECUTIONER WHISTLING TO HIS DOG.

to two hundred and fifty numbers in the line of the Navy, which is remarkable in comparison with the single number secured by Admiral Dewey, eight numbers by Admiral Sampson, and from three to five each by other officers during

the war with Spain. When it was proposed, in recognition of Hobson's heroism, to promote him to the foot of the grade of lieutenant-commanders, the "jump" amounted to about one hundred and fifty numbers only, but under the nomination made Hobson skipped over all the lieutenant-commanders and goes nearly to the top of the commanders' list, so far as relative rank is concerned.

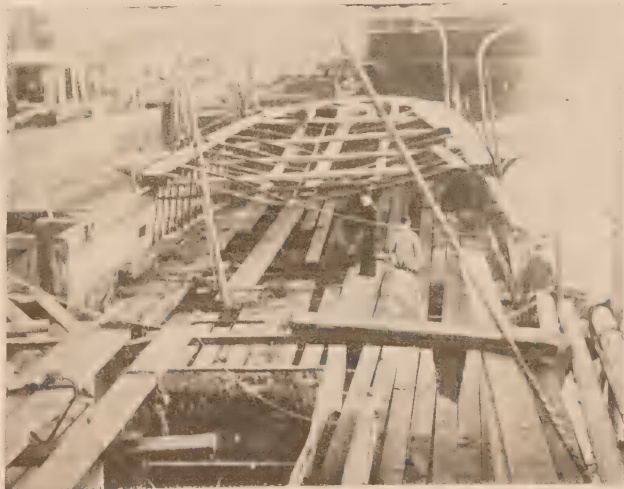


THE SIXTH MISSOURI REGIMENT, COLONEL HARDEMAN COMMANDING, MARCHING WITH STAFF AND BAND, AT THE RAISING OF THE AMERICAN FLAG ON MORRO, HAVANA.

March 2, after considerable delay, the former Spanish cruiser "Reina Mercedes," which was sunk in the channel of Santiago Harbor during the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's fleet on June 6, was pumped out, the Government tugs assisting the wrecking company.

The "Reina Mercedes" is a steel cruiser, and was built at Cartagena in 1887. She is of over three thousand tons' displacement, 278 feet 10 inches long and 42 feet 7 inches broad, and she draws 16 feet 5 inches of water. She had 3,700 indicated horse-power, and carried a crew of about three hundred and seventy men. Prior to the bombardment her boilers had given out, and her engines were practically useless. With the "Alfonso XII." and the "Reina Cristina," the "Reina Mercedes" had been used by the Spaniards of late years as a transport. She is bark-rigged, has one smokestack and is fitted with one propeller. Her coal capacity is between five hundred and six hundred tons, and she was supposed to have a speed of about seventeen knots.

Immediately after the surrender of Santiago by General Toral, July 17, Senor Sagasta was reported to have said, "There is nothing to do now but to treat for peace." Still further impressed of the hopelessness of further delay in giving up, by the movement of the United States Army on Porto Rico, the Spanish Government sued for peace. On July 26, M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador,



LIEUTENANT HOBSON INSPECTING THE WORK OF REPAIRING THE FORMER SPANISH GUNBOAT "ISLA DE CUBA," CAPTURED BY DEWEY AT MANILA.

acting for the Spanish Government, submitted Spain's plea. The President at once gave a verbal assurance of his willingness to discuss terms, and five days later the reply of this government, setting forth broadly the conditions upon which peace might be obtained, was placed in the hands of M. Cambon. On August 8 a favorable reply from

Spain to the peace terms of the United States reached M. Cambon, and on August 12 the protocol was signed by Secretary Day for the United States and M. Cambon for Spain. After the signing of this historic document the President proclaimed an armistice, whereupon hostilities ceased.

The terms of the protocol of agreement, embodying the terms of a basis for the establishment of peace between the two countries, were as follows:

Article I. Spain will relinquish all claim *The Protocol* of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Article II. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrões to be selected by the United States.

Article III. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

Article IV. Spain will immediately evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and to this end each government will within ten days after the signing of this protocol appoint commissioners, and the commissioners so appointed shall within thirty days after the signing of this protocol meet at Havana for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Cuba and the adjacent Spanish islands, and each government will within ten days after the signing of the protocol appoint other commissioners, who shall within thirty days after the signing of this protocol meet at San Juan in Porto Rico, for



LIEUTENANT HOBSON'S FIRST VISIT TO THE WRECKS OF THE SPANISH FLEET AT HONG-KONG—CONSUL-GENERAL WILDMAN AT HIS LEFT.

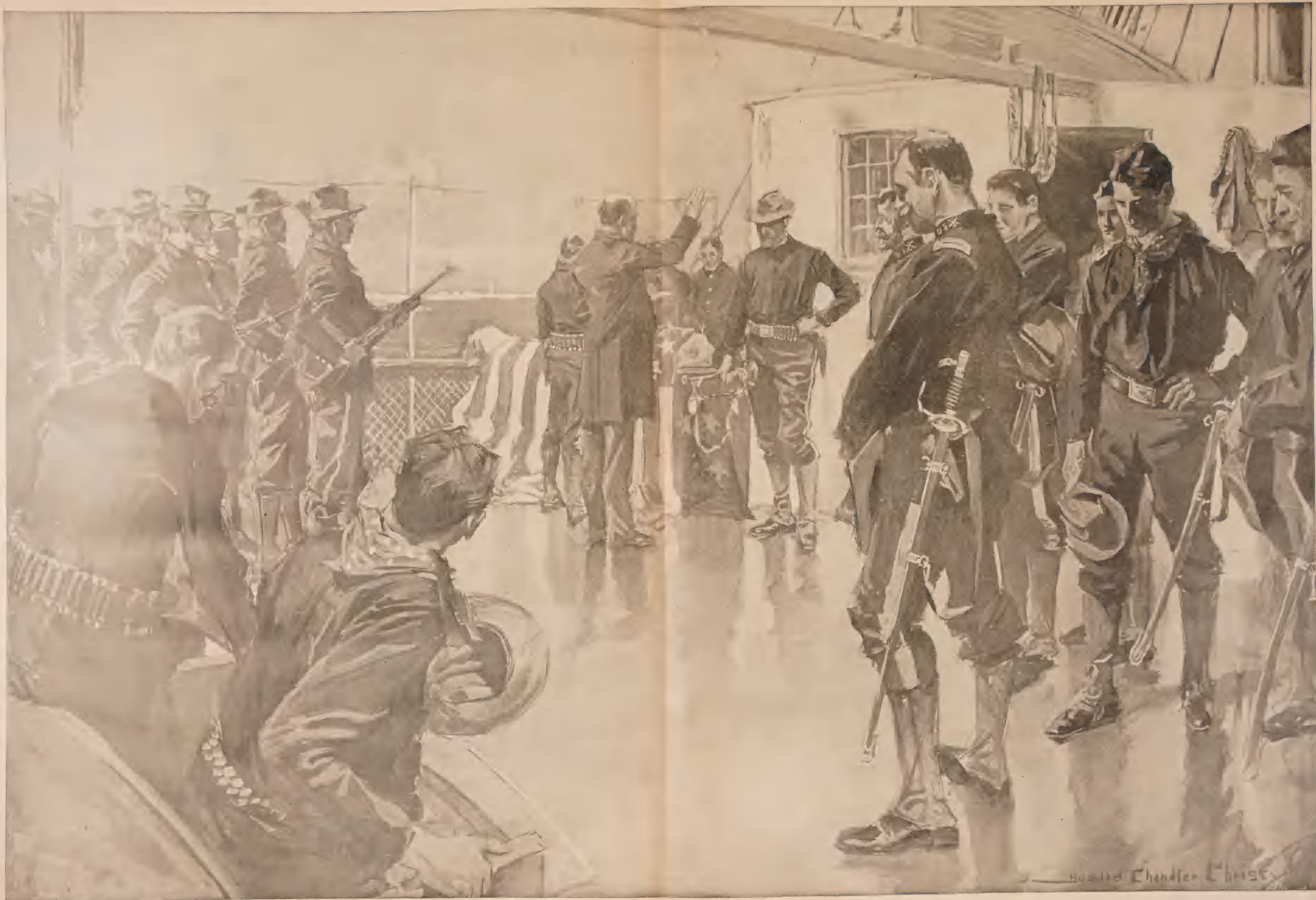
the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the aforesaid evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies.

Article V. The United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to treat of peace, and the commissioners so appointed shall meet at Paris not later than October 1, 1898, and proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, which treaty shall be subject to ratification, according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

Article VI. Upon the conclusion and signing of this protocol, hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

President McKinley appointed on August 26, the following to act as Peace Commissioners, who should meet similar representatives of Spain at Paris: William R. Day (chairman), Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, White-law Reid and Justice Edward D. White. Justice White afterward declined to serve, and Senator George Gray was appointed September 9. Among the numerous attaches of the commission sailing with them were John Bassett Moore, secretary of the commission, and John R. MacArthur, assistant secretary.

The members of the Spanish Commission, as announced September 18, were as follows: Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Senate (chairman); Senator Buenaventura Abarzuza, General Cerero, Wenceslao Ramirez de Villaurrutia, Spanish Minister to Belgium, and Jose Garnica. The secretary of the Spanish Commission was Senor Ojeda, Spanish Minister to Morocco.



TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

FULL TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT WHICH CONCLUDED OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

The Spanish-American war was practically terminated by the surrender of General Toral's forces at Santiago de Cuba, on June 17 (1898), but the terms of final adjustment of all disputes were referred to commissioners, appointed by the respective governments of the United States and Spain, which held their sessions in Paris, where their labors were completed on December 10, and on the 4th of January following, the peace treaty, as agreed upon, was submitted to President McKinley, and by him referred immediately to the Senate for action. It was ratified, Feb. 6, by one vote more than the two-thirds majority required; Feb. 10 it received the President's signature, and was confirmed by the Queen Regent March 17. The Treaty is as follows:

"The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII., desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States.

"William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States;

"And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain.

"Don Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-minister of the Crown; Don José de Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslad Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of Division.

"Who, having assembled in Paris and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

"ARTICLE I.—Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

"And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

"ARTICLE II.—Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam in the Marianas, or Ladrones.

"ARTICLE III.—Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, comprehending the islands lying within the following line:

"A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4.45) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119.35) east of Greenwich; thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119.35) east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7.40) north; thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7.40) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; thence by a direct line to the intersection of the tenth (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

"The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

"ARTICLE IV.—The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

"ARTICLE V.—The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain, at its own cost, the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war in the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

"Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines,

as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

"The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, with their arms and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defences shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, and the United States may, in the meantime, purchase such material from Spain if a satisfactory agreement between the two governments on the subject shall be reached.

"ARTICLE VI.—Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and persons detained or imprisoned for political offences in connection with the insurrection in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

"Reciprocally the United States will release all prisoners made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

"The Government of the United States will, at its own cost, return to Spain, and the Government of Spain will, at its own cost, return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

"ARTICLE VII.—The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either government, or of its citizens or subjects against the other government, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war.

"The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

"ARTICLE VIII.—In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II and III, of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba, and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which in conformity with law belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

"And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

"The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives in the peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

"In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to which relate to said islands, or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved, and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

"ARTICLE IX.—Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsular, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory, or may remove

therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property, or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners.

"In case they remain in the territory, they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratification, of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it, and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

"The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

"ARTICLE X.—The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

"ARTICLE XI.—The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

"ARTICLE XII.—Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

"1. Judgments rendered, either in civil suits between private individuals, or in criminal matters before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse of right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

"2. Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined, shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

"3. Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish, shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

"ARTICLE XIII.—The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works not subversive of public order in the territories in question shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty.

"ARTICLE XIV.—Spain will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories, the sovereignty over which has either been relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

"ARTICLE XV.—The government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance duties, light dues and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade.

"This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice, given by either government to the other.

"ARTICLE XVI.—It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof, but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

"ARTICLE XVII.—The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

"In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

"Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight."

Before setting out on their mission the commission held several conferences with the President, in which they were broadly instructed as to the views of the Administration on all questions involved in the negotiations. At the same time much was left to their discretion. The commissioners left New York September 17 and arrived in Paris ten days later. The French foreign office put at the disposal of the visiting commissions the sumptu-

**Instructions
From the
President.**



THE SIXTH MISSOURI REGIMENT PASSING IN REVIEW ON NEW YEAR'S DAY IN HAVANA.

ous and historic Salon des Ambassadeurs, in which all the joint sessions have been held.

The first joint session of the commissions was held October 1. For nearly a month, discussions and negotiations were continued over the Cuban article of the protocol. After a show of resistance, all the terms of that article had been accepted by the Spanish Commissioners by October 18, except that of the Cuban debt. At that date the American commissioners contended that this debt of over \$350,000,000 resting on Cuba, had not been applied to the requirements or interests of the island, but had been chiefly borrowed for the purpose of improving the financial condition of Spain and to procure the funds which she could no longer raise at home. This debt, therefore, they concluded, was due from Spain.

One point for which the Spanish Commissioners contended long and earnestly was the attempt to induce the United States to assume the sovereignty over Cuba, and become responsible for the debt. But the American Commissioners steadily declined to assume any part of it, holding firmly to the terms of the intervention resolutions passed by Congress.

In the course of the discussions the American Commissioners declared that the Cuban debt chiefly represented treasure spent by Spain in suppressing insurrections and possibly in warring against the United States. The Spaniards were assured that the United States had expended enormous sums not to acquire Cuba, but to free that island from conditions disastrous for self-government. The fact was urged upon them that by the signing of the protocol they had utterly relinquished all claim of sovereignty over and

When, in the discussions, the American Commissioners officially rejected the idea of accepting sovereignty over Cuba, the Spaniards urged that, since Spain had been compelled to relinquish sovereignty and the United States had refused to accept it for herself, Cuba was, therefore, de facto in a state of anarchy. To this the Americans rejoined, that, without accepting sovereignty, the United States considered itself bound to maintain security for all the inhabitants. They affirmed that the war was waged not for conquest, but for liberation and order, and that this country could not allow the prolongation at its very doors of a state of things which would be inimical to the cause of humanity and civilization. By the intervention resolution of Congress the war was declared not one of conquest, but, by agreeing to be invested with the sovereignty of Cuba, the United States would give the impression of having conquered the island for territorial aggrandizement. It positively refused to accept the capacity of sovereignty, which would be inconsistent with the character of humanitarian disinterestedness essential to the honor of America. Further, it was urged that, since the United States had declared that the people of Cuba are by right and ought to be free and independent, good faith requires the carrying out of this declaration, it being plain that, if Cuba were annexed to the United States, while she might be free, she would not be independent. At last, on October 27, the Spanish Government, through its commissioners, accepted the view of the American Commissioners, in the matter of the debt, that it was no concern of this country, and agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol



THE "DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA," FORMERLY OF THE SPANISH FLEET, NOW BEING REPAIRED AT HONG-KONG UNDER HOBSON'S DIRECTION.

should, without conditions, have a place in the final treaty of peace.

Up to this time the joint commission had scarcely touched upon the Philippine question, although the American Commissioners had given it much attention in their separate sessions. General Merritt had arrived in Paris from Manila, and had given his own and Admiral Dewey's views on the advisability of acquiring the islands. It may also be assumed that the United States Government had finally instructed the commissioners to demand the whole group of the Philippines.

On October 31, the formulated demands of the United States regarding the Philippines were presented. They comprised the cession of the entire archipelago, this government to reimburse Spain to the extent of her permanent and pacific expenditures in the Philippines; in other words, the United States offered to be responsible to Spain for her actual outlay in these islands for the advantage of the inhabitants, for permanent betterments and improvements.

On November 4, the Spanish Government flatly refused to accept the proposition, claiming that M. Cambon had been instructed to reserve sovereignty over the entire group before signing the protocol, and that the United States had made no protest or objection at the time to this reservation. They maintained that the capitulation of Manila had occurred on the day following the signing of the protocol, and was therefore invalid. They claimed that the United States had wrongfully appropriated public moneys belonging to Spain, by seizing the tariff duties at Manila to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000, and that the United States held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law, because it was done after the suspension of hostilities under



SOLITARY VIGIL OF A SENTRY ON THE LUNETTA ROAD LEADING TO OLD MANILA.

title to Cuba. The American Commissioners expressed surprise that Spain, having so unconditionally and unequivocally surrendered Cuba, should at the negotiations advance a claim, or even a suggestion that the United States assume the debt of a territory, which, though surrendered by Spain, was not sought for by the United States as a conquest prize, was not then a possession of the United States, and which was freed by this country at a vast expense, for independence, or when matured for self-government.



ATTEMPT OF THE FILIPINOS TO BURN MANILA, ON THE NIGHT OF FEBRUARY 22, 1899—UNITED STATES SOLDIERS FORCING A PASSAGE THROUGH THE RIOTOUS CROWD FOR THE FIRE-ENGINES USED BY THE NATIVES.

the protocol, and that by the imprisonment of these troops Spain had been prevented from quelling the insurrection, and the United States had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities. Moreover, they denied that the United States had any ultimate rights in the Philippine Archipelago, and could have none save by the consent of Spain in the present negotiations, and upon terms satisfactory to her.

In reply to these contentions of the Spanish Commissioners, the American Commissioners made a general denial.

In doing so they rehearsed the facts of the case regarding the negotiation of the terms of the protocol in dispute. The progress of the preliminary negotiations was as follows: On July 26, the Washington Government received from Spain an inquiry as to the basis on which the war might be ter-

minated. Four days later the information was forthcoming in a response embodying the terms of the protocol, save for the use in the Philippine paragraph of the word "possession." Before the response was formally presented to M. Cambon, Spain's representative in Washington, he suggested the substitution of the word "disposition." The United States Government acquiesced, the substitution was made, the formal response was delivered to M. Cambon, who forwarded it to Madrid, and on August 7, Spain forwarded her reply, which, as affecting the Philippine question, was as follows:

The terms relating to the Philippines seem, to our understanding, quite indefinite. On the other hand, the ground on which the United States believes itself entitled to occupy the bay, harbor and city of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, cannot be that of conquest,

since, in spite of the blockade maintained on the sea by the American fleet, and in spite of the siege established on land by a native, supported and provided for by an American admiral, Manila still holds its own and the Spanish standard still waves over the city. Furthermore, the whole archipelago of the Philippines is in the power and under the sovereignty of Spain.

Therefore, the government of Spain thinks that the temporary occupation of Manila should constitute a guarantee. It is asserted that the treaty of peace shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines; but, as the intentions of the Federal Government remain veiled, the Spanish Government must therefore declare that, while accepting the third condition, it does not renounce the sovereignty of Spain over the archipelago, leaving it to the negotiators to agree as to such reforms as the condition of these possessions and the level of the culture of their natives may render desirable. The Government of Her Majesty accepts the third condition, with the above-mentioned declarations.

This part of Spain's note was deemed unsatisfactory at Washington, as calculated to breed misunderstanding, and it left unchallenged, as holding exactly the possibilities of dissension which it was then sought to introduce into the negotiations there.

The Federal authorities, therefore, on August 10, addressed to M. Cambon a communication pointing out that, while the foregoing utterances from Madrid were understood by him to convey Spain's acceptance of the terms of peace, the acceptance was not entirely explicit, and that the most direct and certain way of avoiding misunderstandings was to embody in

was not the intention of the United States to prejudice Spain's rights, but to have them determined under the protocol by the peace conference. Having presented the proofs that the United States had, under the protocol, the right to consider Spain's Philippine sovereignty, if it cared to exercise it, the American Commissioners presented the instructions of the home government, said to be of a positive character, to the effect that no further discussion as to the right of the islands should be admitted, and that the only matter remaining for discussion was the manner of giving over the islands. November 16 the Spanish Commissioners reaffirmed their position as to a discussion of sovereignty of the islands. They insisted that the words "shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines" in the protocol did not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines except on her own terms. They therefore proposed arbitration of the words of the protocol. The American Commissioners contended that the words were plain enough, and declined to consider arbitration.

It was shown that the policy of delay pursued by the Spanish Commissioners was not approved by the people of Spain, for on November 20 representatives of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce met in Saragossa and urged that the Philippines be given up without further obstruction, and



NATIVE BAMBOO HOUSES ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA, NOT FAR FROM MALATE, WHERE SOME OF THE RECENT FIGHTING OCCURRED.



THE VILLAGE OF OLAS PINAS, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA.

a protocol the terms on which the negotiations for peace were to be undertaken.

Along with this note was sent to M. Cambon a protocol embodying the precise terms tendered to Spain in the American communication of about July 30. Immediately upon receiving them M. Cambon transmitted the protocol to Madrid, accompanied by a message from himself, clearly showing that the French Ambassador knew the United States Government did not regard Spain's response to the peace terms as satisfactory or acceptable.

M. Cambon's message to Spain was as follows:

The Federal Government has decided to state precisely in a protocol the basis upon which the peace negotiations must, in their judgment, be entered upon. I herewith send this document.

This message went to Spain about August 10. Two days later M. Cambon notified Judge Day that he had just received a telegram, dated at Madrid, August 12, in which Duke Almodovar del Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the Spanish Government, by order of the Queen Regent, had conferred upon him (M. Cambon) full powers to sign without other formality the protocol drawn between M. Cambon and Judge Day.

That Philippine sovereignty was understood by this government to be involved in the basis of peace, is shown by the fact that suspension of hostilities was deferred until the protocol was signed. It was plain that Secretary Day saw in the Duke of Almodovar's note of August 7 an attempted reservation of sovereignty, and it was only when the United States regarded Spain as having made an unqualified compact to leave Philippine sovereignty to a commission by signing the protocol, that hostilities were suspended. It

**Spanish
Sovereignty Not
Reserved.**

upon the best terms possible to be obtained from the United States.

On November 21, at a joint session of the commissions, the representatives of the United States presented a final proposition. They maintained that this country could not modify their proposal for *The Ultimatum*, the cession of the entire Philippine Archipelago, but were authorized to offer Spain, in case Spain would agree to cede the territory in question, the sum of \$20,000,000 as a lump sum to cover all expenditures for betterments. It was also stated in this proposition by the American Commissioners that they were prepared to insert in the treaty a stipulation to the effect that for a term of twelve years Spanish ships and merchandise should be admitted into Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise, provided the Philippines were ceded to the United States. It was also declared the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce.

The American Commissioners also offered to insert in the proposed treaty, in connection with the cession of territory by Spain to the United States, a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of the United States against Spain and of Spain against the United States, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

This last proposition was in effect an ultimatum to Spain, although it was expressed in the form of a request rather than a demand. The American Commissioners expressed the hope that they might receive from the Spanish Commissioners on or before Monday, November 28, definite and final acceptance of the proposals made as to the Philippines,

together with a final acceptance of the stipulations as to Cuba, Porto Rico and the other Spanish islands of the West Indies, and Guam, in the form in which these demands had been provisionally agreed to. In the event of their acceptance the American Commissioners said that it would be possible for the Joint Commission to continue the sessions and proceed to the adjustment of subsidiary and incidental provisions that should form a part of the treaty of peace.

On December 10, the Treaty of Peace was signed at 8.45 o'clock p. m.

The Joint Peace Commission met at 3.30 p. m. The faces of the representatives of Spain were exceedingly solemn.

Apparently they regarded the occasion as a funeral one. After being photographed the commissioners listened to the reading of sections of the treaty until 5.15 o'clock, at which

hour they took a recess until 7 o'clock, while awaiting the arrival of the last sections of the treaty.

The signing of the treaty would have afforded a subject for a great historical painting. The group gathered about the table in the stately chamber of the Foreign Office was impressive in itself, while the fact that the sense of the momentousness of the issues which the act decided was deeply felt by all the participants gave an impressive and solemn tone to the scene.

Around the great mahogany table sat the ten arbiters of the destinies of an old and a young nation. Ranged stand-

English and after that the Spanish version of the treaty. This finished, two copies were passed around the table, the commissioners signing them in the order of their rank—Judge William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Whitelaw Reid and Senator George Gray; Senor Montero Rios, Senor Abarzuza, Senor Garnica, Senor Villaurutia and General Cerero y Saens, each commission signing its opponent's treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors.

When the seals were prepared to be affixed, attendants were sent scurrying for ribbons of the French tri-color, with which the documents were sealed as a compliment to the French hosts of the commissions.

Many officials watched with interest every detail of the proceedings.

The last seal being impressed, the commissioners rose, and without formality each member shook the hands of all his antagonists and exchanged assurances of personal esteem.

The signing was finished at 8.45. At that time the door of the chamber opened and Senor Villaurutia appeared, and exclaimed to a group of correspondents, who were waiting in the corridor, "C'est fini." The other members of the Spanish Commission followed Senor Villaurutia, and hurried silently through the vestibule to their waiting carriage. The American Commission strolled out chatting complacently, and as they descended the steps the lights in the chamber were darkened.



NATIVE MILK PEDDLERS, NEAR ELMETA, RETURNING FROM THE CITY.

ing behind them were numerous attaches of the American Commission. The jets from the crystal chandeliers above the heads of those present magnified the brilliant green and scarlet of the upholsterings into gaudiness.

There was a theatrical contrast between the black-clothed actors and the scenery. To the Americans it was a happy ending of the epilogue of war; for the Spaniards it was plainly a bitter tragedy, none the less painful because long foreseen. They sat silently as though almost crushed, and none could withhold sympathy from Senor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Commission, who, coming from his bed, was bundled in a great overcoat, though logs were burning in the fireplace near by. The spirits of the two bodies were symbolized by the clothes worn by the members of the commissions, for the Americans were attired in evening dress for the dinner given to them immediately after the meeting by the Duc de Loubat, and the Spaniards wore black frock coats.

Although the commissions met at 3.30 o'clock, expecting to finish their work in a half-hour, the engrossing of the treaty on parchment was found to be so troublesome that it delayed the signing of the document until 8.20 o'clock. Mr. Martin, clerk of the American Commission, worked all day without even stopping to eat. When he came into the chamber at 7.30 with the document he found the commissioners waiting. The Spanish copy had arrived a half-hour earlier. Arthur Ferguson then proceeded to read first the

February 26 the Treaty of Peace with Spain was ratified by the Senate, in executive session, by a vote of 57 to 27, only one more than the necessary two-thirds majority.

CHAPTER XXXII.

OUR BATTLES WITH THE FILIPINOS.

The intervention of a superior power to aid a struggling people to free themselves from the oppressions and abuses practiced by their subjugators, is invariably attended by ingratitude, which usually manifests itself in hostile demonstrations against their liberators. This sudden change to enmity of a freed people has its origin in the soulless ambition of thankless leaders, who, conceiving a purpose to become absolute as rulers, promote the military spirit of their followers, which they then employ for their own selfish ends, and often to the ruin of their purblind followers as well as themselves. This is especially true of the semi-civilized, among whom insurgent leaders who once taste the fruit of victory, however small and transitory, may never thereafter be depended upon to yield loyal allegiance to any power above them. The United States Government is in an attitude to feel the effects of this base ingratitude, and that our humane intervention in Cuba and in the Philippines will bring upon us the hostility of those liberated peoples

there can be no doubt, and may involve us in a long and costly war, wherein we shall occupy the position from which our armies have recently driven Spain. Indeed, the first blow has already been struck by the Filipinos, who, mindless of the service which the United States rendered in freeing them from the exactions and cruelty of their Spanish taskmasters, are now anxious to expel their civilized liberators, to disclaim all obligations, and to assert their independence.

The signing of the Peace Treaty at Paris, December 10, which terminated our war with Spain, was almost immediately followed by acts of arrogance and supercilious conduct on the part of Aguinaldo, who, assuming the powers of a sovereign—though without recognition—proceeded to levy taxes, issue proclamations, impose restrictions upon American troops, and conducted himself in a manner that was calculated to irritate our officers and to incense our soldiers to the limit of patience. Refusal by the President and Secretary of State to recognize Aguinaldo's representative, Agoncillo, who visited Washington and memorialized Congress in a vain effort to secure acknowledgment of Philippine independence, so angered Aguinaldo that he made preparations to resume the war against American

*Aguinaldo's
Assumption of
Authority.*

tions upon American troops, and conducted himself in a manner that was calculated to irritate our officers and to incense our soldiers to the limit of patience. Refusal by the President and Secretary of State to recognize Aguinaldo's representative, Agoncillo, who visited Washington and memorialized Congress in a vain effort to secure acknowledgment of Philippine independence, so angered Aguinaldo that he made preparations to resume the war against American

across a ten-foot creek on the outskirts of the city, but in accordance with instructions the American officer of the day essayed to post his sentry in the centre of the bridge. The Filipino guard objected, however, and when a protest was made informed the Americans that at nine o'clock the next morning they would fire upon the American line unless the sentry was withdrawn. At the appointed hour Major-General Anderson and some 4,000 men were on hand, but after a conference the Filipinos were recognized to the extent that the sentry was withdrawn to his former position, and the American troops marched back to their quarters.

The issuance of General Otis' proclamation regarding the intentions of the Americans in the Philippines, gave Aguinaldo the opportunity desired, and in less than twelve hours after the former was published the Filipino's response was posted on the walls of the city. Its effect was instantaneous upon the natives generally, and their attitude was such that it was deemed advisable to keep the entire army of occupation in quarters and under arms, in order that they might be ready should an emergency arise.

Two trivial incidents which occurred simultaneously in different parts of the city occasioned a false alarm at 2.30 o'clock, January 6, 1899, and the entire troops were called "to



THE MONITOR "MONADNOCK" AND THE CRUISER "CHARLESTON" SHELLING THE FILIPINO INSURGENTS AT MALABON, FEBRUARY 11TH.

troops in the Philippines as invaders. He was able to secure from traders, who were more mercenary than patriotic, 10,000 Mauser and Remington rifles, 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition, two 20-pounder Krupp guns and several pieces of field artillery. He thereupon began active operations by intrenching his 20,000 troops in the vicinity of Manila, and in making preparations for conducting hostilities. The administration entertained the hope that forbearance and kind treatment might influence Aguinaldo to accept the kind offices and sincere good-will of America, which, however, instead of being appreciated, served no other purpose than to provide opportunity desired by the insurgents to strengthen their position and to complete their preparations for war.

It unfortunately happened that the administration's pacific utterances and great forbearance was regarded by the Filipinos as an evidence of hesitation and weakness. In practicing toleration to avoid actual conflict with the natives, and to save bloodshed, a certain official recognition was given the Filipinos. A striking illustration of this fact occurred on December 21, when the two forces were very near an engagement. Up to that date the sentries of the American and insurgent forces had guarded opposite ends of the Paco bridge, a stone structure

arms." Within fifteen minutes after the echoes of the bugles had died away, the whole force was under way, every company of every regiment being in its allotted position ready for action. While this created somewhat of a sensation temporarily, the promptitude with which the troops responded to the call had the effect of restoring confidence.

In response to the conciliatory proclamation of Major-General Otis, issued January 4, Aguinaldo issued an official manifesto in which he says:

"General Otis calls himself in the proclamation referred to, 'Military Governor of the Philippine Islands,' and I protest once and a thousand times and with all the energy of my soul, against such authority. I solemnly proclaim that I have never had, neither in Singapore nor in Hong Kong, nor here, in the Philippines, any undertaking or agreement either by word or by writing, to recognize the sovereignty of America in this, our loved country. On the contrary, I say that I returned to these islands on board an American warship on the sixth of May of last year, with the decided and manifest proposition to carry on the war with the Spaniards, to reconquer our liberty and our independence.

*Aguinaldo's
Manifesto.*

"In the proclamation of General Otis, he alludes to instructions written for him by His Excellency, the President of the United States, referring to the administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands. I solemnly protest in the name of God, the root and foundation of all justice and of all right, and who has given to me power to direct my dear brothers in the difficult work of our generation, against this intrusion of the Government of the United States in the sovereignty of these islands. Equally, I protest in the name of all the Philippine people against this intrusion, because when they gave me their vote of confidence, electing me, though unworthy, as president of the nation, when they did this they imposed on me the duty to sustain to the death their liberty and independence."

It was against such sentiment that the American authorities had to contend, which appeal for the right of self-government had a powerful influence in the United States Congress,

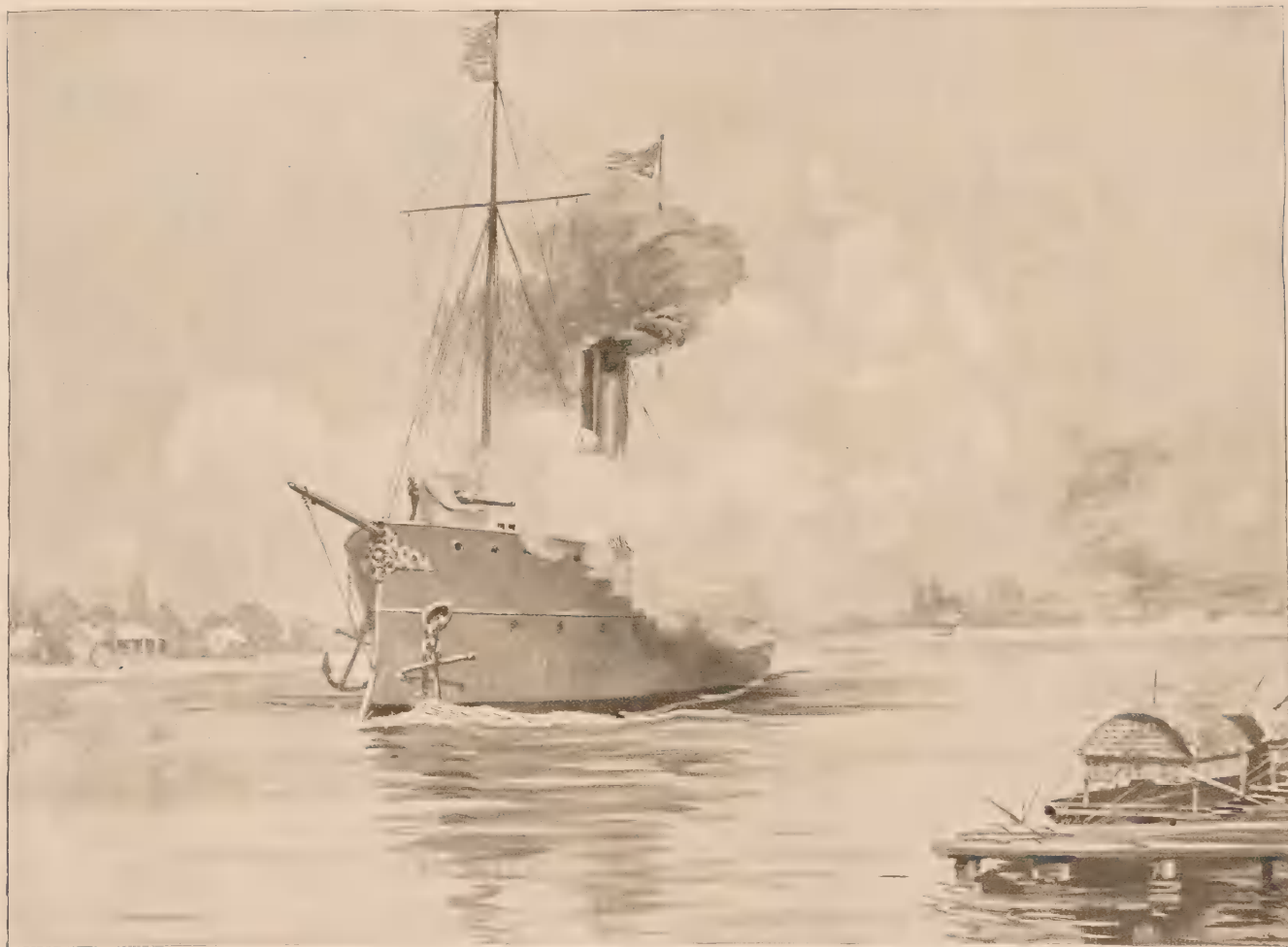
and among a large proportion of the American people, which manifested itself in an opposition to a reflection of the Paris treaty strong enough to postpone the vote until February 6.

Aguinaldo persuaded himself to believe that a hostile demonstration by his troops immediately before the time set for senatorial action would cause a rejection of the

was estimated to be 30,000 men, of which number 20,000 were before Manila, fairly well armed and occupying strong positions. Our total force in the Philippines was about twenty-one thousand, two thousand of which number was incapacitated, by sickness, or on leave, and less than ten thousand were in Manila, the others being distributed at various points in the islands.

When hostilities began by an attack made by the Filipinos on the night of Saturday, February 4, 1899, the American army encircled Manila in two divisions. The First Division was commanded by General Anderson, the First Brigade of the First Division being under command of Brigadier-General King, and the Second being commanded by Brigadier-General Ovenshine. The lines extended from the sea along the line of Spanish blockhouses to the Pasig River, in Samaloc. The Second Division, under General MacArthur, with the First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Harrison G. Otis, and the Second Brigade, by Brigadier-General Hale, occupied a position to the north of the city from Pasig River to the sea.

The most extreme point inland occupied by American troops was the camp of the Nebraska regiment, at Santa Mesa, where the first fight began on Saturday at 8.45 p. m. The Nebraska outposts challenged and fired on an insurgent



ONE OF DEWEY'S CONVERTED GUNBOATS ASCENDING THE PASIG RIVER, SWEEPING BOTH BANKS WITH HER GATLING GUNS AND HER HEAVIER BATTERY.

treaty on the final vote. This vain belief he put into effect on the night of Saturday, February 4, by making an attack on the American lines guarding Manila, entertaining no doubt that he would be able to surprise Major-General Otis and under the cover of darkness achieve an easy victory.

The situation was precarious for a long while, though the Filipinos sought to quiet suspicion of their designs by profuse assurances whenever they were discovered in a hostile act. They maintained a strictly belligerent attitude, however, and their sentries were posted within a few yards

Irritating Conduct of the Filipinos.

of our outposts, while day and night a large force was industriously engaged increasing their intrenchments and otherwise preparing for an attack upon Manila. Such strained relations could not endure indefinitely, and

the rupture was finally precipitated by an invasion of the neutral zone by a small party of insurgents who passed the American guards and refused to halt or turn back when challenged. At this time the fighting force of the insurgents

company, which was advancing into the neutral zone, but the Filipinos disregarded the command, and a few moments later another company swept across the neutral zone as if by preconcerted signal which, drew the fire of our sentries, and the battle opened. A heavy force of insurgents on the north of the city began a sharp fusillade on the Nebraska camp, to which the regiment responded with spirit. Springfields flamed in the half moon all about the camp, while the enemy's Mausers gave no flash.

At four o'clock on Sunday morning, with the shout of "Viva la Republica!" the Filipinos tried to rush across the bridge, over a road leading to the waterworks, opposite the American camp. One company *Tried to Rush* of Nebraska men met the advancing insurg- *Across the Bridge.* gents at the bridge and drove them back. Twice the Filipinos, with indomitable pluck, charged upon the bridge again, but they were driven back each time.

Lieutenant Webb, of Battery A, stationed on Santa Mesa Hill, prayed for daylight, and when dawn came two guns of

the Utah battery opened fire so near to the firing line that two men were killed at once.

The plan of the Second Division was to sweep forward and carry a high position held by the enemy north of the Pasig River. The Colorado volunteers, under command of Colonel McCoy, rushed blockhouses No. 2 and No. 6, and the villages beyond San Juan Bridge were cleared with shrapnel. The Nebraska men made their way over the bridge, crouching in pairs, amid the hissing and pattering of bullets. On the other side they were met with a hail of lead from the steep hill of San Juan; but they were followed closely by two Nordenfeldts, under charge of Lieutenant Gibbs. As these rumbled over the bridge a battalion of Tennessee troops approached and quickly followed across, in columns of four, under fire. Colonel Smith fell from his horse and died of apoplexy at the moment of the charge.

Up the hill the artillery and infantry scrambled, digging with their hands and feet. Nothing could stand before them. It was a grand sight. *Charge of Artillery and Infantry up the Hill.* At twelve o'clock noon (Sunday, February 5) our men took the reservoirs at the top of the hill. Further to the left, on the heights, was Binando church. In order to take this the Americans did not have to advance up a steep incline, but could make a gradual

them six times, coming within one hundred yards, but they were steadily pushed back until, by Sunday night, the American line had advanced three miles.

Thus, all along, the Second Division had little difficulty in driving the enemy, who fought well behind trenches, but, once dislodged, fled in panic. Against the First Division, south of the city, the fighting was hardest, the insurgents showing wonderful pluck, under the command of General Noviel.

During Saturday night everything was quiet; but at half-past seven o'clock on Sunday morning, from Artillery Knoll—General Anderson's headquarters—the Sixth Artillery opened fire, and from the bay to blockhouse No. 14—where the American troops entered Manila—the ground was held by the North Dakota regiment and the Fourteenth Infantry. The "Monadnock," from her place in the bay, pounded the insurgents with her big guns.

Captain Murphy, in command of the Fourteenth battalion, began fighting at eight o'clock in the morning. So stubborn was the resistance at this point that he succeeded in taking blockhouse No. 14, four hundred yards distant, only at two o'clock in the afternoon. This place is called "Bloody Lane" by the Spaniards.

Lieutenant Michael fell, crying, "Never mind me. Go



THE STORMING OF BINANDO CHURCH BY PENNSYLVANIA AND DAKOTA TROOPS, FEBRUARY 5, 1899

ascent over two miles of rough country, though barbed wire impeded their advance.

The Utah guns followed the troops step by step, to clear the way, while the Third Artillery moved along dikes through a cul-de-sac, with swamps on either side, and got into the open, losing twenty-five men. Two batteries then swung to the right, under Captain O'Hara, going into the open like veterans, and drove from the Chinese church the insurgents, who were pouring a cutting fire on the Montana and Pennsylvania troops while they were coming up the hill through a cemetery toward Binando church.

Colonel Frost, commanding the South Dakota regiment, swung that body around from the left and carried two insurgent redoubts, where thirty Filipinos were killed.

Successfully Resisted Six Onslaughts.

The South Dakota and a part of the Pennsylvania troops then stormed and took the Binando church.

The "Concord," from the bay, shelled the woods near the shore, and the Kansas men, followed by the Montana troops and supported by one gun, moved on Saturday night along the Caloocan road. The enemy charged

on!" Lieutenant Miles then took the lead. One hundred yards from the blockhouse the fire was so hot he called for volunteers, and, with eight men, he took it, the insurgents going out as his men went in.

Lieutenant Michael's Heroic Death.

General Ovenshine was ordered to dislodge the enemy in Murphy's front. He formed a brigade of the Fourteenth Infantry on the right of Murphy's position, with volunteers on the right of the Fourteenth Infantry and Troops E, C and L, of the Fourth Cavalry, dismounted, on the left of Murphy's men. All the men to the right of Murphy's position wheeled to the left across an open field till a thicket was reached. Then they opened fire and the enemy was finally dislodged. The engagement was hot, but the fire of our men was irresistible. General Ovenshine, with his brigade, then proceeded to Pasay, which he entered without resistance.

The line of the First Division on Sunday extended from the bay at Pasay to the Pasig River, at San Pedro and Macati. Further inland our line ran along the stream to Triega. Three miles in front was an open country. One

and a half miles diagonally across the line Colonel Smith, with three companies of California troops, one Washington and four Wyoming companies, was ordered to advance

friend and enemy. The insurgents, once dislodged, ran miles back into the country, all along the line swept by the First Division. On Monday afternoon the Nebraska battalions, the Twenty-third Infantry and the Tennessee troops, General Hale commanding, with four guns, under Major Young, of Utah, swept the country for four miles, to the pumping station. They shelled the insurgents from hill to hill. At the foot of the second hill was found the stripped body of Dr. Young, of Utah, who rode through the lines by mistake. His horse had been shot and twelve empty revolver cartridges were found by his side, indisputable evidence of the heroic fight he had made against the multitude that overwhelmed and shot him to death.

**Heroic Work
of Volunteers
on Monday.**

The insurgents retired, firing as they went, and at five o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the pumping station had been taken. The cylinder heads had been removed by the insurgents, but they were found later, in the coal works, and being in good condition, were promptly replaced. On Tuesday General Anderson moved his left up to the Lagana Pasig, which surrendered. For several days



THE AMERICAN FIRING LINE IN FRONT OF CALOOCAN.

toward San Pedro Macati. General King was to move forward as soon as Colonel Smith came opposite. The troops waded the stream and marched into the open as if they were on drill. From the stone houses, nipa huts and earthworks the enemy poured bullets upon the Americans, while Battery D, of the Sixth Artillery, under Captain Dyers, and Hawthorne's separate Montana battery, continued to shell the enemy magnificently over the heads of the advancing troops.

At San Pedro Macati the position of the insurgents seemed impregnable, but Lieutenant Havan, of Company A, Engineer Corps, forced a way back of the town, and, by plucky work, made the positions untenable for the enemy. Washington troops swam the Estruay under fire, and later the Idaho troops, with one company of Washington men, swept the insurgents toward the left. One hundred of the Filipinos jumped into the Pasig River, but only twenty succeeded in getting across the stream. The village was burned on every side to dislodge the guerrillas. The smoke of fire and battle encircled the city.

An improvised river gunboat, with Captain Randolph, of the Third Artillery, commanding, riddled Santa Ana with its guns. The Idaho troops charged the bastion fort, and Major McConville was killed. Two Krupp guns were captured. Sixty-five dead insurgents were found in one heap

thereafter trainloads of insurgents were seen landing at Caloocan, north of Manila, and on Friday the "Concord" shelled the town. General MacArthur sent the Kansas and Montana troops and the Third Artillery to take the place. In a splendid charge the Kansas men went through a jungle near shore, driving the enemy before them, and killing great numbers.

For several days after being routed from before Manila the insurgents were to be seen gathering at Caloocan, twelve miles to the north, evidently with the intention of rallying their forces for another attack. To anticipate the plans of the enemy and render them ineffectual, Major-General Elwell S. Otis, commander of the American forces, determined to attack the city at once. Accordingly, on Friday, the tenth, he sent instruc-



COL. J. H. WHOLLY, FIRST WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS, AT MANILA.

tions to his officers, and also requested assistance of the naval forces under Admiral Dewey. A few hours later Brigadier-General MacArthur reported that all was ready, and at three o'clock he received the following message:

The commanding general orders you to go ahead with the program. BARRY.

The monitor "Monadnock" and the cruiser "Charleston" immediately manoeuvred for position, and as Caloocan is within easy range from the bay, a vigorous bombardment from their 8-inch guns was begun.

At the same time that the warships began shelling, the Sixth Artillery and the Utah Battery opened fire on the rebel intrenchments on the landward sides of the town. The country between the American position and Caloocan was covered with banana groves, bamboo hedges and paddy fields, with here and there straggling collections of nipa huts, all of which afforded excellent shelter for the native soldiers near the town proper who were not in the trenches or otherwise disposed of. Some of these men had the reputation of being sharpshooters, but



DEAD INSURGENTS PHOTOGRAPHED AS THEY WERE FOUND AFTER THE BATTLE OF CALOOCAN.

and the rice fields were dotted with dead and wounded Filipinos. The hospital corps did splendid work for both

their work did not justify the title, as the damage done by them was trifling.

The artillery and the warships pounded away until four o'clock, when orders were given for General Harrison G. Otis' brigade, except the Pennsylvania regiment, which was held as a reserve, to move on the enemy's works. The men had been impatiently waiting for the order, and as the word was passed down the line they responded with cheers. The movement was made in the following order from left to right: Twentieth Kansas Infantry, First Montana Infantry and Third Artillery, the Twentieth Kansas and the First Idaho Infantry, and the Third Artillery by the Fourth Cavalry.

The Filipinos were awaiting the advance of the troops, and as the Americans began to move forward the rebels

enemy's flank back of the town. The natives saw that they were trapped, and scattering, fled like sheep, many of them dropping their weapons in their anxiety to escape. The Americans had jumped the trenches, and, yelling and cheering, were in full pursuit. It was simply a rout, and proved that, even with the aid of artificial defences, the Filipinos are no match for the Americans who are fighting them. Barricades had been erected at the place where the Malabon road crosses the line of the Dagupan Railway, in the centre of the town. These had been torn to pieces in many places by the fire from the warships and land batteries.

As the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana Regiments entered the town from the south, some of the fleeing natives set fire to the huts, whose roofs are made of nipa grass, thinking to start a blaze which would destroy the place. In this they were disappointed, however, as



BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACARTHUR, IN COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN DIVISION OPERATING NORTH OF THE PASIG RIVER.



COL. C. M'REEVE, IN COMMAND OF THE PLUCKY THIRTEENTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE FIELD OF FIGHTING OPERATIONS NEAR MANILA.

started a rattling fire, which made considerable noise but did no great damage. The Americans declined to answer, but pressed steadily forward. Not a stop was made until they reached the intrenchments, from which most of the natives hastily scrambled as the Americans drew near. The rebels tried to make their way to the shelter afforded by the town, but scores of them failed to reach their goal, being stopped by American bullets.

Just at this time the Filipinos were thrown into worse confusion by the discovery that they had been flanked. A company of the First Montana Infantry, under command of Major J. Franklin Bell, Chief of the Bureau of Military Information, whose services had been invaluable,

the Americans extinguished the fires. The losses of the Americans were slight, but the enemy suffered heavily both in killed and wounded. Most of the casualties to the Filipinos were caused by shrapnel, the screaming and effectiveness of which caused terror among the natives. Among the Americans wounded was Colonel Bruce Wallace, of the First Montana Infantry.

After the Americans were in possession of the town it was found that there was only one house in the place that



COL. A. L. HAWKINS, COMMANDING THE TENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, AT MANILA.



COL. F. C. LITTLE, COMMANDING 20TH KANSAS VOLUNTEERS IN THE MANILA CAMPAIGN.



COL. H. C. KEISLER, COMMANDING MONTANA VOLUNTEERS IN THE BATTLES WITH FILIPINOS.

had volunteered to execute the flank movement, and, moving off to the east, without being detected, arrived on the

had a flagstaff. This belonged to Mr. Higgins, an Englishman, who is president of the Dagupan Railway. He lent

the staff to General Otis, and at half-past five o'clock the American flag was floating over the town. Its appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheering by the troops.

Insurgent troops were massing to the support of Aguinaldo's forces at Caloocan and Malabon when the fighting began. It was reported that there were 6,000 rebels at the

loss of the Filipinos is supposed to have exceeded 2,500 killed and wounded, and 4,000 prisoners.

About three hundred miles south of Manila is the island of Panay, which comprises 4,633 square miles, and contains a population of 775,000. The island, though a small one, is extremely rich, and the people are more advanced than in

any other part of the group. The chief town is Iloilo, of some 35,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of the Catholic see of Jaro. The natives of this island maintained a stubborn resistance against the

The Capture of Iloilo.

Spanish for more than a year, and, having a fairly well organized army of 10,000 men, were unwilling to disband after the treaty between Spain and the United States was concluded. Several efforts at pacification were made by our commissioners, but all peaceful overtures failed of their purpose, the natives always demanding recognition of their independence, and refused to treat upon any other basis. The cruiser "Boston," accompanied by the "Petrel," was finally dispatched to the island, conveying three transport ships, carrying 3,000 troops, but these were not permitted to land, and for nearly two weeks they lay off Iloilo awaiting orders; in the meantime General M. P. Miller, who was in command, was vainly trying to persuade the insurgents to peacefully permit American occupation. So far

from accepting the overtures made by General Miller, the insurgents remained defiant and prepared for vigorous resistance by strengthening their defences.

This irritating condition was at length relieved by the action of Major-General Otis, who, on February 8, dispatched Colonel Potter with instructions for General Miller, upon receipt of which, on February 10, an ultimatum was delivered to the insurgents, warning them that an attack would be made upon Iloilo in twenty-four hours, if the work of strengthening the defences of the city were not at once discontinued.

The "Boston" and the "Petrel" made a reconnoissance on the morning of February 11. The insurgents apparently were quiet, but at half-past eight o'clock, officers on the "Petrel" observed the enemy constructing new earthworks and bringing additional guns to bear. Captain Wilde was informed, and the "Boston" fired two small projectiles as a warning to the insurgents, who immediately entered their intrenchments



TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS ENCAMPED NEAR THE SAN JUAN BRIDGE, AWAITING ORDERS FROM THE FRONT.

two places, among them being the famous Seventy-third Filipino Regiment, which in the last rebellion killed its Spanish officers and then deserted to Aguinaldo.

Except for the advance on Caloocan the American line was much the same as it was on Wednesday. On the right General Ovenshine's brigade extended to the beach two miles north to Camp Dewey and to the Pasig River. Lieutenant-Colonel Treumann, with the North Dakota Volunteers, had established his headquarters on the beach, whence he was in signal communication with the American fleet. The Second Battalion of the Dakota regiment extended along the front, and all of the Fourteenth Infantry except Companies M and E was stationed at the Pasig River and extended thence to San Pedro and Malate. General King's headquarters was in Pasig Village, which surrendered the day before the attack on Caloocan, and the California regiment occupied the villages of Pasig, Malate and Santa Ana. On the left General Otis' brigade, consisting of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, eight companies of the Pennsylvania regiment, the Montana regiment and four batteries of the Third Artillery, stretched back from Caloocan to the Chinese cemetery, where there was an excellent signal station on a hill, and from a church tower the signalmen communicated with the fleet.

The Third Artillery regulars, acting as infantry, pushed forward in the face of Filipino bullets as

A Charge in the Face of a Leaden Storm. cheerfully as though the deadly missiles had been snow-balls,

before which resolute advance and the combined action of the swiftly closing lines of the Americans the enemy retreated in an utter rout and fled helter-skelter to the mountains.

At six o'clock "cease firing" and the "recall" were sounded. The troops were then well through Caloocan and north of it with the enemy flying in utter rout in every direction.

By the capture of Caloocan control of the Manila-Dagupan Railroad was obtained, which enabled the Americans to move and concentrate troops promptly along the line, and to invest Malabon, Aguinaldo's seat of government, which was, however, evacuated on the following day, most of the town being burned by the Filipinos. The American casualties in the two engagements were fifty-nine killed and 199 wounded, while the



SECOND OREGON VOLUNTEERS WAITING IN A RICE FIELD TO BE ORDERED INTO ACTION

and opened fire on the "Petrel." Both vessels replied, and soon the insurgents abandoned their works.

Several fires were observed in the town soon afterward, and at eleven o'clock our ships landed parties under Lieutenant Niblack, of the "Boston," one battalion occupying the fort and substituting the American for the Filipino flag, the sailors

assisting. Our troops, taking possession of the trenches, pushed through the town, extinguishing the fires where

appeared, rather than relinquish the power he had achieved, which to him was the pearl of great price. Resolutely, therefore, he reformed his shattered ranks, and set all the machinery of his influence in motion to stir up and encourage the several tribes of the archipelago to wage war against the American army of invasion. So well did he succeed that insurrections followed in the islands of Mindanao, Panay and Cebu, and all the tribes in Luzon acknowledged allegiance to him, and flocked to the support of his banner.



CALOOCAN, AS IT APPEARED AFTER THE DESPERATE BATTLE AT THAT PLACE, PART OF IT IN RUINS.

possible, and driving the insurgents outside. General Miller later landed additional troops. Pushing forward to the bridges leading to Jolo and Molo, the insurgents fired the native Chinese houses, which they had previously saturated with kerosene, and also the offices of the Smith Bell Company, and the British and American consuls, the German consulate, a Swiss business house, and an empty warehouse belonging to an American firm.

This destructive vandalism was all the injury the insurgents were able to inflict, not a single American soldier was killed or wounded in the attack, and complete possession of Iloilo was obtained, with a prospect that no further resistance to our arms would be offered by the Filipinos of Panay.

Our Most Serious Battles with the Filipinos.

That our government has entered upon a grave undertaking, which though great in the beginning, has assumed a more serious aspect than could be foreseen, was clearly proved by events directly following conclusion of the peace treaty with Spain. The Filipinos quickly manifested their intention to form an independent government, and when Aguinaldo's request of the United States to make a declaration of purpose respecting the acknowledgment of a Filipino republic was refused, that ambitious leader took the offensive by preparing to continue the struggle for independence which the conclusion of our war with Spain had interrupted. In preceding pages descriptions are given of the attack made on Manila by the Filipino army February 4, designed primarily to defeat ratification of the peace treaty, and of the capture of Iloilo and the engagements near Manila to February 10, resulting in a defeat of the insurgents at Caloocan and Malate. These conflicts were believed, for a while, to have discouraged Aguinaldo that he was well disposed to treat for peace, and overtures to this end were actually made, but General Otis refused to consider any terms except such as provided for an unconditional surrender of all the insurgents and their unqualified submission to the dictates of the United States government.

Aguinaldo, as has been previously shown, is a man of unbounded ambition; having risen

Aguinaldo not only to the position
Encourages His of leadership, but to
People to Fight. the presidency of the

newly organized Filipino republic, was unwilling to descend from the high estate which he had gained by the fortunes of war, and elected to continue a war for independence against the United States, hopeless as it

movement of our troops was begun by General MacArthur advancing with two brigades twenty-five miles northeast of Manila, and then swinging to the left to strike Polo from the north. Wheaton's brigade, which lay in front of Caloocan, pressed forward at the same time, and Hall's brigade on the old line north of Pasig made a demonstration towards the left. The enemy in front was estimated to be 12,000 strong, with a reserve of as many more, while east of Pasig there was a force of 5,000 which had to be reckoned with, the front being thus in a semi-circle having a radius of twenty miles and a sweep of fifty miles.

The troops engaged were the Third Artillery, as infantry; the Montana, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota and Oregon volunteers; the Third, Fourth, Seven-



A MANILA MARTYR—COL. HARRY C. EGBERT, COMMANDER OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGULARS, FATALLY WOUNDED IN AN ENGAGEMENT WITH FILIPINOS.



TRENCHES WITH DEAD FILIPINOS CAPTURED BY THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY AT CINGALON.

teenth and Twenty-second regulars; the Utah Artillery battalion and Twenty-third regulars. The Nebraska and Colorado

volunteer regiments encountered the first strong resistance. This was at San Francisco del Monte and in the surrounding trenches. The cavalry outflanked the enemy, who broke and ran, suffering a severe loss. But the enemy made a stubborn stand in the woods north of the Laloma Church.

General MacArthur's division, composed of General Harrison Gray Otis' brigade on the left, made up of the Third



PROTESTANT CEMETERY NORTH OF MANILA. DEAD FILIPINO LYING NEAR THE WIRE FENCE.

Artillery and the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana regiments, and General Hale's brigade, which included the First South Dakota, Tenth Pennsylvania and First Nebraska regiments, led the advance. As this force moved forward beyond the trenches that had been deserted by the Filipinos, the reserves occupied the trenches, prepared to advance when their services might be needed. The reserve



A DEAD INSURGENT IN THE TRENCH AT CALOOCAN.

force was made up of General Wheaton's command, composed of the Second Oregon Regiment and the Twenty-second and Third Infantry, and General Hall's brigade, which included the Fourth Infantry, two battalions of the Seventeenth Infantry and the Thirteenth Minnesota and First Wyoming regiments.

General MacArthur advanced to the eastward, encountering sharp and immediate opposition from the Filipinos, who were massed in considerable force in that direction and poured a heavy small-arm fire upon the Americans. General Hale quickly extending his front, Otis' artillery rushed to the firing line two guns of the Utah bat-

tery of light artillery under Lieutenant Naylor, two guns of the Sixth Artillery under Lieutenant Flemming and a Colt automatic field gun in command of Ensign Davis.

While the artillery vigorously shelled the village of Masambong, the infantry charged across the level open fields in utter disregard of the terrible volleying of the insurgents, and with a great cheer carried the trenches, driving the enemy from them in disorder. The Filipinos gave ground stubbornly, but they could not withstand the impetuous rushes of the United States troops, which continually advanced in the face of the most galling fire. They stood the assaults for a time, but the relentless oncoming of the Americans was demoralizing; they could not understand such deadly, earnest work, and at last they fell back.

After carrying the trenches the Americans swung to the northward, capturing in splendid style the fortified towns of Balintauac, Baeza and Cathuhan, and finally driving the enemy before them through the swamps bordering the Juliaha River toward the town of Novaliches. The rough



THE BLOODY BATTLE OF FEBRUARY 5TH. DEAD INSURGENT IN INTRENCHMENT, KILLED BY A SHELL FROM THE "MONADNOCK"

character of the country, with its dense undergrowth, and the determined resistance of the enemy, prevented further advance in this direction, and the line swung to the left along the river.

General Wheaton began operations from Caloocan, which is seven miles due north of Manila. He was met with a



WHERE THE FOURTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY CHARGED AND TOOK THE INTRENCHMENTS SOUTH OF CINGALON, FEBRUARY 5TH.

heavy fire from Malabon, about a mile to the west and slightly north of Caloocan, and from the trenches directly in front, where the enemy were stationed in large numbers.

At 8.30 o'clock the Twenty-second regulars advanced with the purpose of forming connection between Colonel Egbert's regiment on the right and the Third Artillery, which formed the left of General MacArthur's division. The attempt was

a daring one, and was pluckily maintained under a galling fire, but the end was failure, which left a gap of a mile on the extreme left of the American line.

The Oregon regiment advanced almost to the confines of the town of Malabon, thus receiving the heaviest fire of any of the United States troops who were engaged. The natives fought like demons, at times actually leaving their trenches and with reckless bravery charging the Oregon regiment. It was only by the most magnificent fighting on the part

The line was then opposite Novaliches, the artillery advancing along a good road from Laloma, to Novaliches, the wagons carrying pontoons, telegraph supplies and ammunition following. The infantry moved in splendid order. Smoke from the burning huts marked the line of the American advance. Ambulances and horse-litters, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were a few Filipinos.

A strong opposition was offered by the enemy that made a stand between Malabon and the river Tuliahan, where, being



NATIVE RESTAURANT ON REAL STREET, AT ELMETA, A FASHIONABLE SUBURB OF MANILA.



CHARACTERISTIC SCENE NEAR OLAS PINAS—FILIPINO GIRL IN FOREGROUND SMOKING A CIGAR.

of the latter and their utter disregard of the incessant volleying of Aguinaldo's followers that they were enabled to hold their ground. In this engagement they lost eight killed and twenty-three wounded.

The position of the Oregon men was still a most trying one when they were reinforced by a battalion of the Third Infantry in command of Captain Cook. With the arrival of reinforcements the assault was renewed with spirit and the enemy was soon compelled to yield. The Filipinos retreated upon Malabon helter-skelter, the Americans pursuing them clear into the streets of the town and inflicting great loss. The Oregon regiment and the Third Artillery suffered the heaviest loss on the American side, the latter being particularly exposed in storming a strong earth fort, which they carried at the point of the bayonet.

well protected by the woods, they held their fire until General Wheaton's troops had approached within 200 yards, when a murderous volley was delivered that did frightful execution. Our soldiers never faltered, however, and charged the brush so resolutely that the Filipinos retreated in disorder, dividing up, after the manner of Indians, so that they could not be successfully pursued. The heat was overpowering during the whole of the engagement, and so many prostrations occurred that the army was seriously incommoded.

The fighting continued throughout Sunday and nearly all of Monday, always to the advantage of the Americans, but without decisive results. Aguinaldo is said to have personally commanded his army and to have acted with great skill and courage, for though defeated at every point a stand



GROUP OF FILIPINO PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE BATTLES ABOUT MANILA.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS TO THE RIGHT OF CALOOCAN.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance in a strip from which the rebels had greatly worried the Americans recently during the night time. **Fierce Resistance to Montana and Kansas Troops.** Ninety minutes after the start—at six o'clock—the whole front for a distance of three miles to the north had been cleared. General Hale's brigade had simultaneously swept in a north-westerly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco del Monte and a number of scattered huts.

was made, he prevented a disastrous rout and succeeded in drawing off his forces towards Malolos without having sustained much damage. The losses on both sides were severe, that of the enemy being estimated at 500 killed and 1,000 wounded, besides 100 prisoners taken. This estimate, it may be admitted, is no better than a guess, but our own losses prove the courage and effective fighting qualities of the Filipinos and that to conquer them will require the expenditure of a large amount of blood and treasure. The number

of killed on our side in the two days' engagement was approximately forty, and there were 207 wounded. Among the former was Colonel Harry C. Egbert, of the Twenty-second Infantry of Regulars. He was shot in the abdomen while leading a bayonet charge, and fell from his horse. General Wheaton saw him fall and went immediately to his



IDAHO VOLUNTEERS ENCAMPED NEAR MALABON, JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

aid. He was laid upon a litter and carried to the rear, but died before reaching a hospital. Colonel Egbert was a second lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry during the civil war, and was twice taken prisoner, being confined some time in Libby prison. After the war he remained in the army and was made major of the Seventeenth Infantry, afterwards being promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Infantry. He was with General Shafter's army in the campaign against Santiago, and succeeded Charles A. Wyckoff as colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry after that brave officer was killed at San Juan Hill. He was wounded soon after, but recovered in time to accompany his regiment when it sailed for Manila February 1, arriving March 4.

Lieutenant Maurice G. Krayenbuhl, commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain in the volunteer service, was also mortally wounded. He had distinguished himself by specially valorous action in the battle of Malate, fought with the Spanish July 31, 1898, where he is credited with saving from panic the first platoon of Battery K, Third United States Artillery, serving as infantry. In the same engagement Adjutant Jonas H. Lein and Lieutenants Frank H. Adams and Sidney E. Morrison were killed while heroically advancing in front of the line.

There was a lull in the fighting on March 27 because the retreating Filipinos crossed the Bulican River and burned the bridges so as to stop the advance of their pursuers until the pontoon corps provided means for crossing the stream. On the following day, however, a passage was made and the fighting was renewed before Marialo, where the Filipino army made a stand in the open and a sharp conflict took place. The enemy was commanded by four generals, viz.: Aguinaldo as generalissimo, and Garcia, Torres and Pacheco, who boldly advanced to meet the Americans under MacArthur, consisting of the Nebraska, South Dakota, and Tenth Pennsylvania on the right, the Kansas regiment, the Third Regular Artillery, and the Montana regiment on the left. Brigadier-Generals Hale and H. G. Otis were in command of their respective brigades, General Hale on the right and General Otis on the left. Following

Renewal of the Fighting.

the formation that General MacArthur observed during his march to the northward, General Wheaton's brigade was in reserve, guarding the railroad. As the Filipinos advanced for the first time in battle order, our line reserved its fire until the enemy was well within four hundred yards. Then the command to fire was given all along the American front. There was a roar from field artillery and a shriek from rifles. Immediately the Filipino line was broken, and the soldiers of Aguinaldo began to retreat in confusion. The soldiers of our advance could plainly see the insurgent officers trying to stop the flight of the men under their command, but no control obtained against the advance of our soldiers, and soon the plain was clear for our force to cross.

Prisoners who were taken in the engagement declared that the officers stood behind the Filipino soldiers with whips instead of swords, and lashed the unwilling men to force them to hold their positions, a declaration which was supported by the appearance of marks found upon the bodies of Filipinos that were killed in the trenches. Aguinaldo employed, according to the relation of the prisoners, even more potent discouragers of hesitancy than the whip, for it is claimed that he daily executed sentence of death summarily imposed upon men in his force who refused to further fight and those taken who fled from his camp. In the stand made on the field four of our men were killed and about thirty-five were wounded. Of the killed two were members of the First Montana, one was a member of the First Nebraska and one was a member of the Tenth Pennsylvania. Among the wounded was an officer of the Kansas regiment.

Thenceforward our troops had little opposition. The Filipinos retreated in the general direction of Malolos. In their retreat they tore up sections of the railroad to harass movement of our supplies and burned the small villages. We had expected stern resistance at Bocave, having been informed of concentration there of Filipino troops after the fall of Marilao. Aguinaldo evidently was not inclined to repeat his experiment of the plans north of Marilao, for MacArthur found no foe at Bocave, and entered the town without oppo-

sition, the artillery crossing the bridge. After a halt at Bocave to rest the men, the advance was resumed, and later in the day our army marched into Bigaa without having to fight their way across the river at that town. The Filipinos had set fire to the bridge at Bigaa, but the damage was slight.

Along the line of march were many unfinished trenches, indicating that the insurgent leaders were not prepared for the



DIVERSION OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES OUTSIDE OF MANILA.

Along the line of march were many unfinished trenches, indicating that the insurgent leaders were not prepared for the

speed of our troops. Evidently the Filipinos had relied upon halting MacArthur at the Marilao River. Failing there, they tried on the plain north of Marilao. Again the resistance was futile, and they retreated in disorder beyond Bocave, passing to the westward from Bocave and halting east of Bulacan. Bulacan lies westward of Bocave and Bigaaisa little north of the latter; after the capitulation of these places, our army pushed ahead steadily toward Malolos, expecting the enemy to make a final stand in defence of their capital.

MacArthur's advance toward Malolos was continuous, except when interrupted by streams which it was necessary to bridge by the pontoon

Capture of the Insurgent Capital. corps. But his progress was not by

peaceful marches, for the Filipinos harassed the flanks of his lines and several times made a stand that was broken only by fierce charges of our determined troops. On March 30, MacArthur crossed the Guiguinto River, and rested a few hours in the jungle less than three miles from Malolos; when the army began their movement again, along the railway, the enemy was encountered, in considerable force, entrenched on the border of the woods on the right of the track. As the Americans were in the open they suffered from a galling fire poured into them by the concealed enemy, which killed four and wounded thirty of the Nebraska regiment, and a slight loss was also sustained by the Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments. After sharp fighting for half an hour, the Filipinos were driven from their first intrenchments, and retired to two other lines, which, however, they held for only a few minutes, when they broke into a precipitate retreat toward their capital. General MacArthur and his staff were walking abreast of the advance, and were fired upon by sharpshooters hidden in the trees and houses, a shower of bullets falling about them, but without damage.

Mariguina, a small village, was taken before the close of the day, and after a rest of ten hours the victorious advance was resumed, about three o'clock on the morning of March 31, receiving a heavy fire from the right, but halted a mile and a

MacArthur, who felt that the situation was sufficiently secure to allow of some indulgence to his tired but enthusiastic army. A good breakfast was partaken of just before daylight without any signs of hurriedness, and when the men declared themselves properly refreshed the line formations were perfected, and at six o'clock the charge was sounded.



FIRING LINE OF THE FIRST MONTANA VOLUNTEERS WHILE IN ACTION NEAR CALOOCAN, FEBRUARY 10TH. TRENCH-DIGGERS AT WORK.

The fight which followed was far from a bloodless one, for the Filipinos offered a stubborn resistance for nearly two hours, but failed to stop the advance. The Americans dashed into the city and then the battle raged in the streets, and from house to house, sometimes hand-to-hand, until the place broke into flames, set on fire by the Filipinos, when the enemy retreated northward, leaving their burning capital in our possession. In this desperate engagement our losses were three killed and fifteen wounded, and the casualties of the enemy were considerably greater.

A Terrific Struggle in the Streets.

The Filipinos left only smoking ruins to mark their line of retreat, for from the time they evacuated Bulacan, they



FIRING LINE OF THE TWENTIETH KANSAS DURING THE ENGAGEMENT OF FEBRUARY 10TH, IN FRONT OF CALOOCAN, SUPPORTED BY THE TWENTY-THIRD UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

half from Malolos, where our lines were formed for a final charge across the open country as follows: Third United States Artillery, Montana Volunteers, Kansas Volunteers, Tenth Pennsylvania, South Dakota Volunteers, Nebraska Volunteers, Fourth United States Cavalry.

There was great deliberation in the action of General

applied the torch to all villages and country houses, and at Bocave they murdered twenty Chinamen who protested against the destruction of their property as aliens. The retreating army was accompanied by great numbers of women, children and other non-combatants, and large bodies of Spanish prisoners were driven along in front of

the fleeing columns, the Filipinos being careful to prevent their escape, reckoning that a large ransom may be offered for their release, or that better terms of peace may be arranged upon the conditions of setting them at liberty.



FIRING LINE OF THE FIRST IDAHO VOLUNTEERS ON LEFT OF TWENTIETH KANSAS, DURING THE BATTLE OF CALOOCAN, FEBRUARY 10TH.

Aguinaldo's capital was captured before 9 o'clock a. m., of March 31, but few houses were saved from the conflagration, and the insurgent chieftain contrived to not only make his escape but to bring off nearly the whole of his army, where it will probably scatter among the mountains in small bands and harass our troops and the country by predatory excursions and sharp dashes. A guerrilla warfare must now follow, with a prospect of long continuance unless some fortune shall depose Aguinaldo, who is the head and heart of the insurrection.

While MacArthur was operating against Malolos General Hall's brigade advanced from Mariquina up the Mateo valley to a point near Montalban, the enemy retreating without offering resistance until at the junction of the Nanca and Ampit rivers with the Mateo, where a stand was made and some sharp fighting took place. The insurgents exhibited great courage until our artillery was brought into action, which struck terror into their ranks and caused them to break into a pell-mell rout, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field. To General Hall the credit must also be given of having driven the enemy from Mariquina, and of chasing 2,000 Filipinos into the hill country where it was not practicable to follow them at once.



DEAD FILIPINOS ON ROAD NEAR FORT SAN ANTONIO, ON EXTREME RIGHT OF AMERICAN LINE, ON FEBRUARY 5TH.

It would be idle to deny the fact that the commanders of our forces in the Philippines had many anxious moments, or that the resistance of the Filipinos was unexpectedly stubborn. The fighting quality of the Tagal insurgents has been proven

to be clever, courageous and unrelenting, and the advantages which we have gained have been due to the discipline, determination and control exerted against a wily foe, intrenched in and supported by a favorable field of action and inspired by a mistaken idea as to his fate in the case of defeat or capture.

The startling phase of the campaign was the forced abandonment of our declared plan. The original intention of General Otis was to take the initiative with two divisions. The first, under General Lawton, was depended upon to hold in check the force south of Manila, about Pasig, and his continued belief in the success of this strategy is demonstrated in a dispatch where it is asserted that the movements of this southern enemy are giving him no concern—because "Lawton will look out for them."

The second disposition of the army was to be an advance by General MacArthur's division northward and westward, one-half of the force attacking the insurgents to the south and the other closing its retreat to the north. It was hoped that this taking "in reverse" would be the resultant of a surprise, but unfortunately the Filipinos at Malabon escaped before the lines were drawn. This demanded a readjustment of the initial theory, and General Otis was

compelled to consolidate both attacking columns and direct them for a united assault upon the insurgent stronghold and capital at Malolos.

The topography of the tropical country assailed offered a difficult problem to the attack. It is thickly wooded and bushed; many small creeks traverse it on their way to the bay; the roads are impassable for light artillery and scouting or quickly manœuvring cavalry; ambushes await at every turn, and, owing to the nature of the soil and woods and undergrowth, intrenchments can easily be

*Serious
Impediments
Encountered*



VIEW OF THE RICE-FIELDS AND DYKES OVER WHICH OUR TROOPS CHARGED, FEBRUARY 10TH.

thrown up without the implements or the skill demanded in ordinary military engineering.

These impediments made our progress slow, though it is comforting to know that in less than three days' fighting our troops forced the enemy to retire fifteen miles, and were able without serious loss to advance our main army nearly ten miles. The strategy therefore resolved itself into a stolid, determined advance of our troops upon a slow and dogged retreat of the enemy, the objective point being Malolos—twenty miles north of Manila.

Admiral Dewey had disposed his vessels so as to cover the water flanks of the troops, and in a position where his ships could be called upon at any time to transport brigades to a point north of Malolos, where an attack upon the rear was expected to decide the day. An army flotilla was in the meantime patrolling the Laguna to the southward of Manila, to hold in check the insurgents of that district.

Tragic Incidents Connected with the Capture of Malolos.

The last stronghold of the Filipino insurgents fell before ten o'clock Friday morning, March 31, and the shattered army of Aguinaldo, thought to be five thousand strong, and the administration, with all its official impedimenta, seals, banners, insignia, throne and family, hurried away to the northeast in a most undignified retreat. There were some comical scenes enacted during the rout but the incidents connected with the assault and evacuation were chiefly tragic. The sight that broke upon the vision of MacArthur's advancing columns, as they approached Malolos, was beautiful, and to the victorious troops it was inspiring. The morning was clear, with a sunlight that made the rich vegetation appear in glorious colors, while across the intervening lowlands towards the sea there was an ineffable calm and opalescent haze of indescribable grandeur. This peaceful scene was very soon interrupted by a boom on the right, which was taken as a signal for the battle that had been prepared for. As was afterwards ascertained, Aguinaldo had foreseen the result of MacArthur's attack, and, with the main body of his broken army, made his escape from the capital on Wednesday the 29th, leaving two thousand of his soldiers to hold the city and cover his retreat. This remnant, small and poorly armed as it was, exhibited great courage during the first onset, but were awed by the extraordinary heroism of our soldiers, whose charges were in such striking contrast with those to which the Filipinos had been accustomed in fighting the Spaniards.

Sad Scenes Along the Way. The campaign was conducted on the most humane principles by our troops, but this did not prevent the commission of many deeds which ruthless war made unavoidable, that caused the eye of pity to moisten and the heart of sympathy to beat with awe, for sorrow everywhere abounded between Caloocan and Malolos.

One would be very inhuman indeed who could visit these scenes of desolation without a deep sense of sympathy for the

houseless and homeless. The country is naturally a perfect paradise. From the city of Malolos the land rises in gently undulating ridges to the hills in the rear. Fertile plains are broken by hedgerows of bamboo, banana and acacia trees, and the eye rests with grateful repose on the soft yellow flower of the amargosa, or welcomes the effective red blaze of the bougainvillea. In places the waving grass was ripe for the sickle



INTRENCHMENTS OF THE TWO COMPANIES OF THE UTAH LIGHT ARTILLERY, TO THE RIGHT OF MALABON, BEYOND CALOOCAN, AFTER THE BATTLE OF FEBRUARY 10TH. MAJOR RICHARD W. YOUNG COMMANDING.

that could never garner it; the fruit was ready to be plucked. Yet this paradise was devastated and made to show the blighting trail of the serpent. Crops were trampled under foot, the husbandmen who should have been reaping the fruits of their labor or preparing the soil were summoned by the fiery cross of Aguinaldo, and soon thereafter were watching the smoking ruins of their homes from the adjacent hillsides, unable, in the majority of cases, to understand why this evil thing had come upon them. But it was war, grim, gaunt, inexorable, that spares nothing, and destroys without limit with the blood-craving instruments of hate. These were now employed to drive the Filipinos from their capital, whose resistance, inspired by Aguinaldo's bootless ambition, had brought this grief upon



THE MONITOR "MONADNOCK" SHELLING PARANAQUE, AFTER THE FILIPINO INSURGENTS HAD FIRED ON THE MONITOR, KILLING ONE OF HER MEN AND WOUNDING THREE.

their land. The engagement was begun by the Third Artillery, which poured a terrific stream of shells into the trenches where the enemy was in force, and from which a hot fire was returned. The Utah battery quickly joined in the action, followed in half an hour by a charge of the South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas regiments that swept along both sides of the railroad over open fields, through thickets and across streams to

hour's fighting, abandoned their trenches and took to the cover of adjacent thickets, from which they harassed Hale's brigade.

Seeing that our troops would soon pour into the city, the insurgents decided to destroy what they could no longer defend. The torch was accordingly applied to the palace, where for several months the Filipino congress had held its sessions, and from which Aguinaldo had fulminated so many boastful pronunciamientos.

When our battalions poured through the streets they found it more necessary to combat flames than to do battle with the insurgents, who were now fugitives. The fiery scene was an appalling one. Hundreds of terrified, panic-stricken Chinamen were shrieking for mercy and striving to save their effects, while women and children were crying and piercing the air with appeals for help. Down the main streets our victorious troops charged, near the end of which they encountered a barricade, behind which a few insurgents lay concealed, to become sacrifices in covering the retreat of the main body. These delivered three volleys into the Kansans ranks, and then broke into retreat, followed by their assailants, at the head of which was Colonel Funston, who, swinging his hat, leaped over the barricade and cheered his men to pursue. Having routed the enemy from this point, the Kansans advanced to another part of the town, where they rescued several Chinamen who had been driven to the woods and whose lives were in the greatest peril from threatening Filipinos.

When the enemy had abandoned their capital a scene of desolation marked the place which two hours before had been a city of some pretension to elegance. The Presidencia was a building of considerable architectural beauty, and its decorations and furnishings were finer than one might expect to see among a semicivilized people, especially among such as they are mistakenly represented to be. The Filipinos had a profound admiration for this

stately building, which was to them the very enshrinement of their hopes of independence. It must, therefore, have been with deepest sorrow that they applied the torch, to preserve it from profanation by their enemies, and we may imagine their grief when fleeing for their lives they looked back to see boiling clouds of smoke, riven by flashes of flames, that marked the now desolated spot where their once proud capitol had stood.

After occupying Malolos our troops addressed themselves to the work of subduing the fire that was destroying the main



AWFUL SLAUGHTER OF THE FILIPINOS—HOW THEIR DEAD BODIES FILLED THE TRENCHES AFTER THE BATTLE OF CALOOCAN.

the main trenches south of the city. The insurgents' earthworks were well constructed, and had they been held by a thousand such fighting soldiers as our own might have repulsed a force ten times as great. But the Filipinos, while brave, lack the genius and the indomitable, irresistible dash of trained veterans, and also lacking modern firearms they could not long withstand the charges of our troops and the hail of bursting shells that broke so fiercely over them. The conflict was so impetuous that the enemy became demoralized after an



A NOBLE HERO'S DEATH ON THE BATTLE-FIELD—DURING THE ENGAGEMENT OF MARCH 26TH WITH THE FILIPINOS, NEAR MALINTA, THE TWENTY-SECOND REGULARS, UNDER COLONEL HARRY C. EGBERT, WITH FIXED BAYONETS, RUSHED UPON THE INSURGENTS' LINES AND BROKE THEM IN CONFUSION. COLONEL EGBERT FELL MORTALLY WOUNDED.

part of the city. So energetic were the measures taken, and plenty of water being providentially at hand, that most of the town was saved, and few of the large, important buildings were seriously damaged. But the capitol having been reduced to ruins, our flag was raised in the public square, where it now floats triumphantly.

Our losses were strangely few, due to the poor marksmanship of the insurgents, who are unfamiliar with firearms, and who, while not wanting in courage, are very excitable, which causes them to fire at random and without discipline. As they retreated from the city they took the precaution to destroy several miles of railroad track so as to prevent pursuit. The rails were not only removed from the roadbed,

but were taken into thickets, or thrown into streams, where they cannot be recovered, so that several months must elapse before they can be renewed, as it will be necessary to import new rails from England or America. The whole route of retreat was also devastated, and for some miles out of the city the line was distinctly marked by camp equipage left behind by the fugitives. But though defeated at every point the Filipinos never lost their determination to continue their resistance. When it became evident that it was impossible to hold the city against the Americans, several of the prominent natives pleaded with the authorities to surrender the place and thus save many lives and avoid destruction of property, but so far from granting their prayers

the Filipino officers ordered the immediate execution of the petitioners, by which act they demonstrated their determination to contest to the last extremity, thus plainly indicating their purpose to resort to guerilla warfare when no other means of resistance shall be left to them.

have been in character of no more importance than the uprisings of our Indians ten years ago.

While the wisdom of Philippine annexation is a disputed question, there can be no difference of opinion regarding the courage, discipline and efficiency of the American troops.

Fighting ambuscaded and intrenched foes in a strange country, under a tropical sun, our men displayed a steadiness under fire and a headlong bravery when the charge was sounded, which have evoked the highest praise from European experts and of which all American citizens have right to be proud. That the operations in which they are engaged are no holiday warfare is proved by the figures of the casualties since February 4. In this time, to the capture of Malolos, the number of killed had reached 167, while 900 had been wounded.



INSURGENT PRISONERS GATHERED AT PASIG.

It is useless to wonder now what would have been the situation in the Philippines had a large force been dispatched there directly after Dewey's admirable victory. Our main concern is with the present situation, and, measuring it fairly, it appears that the present condition of affairs is most favorable, and that if Aguinaldo had staked his fortunes upon a final battle our success would have been complete. This, of course, does not mean that the insurrection would be immediately stamped out. With such a people spasmodic and more or less intermittent outbreaks must be expected, but it is probable these would

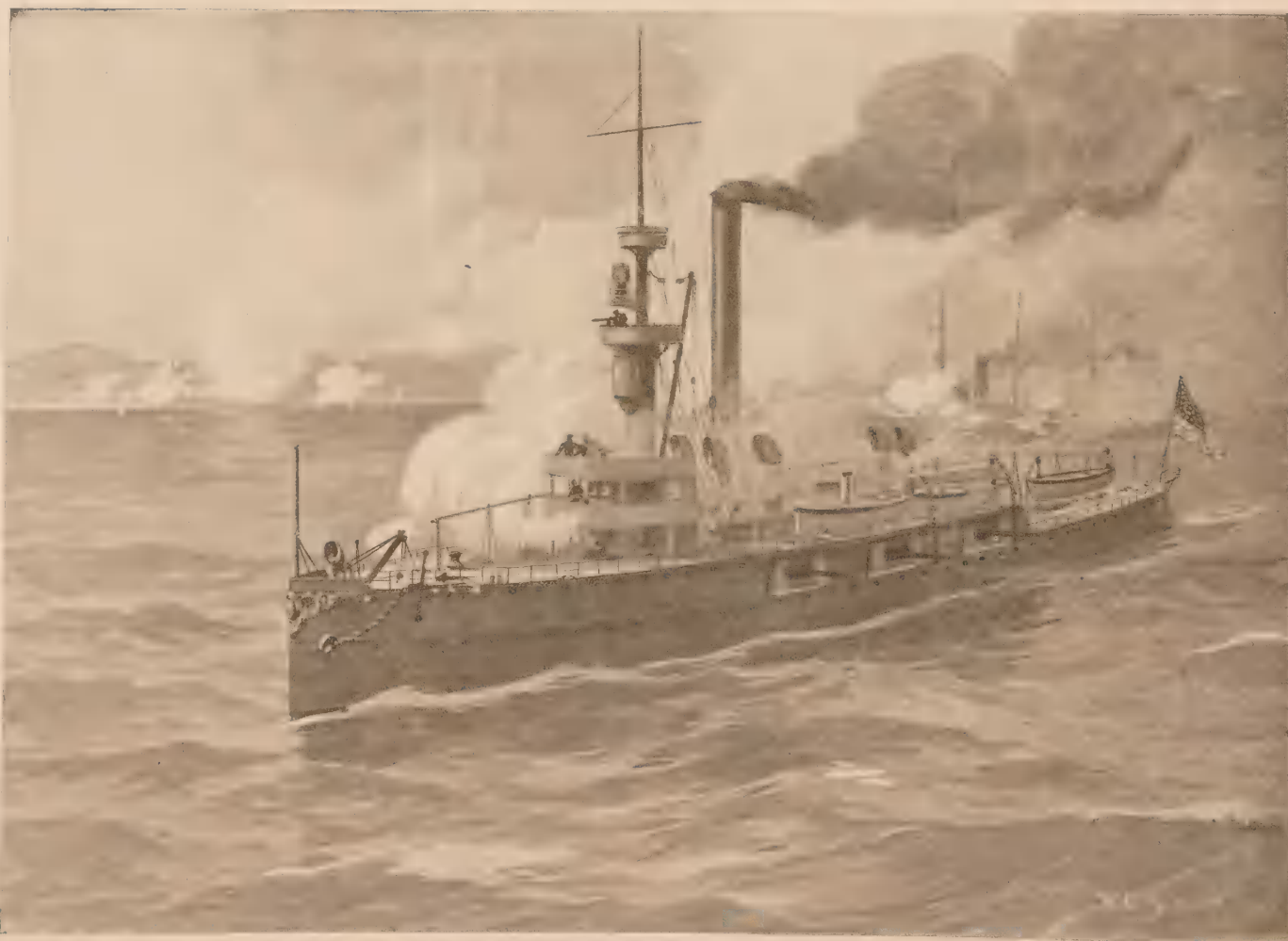
tally. At the bombardment of Cienfuegos, May 11, we had one killed and eleven wounded. At Cardenas, on the same date, five were killed and three wounded. At the bombardment of San Juan, May 12, our casualties were one killed and seven wounded. In the two sharp fights at Guantánamo, June 11 and 20, we had six killed and sixteen wounded. When Santiago was bombarded, June 22, only one man was killed and nine were wounded. In the great naval fight before Santiago, June 3, our losses were one killed and one wounded.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE WAR.

The losses by the "Maine" explosion, February 15, 1898, were two officers and 264 men. At the great naval engagement in Manila Bay, May 1, seven American seamen, all of the "Baltimore," were wounded, none fatally.

Casualties in the Navy.



ADMIRAL DEWEY STILL AT WORK—HIS GUNBOAT "HELENA," AND OTHER AMERICAN WAR-VESSELS, BOMBARDING THE FILIPINOS AT MALABON, MARCH 26TH.



RESERVE AMMUNITION TRAIN AND SUBSISTENCE STORES NEAR GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS. THE CARTS WERE DRAWN TO THE FRONT BY CARIBOUS, OR WATER BUFFALOS, AND THE SOLDIERS CARRIED THE BOXES ON THEIR SHOULDERS TO THE TROOPS ENGAGED.



INSURGENT INTRENCHMENTS IN FRONT OF CALOOCAN, AFTER THEY WERE TAKEN BY OUR TROOPS. THE INSURGENTS BURNED THE PLACE WHEN THEY WERE DRIVEN OUT BY GENERAL OTIS' BRIGADE, COMPRISING THE TWENTIETH KANSAS, FOUR COMPANIES OF THE THIRD UNITED STATES ARTILLERY, THE FIRST MONTANA, AND TENTH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS. DEAD INSURGENTS IN FOREGROUND.



THE FRONT-OF SANTA ANA, WHERE THE FIRST WASHINGTON AND THE FIRST IDAHO INFANTRY CHARGED AND DROVE THE INSURGENTS, FEBRUARY 5TH.

One man on the auxiliary "Yankee" was wounded June 13, and a seaman of the "Eagle" was wounded July 12. One of the crew of the "Bancroft" lost his life July 2, and on the "Amphitrite" one man was killed August 7. Making a total of all losses in the navy, during the war, nineteen killed and forty-eight wounded, of which latter twenty-nine died of their injuries. During the time of hostilities the strength of the navy and marine corps was 26,102 officers and men, and the total deaths from disease during the 114 days was fifty-six.

Nearly all our losses were sustained in the Santiago campaign, were twenty-three officers and 237 men were killed and ninety-nine officers and 1,332 men were wounded.

Casualties in the Army.

In the campaign for the reduction of Manila seventeen men were killed and ten officers and ninety-six men were wounded. Our total losses from the beginning of hostilities until the truce following the signing of the protocol was thirty-three officers and 257 men killed, 113 officers and 1,464 men wounded. The number of deaths in the army from disease during the same time was eighty officers and 2,485 men. The total number of officers and men engaged in all branches of the land service was 274,717.

Nearly all the arms captured from the Spaniards were taken at Santiago when General Jose Toral surrendered to General William R. Shafter, *Capture of Arms and Prizes During the War.*

July 17: 16,902 Mauser rifles, 872 Argent rifles, 6,118 Remington rifles, 833 Mauser carbines, 84 Argent carbines, 330 Remington carbines, 75 revolvers, 30 bronze rifled cannon, 10 cast iron cannon, 8 steel cannon, 44 smooth-bore cannon, 5 mortars. Of ammunition there was surrendered at the time 3,551 solid shot, 437 shrapnel, 2,577 shell; and for small arms, 1,471,200 rounds Mauser, 1,500,000 rounds Argent, 1,680,000 rounds for carbines.

In the engagement in Manila Bay, Dewey destroyed the cruisers "Reina Cristina," "Castilla," "Isla de Cuba," the "Ulloa" and the "General Lozo," and the gunboats "Jose Garcia," "Isla de Cuba," "Isla de Luzon," "Duero," "Corres," "Velasco," "Mindanao," "Callao," "Leyte," "Sandoval" and "Manila." A few days later Dewey captured the torpedo boat "Barcelona."

Spanish Vessels Captured and Destroyed.

Captures made by our blockading fleet in Cuban waters were the gunboats "Hernandez Cortez," "Vasco Nunez," "Alerta," "Pizarro," "Velasquez," "Ardilla," "Flecha," "Tradera," "Satellite," "Marguerite," "Virgin," "Ligera," "General Blanco," "Intrepida," "Cauto," "Alvarado,"



TRENCHES OF THE TWENTIETH KANSAS VOLUNTEERS, BEYOND CALOOCAN, AFTER THE FIGHT OF FEBRUARY 10TH.

besides many merchant vessels. Of the several Spanish war vessels sunk in battles with our squadrons the following were raised, repaired and are now a part of the United States Navy: "Isla de Luzon," "Isla de Cuba" and "Reina Cristina," all cruisers, and the gunboats "Sandoval," "Callao" and "Mindanao."

Generals have the same relative rank as admirals, but there is now no office of the former grade, though it may soon be revived. The office of lieutenant-general and vice-admiral and commodore has also been abolished. Major-generals have the same rank as rear-admirals. Brigadier-generals have the rank of former commodores. Colonels rank with captains. Lieutenant-colonels rank with commanders. Majors rank with lieutenant-commanders. Captains rank with naval lieutenants. Lieutenants rank with ensigns.

Relative rank, however, does not signify equality of salary, that of army officers being somewhat greater than the pay of ranking officers of the navy, because the latter are allowed prize money as rewards for victory, while the former, however valorous and triumphant, receive no such bounty.

Following are major-generals of the regular and volunteer forces, January 1, 1899: Nelson A. Miles, general commanding, regular; Wesley Merritt, major-general, regular; John R. Brooke, major-general, regular; William R. Shafter, Joseph C. Breckenridge, Elwell S. Otis, John J. Graham, James F. Wade, John J. Coppinger, William M. Graham, Henry C. Merriam, promoted from the active list of brigadier-generals by nomination of the President, May 4, 1898; and the following civilians nominated at the same time to serve as major-generals during the war: Joseph H. Wheeler, from Alabama; Fitzhugh Lee, from Virginia; William J. Sewell, from New Jersey; James H. Wilson, from Delaware. The annual salary of major-general is \$7,500, which sum is increased

of the Treasury, to the time of signing the protocol, August 12. Beginning with March 1, when the first increases in the expenditures in anticipation *Cost of Our War with Spain.* of war became apparent in the daily expenditures of the Treasury, the actual disbursements on this account were approximately as follows:

MARCH.		JUNE.	
Army	\$600,000	Army	\$16,500,000
Navy	2,400,000	Navy	6,500,000
Total	\$3,000,000	Total	\$23,000,000
APRIL.		JULY.	
Army	\$1,200,000	Army	\$29,500,000
Navy	9,800,000	Navy	5,500,000
Total	\$11,000,000	Total	\$35,000,000
MAY.		TO AUGUST 13.	
Army	\$12,000,000	Army	\$5,500,000
Navy	7,000,000	Navy	1,500,000
Total	\$19,000,000	Total	\$7,000,000
Total charged to War Department		\$65,300,000	
Total charged to Navy Department		32,700,000	
Grand Total		\$98,000,000	

PRINCIPAL VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Name.	Class.	Construction Begun.	Displacement	Speed in Knots.	Horse-power.	Cost.	Main Battery.	Secondary Battery.
Iowa	B. S.	1893	11,410	16	11,000	\$3,010,000	4 12-in. 8 8-in. 6 4-in.	20 6-pdrs. rapid fire, 4 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings.
Indiana	B. S.	1891	10,288	15.60	9,735	3,020,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	20 6-pdrs. rapid fire, 6 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings.
Massachusetts	B. S.	1891	10,288	15	9,000	3,020,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	20 6-pdrs. rapid fire, 6 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings.
Oregon	B. S.	1891	10,288	15	9,000	3,180,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	20 6-pdrs. rapid fire, 6 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings.
* Kearsarge	B. S.	1896	11,525	16	10,000	3,150,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	14 5-in. rapid fire, 20 6-pdrs., 6 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings, 1 field gun.
* Alabama	B. S.	1896	11,000	16	10,000	3,760,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	16 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings, 1 field gun.
* Kentucky	B. S.	1896	11,525	16	10,000	3,150,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	14 5-in., 20 6-pdrs., 6 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings, 1 field gun.
* Illinois	B. S.	1896	11,000	16	10,000	3,750,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	16 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings, 1 field gun.
* Wisconsin	B. S.	1896	11,000	16	10,000	3,750,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	16 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings, 1 field gun.
* Ohio	B. S.	1895	12,500	15	16,000	3,500,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	20 8-pdrs., 8 magazine guns.
* Missouri	B. S.	1898	12,500	18	16,000	3,500,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	20 8-pdrs., 8 magazine guns.
* Maine	B. S.	1899	12,500	18	16,000	3,500,000	4 13-in. 8 8-in. 4 6-in.	20 6-pdrs., 8 magazine guns.
Brooklyn	A. C.	1893	9,271	20	16,000	2,985,000	12 5-in. 6 8-in. 4 6-in.	12 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings.
New York	A. C.	1890	8,200	21	17,401	2,985,000	12 4-in.	8 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings.
DOUBLE-TURRET MONITORS								
Amphitrite		1874	3,990	12	1,600	3,178,000	4 10-in. 2 4-in.	2 6-pdrs., 2 3-pdrs., 2 H. R. C., 2 1-pdrs.
Puritan		1875	6,050	12.5	3,700	3,178,000	4 12-in. 2 4-in.	6 6-pdrs., 4 Gatlings, 2 H. R. C.
Monterey		1889	4,084	13.5	5,244	1,628,050	2 12-in. 2 10-in.	6 6-pdrs., 3 Gatlings, 4 1-pdrs.
Miantonomoh		1874	3,990	10.5	1,426	3,178,000	4 10-in.	2 6-pdrs., 2 3-pdrs., 2 1-pdrs.
Monadnock		1874	3,990	14.5	3,000	3,178,000	4 10-in. 2 4-in.	2 6-pdrs., 2 3-pdrs., 2 H. R. C., 2 1-pdrs.
Terror		1874	3,999	12	1,600	3,178,000	4 10-in.	2 6-pdrs., 2 3-pdrs., 2 Gatlings, 2 H. R. C.
Arkansas		1899	2,700	12	1,500	1,500,000	4 12-in. 4 4-in.	3 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs.
Connecticut		1899	2,700	12	1,500	1,500,000	4 4-in.	5 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs.
Florida		1899	2,700	12	1,500	1,500,000	4 4-in.	5 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs.
Wyoming		1899	2,700	12	1,500	1,500,000	4 4-in.	5 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs.
Baltimore	P. C.	1887	4,413	21	10,000	1,325,000	4 8-in. 6 6-in.	4 6-pdrs., 2 3-pdrs., 2 6-pdrs., 2 Gatlings, 4 H. R. C.
Atlanta	P. C.	1883	3,000	15.5	4,030	617,000	6 6-in. 2 8-in.	2 6-pdrs., 4 3-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs., 2 Gatlings, 2 H. R. C.
Albany	P. C.	1896	3,500	17.5	5,000	1,500,000	6 6-in.	27 4 7-in., 4 6-pdrs.
New Orleans	P. C.	1896	3,500	17.5	5,000	1,500,000	6 6-in.	27 4 7-in., 4 6-pdrs.
Topeka	P. C.	1892	1,800	16	3,700	1,000,000	4 5-in.	10 6-pdrs.
Buffalo	P. C.	1891	2,600	16.5	3,700	1,200,000	4 6-in.	6 4-in., 6 3-in.
Charleston	P. C.	1887	3,730	18	6,660	1,617,000	2 8-in. 6 6-in.	4 6-pdrs., 2 3-pdrs., 2 1-pdrs., 4 H. R. C.
Minneapolis	P. C.	1891	7,375	23.5	20,862	2,650,000	1 8-in. 2 6-in.	12 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings
Columbia	P. C.	1890	7,375	22.5	19,509	2,725,000	8 4-in. 2 6-in.	12 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings.
Chicago	P. C.	1883	4,500	15	5,084	889,000	1 8-in. 4 8-in. 8 6-in.	5 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs., 3 Gatlings, 1 H. R. C.
Cincinnati	P. C.	1890	3,213	19	10,000	1,100,000	10 5-in. 1 6-in.	8 6-pdrs., 2 1-pdrs., 3 Gatlings.
Newark	P. C.	1888	4,008	19	8,869	1,248,000	12 6-in.	4 6-pdrs., 4 3-pdrs., 4 Gatlings, 4 H. R. C.
Olympia	P. C.	1891	5,870	21.5	17,313	1,796,000	4 8-in. 10 5-in.	14 6-pdrs., 6 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings.
Raleigh	P. C.	1889	3,213	19	10,000	1,100,000	10 5-in. 1 6-in.	8 6-pdrs., 4 1-pdrs., 2 Gatlings.
Philadelphia	P. C.	1888	4,321	19.5	8,815	1,359,000	12 6-in.	4 6-pdrs., 4 2-pdrs., 4 Gatlings, 4 H. R. C.
San Francisco	P. C.	1888	4,698	19.5	9,913	1,428,000	12 6-in.	4 6-pdrs., 4 3-pdrs., 2 1-pdrs., 4 Gatlings, 3 H. R. C.

* Building.

In addition to the principal vessels above described, the United States Navy comprises 24 torpedo-boats building, and 9 in service, and 16 torpedo-boat destroyers under construction; four cruisers, the "Detroit," "Marblehead," "Montgomery" and "Chesapeake;" 15 gunboats, 13 single-turret monitors, 1 dynamite cruiser, 1 ram, 1 second-class battleship, the "Texas," and nearly one hundred special and old naval vessels, a greater part of which, however, are hardly serviceable, except as training ships.



REAR-ADMIRAL H. L. HOWISON, COMMANDING THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

10 per cent after each period of five years of service for twenty years. At retirement the pay is \$5,625. Brigadier-generals receive \$5,500; colonels, \$3,500.

George Dewey was promoted to the rank of admiral, March 5, 1899, which is the highest office in the navy, corresponding to that of general of the army, which does not now exist. His salary is \$13,500 per annum.

The active list of rear-admirals is as follows: Winfield S. Schley, William T. Sampson, John A. Howell, Frederick V. McNair, H. L. Howison and Albert Kautz.

The pay of naval officers is as follows:

Rear-admirals, when at sea, receive \$6,000; on shore, \$5,000; on leave, waiting orders, \$4,000 per annum.

Commodores receive \$5,000; on shore, \$4,000; waiting orders, \$3,000.

Captains receive \$4,500; on shore, \$3,500; waiting orders, \$2,800.

Commanders receive \$3,500; on shore, \$3,000; waiting orders, \$2,300.

Although the war with Spain lasted only one hundred and fourteen days, it is estimated that the cost to the government was \$150,000,000, of which \$98,000,000 was paid out

The appropriations made by Congress on account of the war aggregated about \$360,000,000, and covered the time to January 1, 1899.

The War's Cost and Its Results.

Our casualties in the war with Spain were astonishingly small, and if we disregard the claim that Providence protected our armies in their battles for humanity, the laws of chance seem to have been placed at defiance, and we marvel past all understanding.

When Dewey won his memorable victory on May Day, not one of his men was killed, and only six were wounded; in the destruction of Cervera's fleet only one life was lost; but in the desperate charge of the Rough Riders and Tenth and First Cavalry, 16 were killed and 53 wounded; and in the three days' of battle about Santiago no fewer than 226 officers and men died on the field and 1,274 were wounded.

In all, according to nearly complete lists in possession of the Army and Navy Departments on August 15, our casualties were:

Navy—Killed, 1 officer and 18 men (including Cadet Bordman, accidentally shot at Cape San Juan, August 10); wounded, 3 officers and 40 men.

Army—Killed, 32 officers and 274 men; wounded, 97 officers and 1,539 men.

Total American loss, 24 officers and 249 men killed; 90 officers and 1,356 men wounded.

It will be remembered that at the battle of Gettysburg alone the losses on the Union side were 3,070 killed and 14,497 wounded, while in the twelve great battles of the Civil War no fewer than 23,468 Union soldiers were killed and 120,849 wounded. Although complete reports may somewhat increase the number of casualties, it may be safely asserted that never were results such as those of our war with

Spain obtained with so small a loss of life. As to the enemy, their losses, even on the faith of their own statement, were several times (fully six times) greater than ours.

It is gratifying to know that hostilities terminated with the Treasury in excellent condition, and that we could have embarked on another war without having any fear of running short of money to meet expenses.

The sale of the war bonds was then increasing the Treasury balance every day; the proceeds of the War Revenue law had exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and the average receipts of the government for each business day were more than \$1,500,000. In return for this outlay, our One Hundred Day's War may claim to have done more for the advancement of liberty and civilization than hundreds of years had accomplished before it. It has ridden the West Indies and the Chinese seas of the incubus of Spanish

mediaevalism; for the second time in our *The Results.* history monarchies have been taught a lesson in the treatment of their colonies, which it is of vital importance to them to take to heart; and the Republic of the West now holds in the councils of the civilized world a place of eminence which the even tenor of her home-restricted policy had alone debarred her from occupying hitherto. It has freed Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and while winning for those countries the blessings of a free and enlightened form of government, it has secured valuable additions to our territory and to our commercial resources. But the war has not only widened our horizon, geographically and politically; its effects at home are such as probably no other cause could have produced so swiftly or so thoroughly. One grand, unbroken wave of patriotism has swept over the land; dormant seeds of national energy have received a new life; the last lingering waifs of a disunited past have been buried for ever; the hey-day of the harvest will prove well worthy the labors and the cost of the ordeal that preceded its dawn.



LET US HAVE PEACE.

THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "RALEIGH," OF DEWEY'S VICTORIOUS FLEET, HOISTING THE SPANISH ENSIGN WHILE ON THE WAY TO NEW YORK, AND FIRING A SALUTE IN HONOR OF THE SPANISH SQUADRON, NEAR GIBRALTAR. THE SPANISH FLAGSHIP RETURNED THE SALUTE AND HOISTED THE AMERICAN FLAG.

COMPLETE CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

And of the Last Insurrection of the Cubans in Their Brave Fight for Independence.

1895.

February 24.—Insurgents rose against Spanish tyranny in Santiago, Santa Clara and Matanzas provinces.
March 4.—Governor-General proclaimed martial law in Santiago and Matanzas. Julio Sanguily, J. Aguirre and other suspected Cuban sympathizers arrested and incarcerated in Cabanas prison at Havana.
March 8.—American mail steamship "Alliance" fired upon by Spanish gunboat.
March 10.—First battle of the war at Los Negros between 1,000 Spanish, under General Garrich, and 700 Cubans, under Colonel Goulet. Spaniards defeated. Spanish reinforcements arrive from Porto Rico and 7,000 men from Spain. Field Marshal Martinez Campos appointed Captain-General to succeed Colleja, and sent to Cuba with 20,000 troops. Martial law proclaimed over whole island.
March 24.—Pitched battle at Jaraguana between 1,000 Spanish troops, under Colonel Araoz, and 900 Cubans, under Amador Guerra.
March 31.—Antonio Maceo, with Flor Crombet, Dr. Frank Agramonte, Jose Maceo and other officers, landed at Baracoa with expedition from Costa Rica in British schooner "Honor." Schooner wrecked and captain killed by Spaniards. Latter attacked Maceo at Duaba, but were repulsed. Agramonte captured. Provisional government proclaimed by Maceo; Dr. Tomas Estrada Palma, president; Jose Marti, secretary-general, and General Maximo Gomez, military director and commander-in-chief.
April 13.—General Maximo Gomez, Jose Marti and eighty companions arrived from Hayti and landed on the coast southwest of Cape Maisi.
April 16.—Captain-General Campos landed with reinforcements at Guantanamo and issued proclamation pledging reforms. Spanish Cortes authorized government to raise 600,000,000 pesetas (\$120,000,000) for war and decided to send 40,000 reinforcements.
April 16-18.—Battles at and near Sabana de Jaibo. Cuban cavalry under Gomez defeated Colonel Bosch.
April 21.—Battle of Ramon de las Jaguas; 100 Spaniards killed.
April 29.—Jose Maceo ambuscaded 700 Spaniards at Arroyo Hondo; 150 Spaniards killed and heavy Cuban losses.
May 6-14.—Raids and fights at Jobito and Cristo by Maceo; Spanish Lieutenant-Colonel Bosch killed.
May 18.—Insurgent Convention elected Bartolome Masso president, Maximo Gomez general-in-chief, and Antonio Maceo commander-in-chief of the Oriental Division.
May 19.—Jose Marti and party of 50 annihilated by Colonel Sandoval and 800 troops in a narrow pass; Gomez with reinforcements attempted to rescue Marti's body and was wounded; Cuban loss, 50 killed and 100 wounded. Dr. Tomas Estrada Palma elected to succeed Marti as delegate to the United States.
May 20.—Colonel Laeet and Colonel Torres landed with filibustering expedition of 220 men from Jamaica.
June 2.—Gomez crossed trocha and entered province of Puerto Principe.
June 5.—General Carlos Roloff's filibustering expedition, with 353 men, 1,000 rifles and 500 pounds of dynamite, landed by tugboat "George W. Childs" near Sagua Lachico, in Santa Clara.
June 12.—President Cleveland issued proclamation warning citizens against joining or aiding filibustering expeditions.
June 18.—Province of Puerto Principe declared in a state of siege.
June 27.—Captain-General Campos asked Cabinet for 14,000 fresh troops.
July 1.—Campos established Moron-Jucara trocha to keep Gomez out of Santa Clara Province.
July 13.—Captain-General Campos, at head of 1,500 troops, attacked but defeated by Cubans under Maceo near Valenzuela and compelled to retreat to Bayamo; Spanish General Santocildes and 110 men killed; Cuban loss, 100 men.
July 15.—Provisional Government formally constituted and a declaration of independence proclaimed.
August 7.—Cuban Convention at Puerto Principe elected the following officers: Provisional President of the Republic of Cuba, General Bartolome Masso; Minister of the Interior, Marquis of Santa Lucia; Vice-President and Minister of War, General Maximo Gomez; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Gonzalo de Quesada; General-in-Chief, General Antonio Maceo.
August 31.—Spaniards defeated by 1,200 men under Jose Maceo, near Ramon de la Jaguas.
September 23.—Constitution of Cuban Republic proclaimed by Congress of Delegates at Anton de Puerto Principe, and the following elected permanent officers of the government: President, Salvador Cisneros; Vice-President, Bartolome Masso; Secretary of War, Carlos Roloff; Commander-in-Chief, Maximo Gomez; Lieutenant-General, Antonio Maceo.
October 2.—Maceo defeated superior force of 2,000 Spaniards at Mount Mogote.
October 9.—Cuban loan of 15,000,000 pesos (\$3,000,000) placed in Paris.
October 10.—Barracoa captured by Cubans.
October 27.—General Carlos M. de Cespedes landed near Barracoa with filibustering expedition of sixty men, 100 rifles and 10,000 rounds of ammunition, fitted out in Canada.
"Laurada" seized at Charleston, S. C., as a filibuster.
November 18-19.—Spanish forces under Generals Valdes, Luque and Aldave defeated at Taguasos; Spanish loss, 500.
December 26.—Gomez invaded the loyal Province of Havana.

1896.

January 5.—Gomez broke through Spanish intrenchments and raided Pinar del Rio.
January 12.—Gomez defeated Spaniards at Batanobo and recrossed trocha into Havana Province.
January 12-20.—Maceo raided Pinar del Rio Province.
January 17.—Captain-General Campos recalled to Madrid and General Valeriano Weyler appointed to succeed him.
January 26.—Filibuster "J. W. Hawkins," carrying General Calixto Garcia and 120 men, sunk off Long Island and ten men drowned.
January 30.—Maceo recrossed Habana-Batabano trocha; Spaniards severely defeated by Diaz near Artemisia.

February 10.—General Weyler arrived at Havana on the cruiser "Alfonso XIII." and was enthusiastically greeted.
February 17.—Weyler issued three proclamations establishing rigid martial law.
February 18.—Maceo attacked and captured Jaruco; the next day he joined Gomez, and together they marched eastward.
February 22.—Eighteen non-combatants killed by Spanish troops in Punta Brava and Guatao, and two American correspondents who investigated outrage arrested.
February 24.—Filibuster "Bermuda" seized by United States marshals; General Garcia and others arrested, tried and acquitted.
February 28.—Senate adopted belligerency resolutions and requested President to use "friendly offices" to secure Cuban independence.
March 5.—Weyler issued proclamation offering amnesty to Cubans who surrendered with arms in hand.
March 8.—Eighteen thousand Spanish reinforcements landed at Havana.
March 12.—"Commodore" landed a filibustering expedition from Charleston.
March 13.—Maceo captured the town of Batabano.
March 15.—Maceo re-entered Pinar del Rio Province and attacked the town of Pinar del Rio.
March 22.—Gomez captured the town of Santa Clara and secured a large amount of military stores.
March 25.—"Bermuda" landed General Garcia with 125 men and arms in Cuba. "Three Friends" and "Mallory" landed a big expedition under General Collazo on the coast of Matanzas Province.
April 6.—House of Representatives concurred in Senate's Cuban resolution.
April 25.—American filibustering schooner "Competitor" captured off coast of Pinar del Rio. Alfredo Laborde and three Americans made prisoners.
April 27.—"Bermuda" fired upon by Spanish gunboat while trying to land expedition under Colonels Vidal and Torres and forced to abandon the attempt.
May 14.—Gomez captured a whole Spanish battalion under Colonel Segura.
May 16.—"Laurada" landed General J. F. Ruiz and expedition in Cuba.
May 29.—"Three Friends" landed large cargo of ammunition in Santa Clara.
June 3.—Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee arrived at Havana as the successor of Ramon O. Williams, resigned.
June 18.—Expeditions under Zarrago, Castillo and Cabrera landed by "Three Friends" and "Laurada."
July 5.—Jose Maceo killed in an engagement at Loma del Gato.
July 15.—General Inclan badly defeated by Maceo at Caracanjicara, 200 killed and nearly 300 wounded.
July 30.—President Cleveland issued another proclamation against filibustering.
August 15.—General Rabi defeated Spaniards near Bayamo, killing 200.
December 7.—General Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez, son of the rebel commander-in-chief, were killed in an engagement with a Spanish detachment under Major Cirujeda, just after Maceo had succeeded in passing around the end of the Mariel trocha. Dr. Zertucha, the only member of the staff who escaped, was accused of treachery. He surrendered to the Spanish.
December 15.—"Three Friends" tried to land a large expedition at the mouth of the San Juan River, on the south coast of Cuba, but was fired on by a Spanish gunboat and compelled to put to sea again with her party, setting them down on a desert Florida key, where they were rescued by "Dauntless."
December 20.—General Ruiz Rivera succeeded Maceo as commander-in-chief of the Cuban army of the West.
December 28.—Julio Sanguily was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life on a charge of conspiring against the Spanish Government.
December 31.—Filibuster "Commodore" sailed from Jacksonville with a small expedition for Cuba and sunk sixteen miles off the Florida coast. Most of the men were saved.

1897.

January 13.—Spaniards under General Segura attacked General Calixto Garcia at Gabuquito, and were repulsed with a loss of 300 killed and 400 wounded.
February 4.—Queen Regent of Spain signed a decree instituting reforms in Cuba.
February 21.—Secretary of State Olney directed Minister Taylor, at Madrid, to demand a full inquiry into the case of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, who was murdered in prison, in Guanabacoa, by the Spaniards.
March 4.—General Weyler returned to Havana.
March 21.—Insurgents captured Holguin.
March 28.—General Ruiz Rivera, who succeeded Antonio Maceo, was captured with 100 men at Cabezas, by General Hernandez Velasco.
March 30.—"Laurada" landed at Banes, on the north coast of Santiago, three dynamite guns, one Hotchkiss gun and a large quantity of ammunition.
April 17.—Weyler declared that the province of Santa Clara and part of Puerto Principe were pacified.
May 12.—Generals Calixto Garcia and Rabi defeated Spanish troops under General Lonos and compelled them to retreat on shipboard at Cabocoraz.
May 17.—President McKinley sent a message to Congress suggesting an appropriation of \$50,000 to relieve the distress of American citizens in Cuba. It was passed by Congress and signed May 24.
June 21.—General Weyler sailed from Havana for Santa Clara province, preceded by thirty-six battalions of infantry and strong forces of artillery and cavalry.
June 27.—General Weyler reached the city of Santiago.
November 10.—Marshal Blanco sent a cable to Senor de Lome, Spanish Minister at Washington, announcing that extensive zones of cultivation had been marked out, rations issued to the reconcentrated, and promised that thereafter they would be fed and treated well.
November 18.—Crew of the American schooner "Competitor" captured in 1896 and all sentenced to death were released.
November 14.—General Blanco sent envoys to insurgent generals to induce them to lay down their arms.
November 25.—Dr. Frank Agramonte, Thomas J. Sainz and other Americans imprisoned in Havana were released by Marshal Blanco.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

November 26.—Queen Regent of Spain signed royal decrees granting political and commercial autonomy to Cuba.
 December 2.—Bishop of Havana appealed for food for starving reconcentrados.
 December 9.—Antonio Rodriguez Rivera, an envoy sent by Blanco to bribe the insurgents, was hanged by the insurgent leader Emilio Collazo.
 December 10.—Insurgents captured the seaport town of Caimanera.
 December 28.—President McKinley issued an appeal to the country to aid starving Cubans.

1898.

January 8.—A second appeal issued by President McKinley for contributions to aid suffering Cubans announced the co-operation of the American Red Cross Society.
 January 12.—Rioters instigated by volunteers in Havana made a demonstration against newspaper offices.
 January 17.—General Lee, in communications to the State Department, suggested that a ship be sent to protect Americans in Havana in the event of another riot.
 January 21.—General Castellanos with 2,600 troops raided Esperanza, the seat of the insurgent government in the Cubites Mountains. Government officials escaped.
 January 24.—Battleship "Maine" ordered to Havana for the purpose of resuming the friendly intercourse of our naval vessels in Cuban waters.
 January 25.—Battleship "Maine" arrived at Havana and moored at the government anchorage.
 January 25.—Filibuster steamer "Tillie" foundered in Long Island Sound; four men drowned.
 January 27.—Brigadier-General Aranguren was surprised and killed in his camp near Tapaste, Havana province, by Lieutenant-Colonel Benedicto with the Spanish Reina Battalion. He had recently put to death Lieutenant-Colonel Ruiz, who had brought him an offer of money from Blanco to accept autonomy.
 February 9.—Copy of a letter written by Dupuy de Lome attacking President McKinley, printed. Señor Dupuy de Lome admitted writing the letter, and his recall was demanded by the State Department.
 February 15.—Battleship "Maine" blown up in Havana harbor; 264 men and two officers killed. Spanish Minister De Lome sailed for Spain.
 February 16.—General Lee asked for a court of inquiry on the "Maine" disaster.
 February 17.—Captains W. T. Sampson and F. E. Chadwick, and Lieutenant-Commanders W. P. Potter and Adolph Marix, detailed as Naval Board of Inquiry.
 February 18.—Spanish warship "Vizcaya" arrived at New York harbor.
 February 21.—Naval court of inquiry arrived at Havana and began investigation.
 February 25.—"Vizcaya" sailed from New York for Havana.
 March 6.—Spain unofficially asks for Lee's recall.
 March 8.—\$50,000,000 war fund voted unanimously by the House of Representatives.
 March 9.—War fund of \$50,000,000 passed unanimously by the Senate.
 March 12.—Government purchased Brazilian cruiser "Amazonas" and other ships abroad.
 March 14.—Spain's torpedo flotilla sailed for Cape Verde Islands.
 March 17.—Senator Redfield Proctor, in a speech to the Senate, told of the starvation and ruin he had observed in Cuba.
 March 21.—"Maine" Court of Inquiry finished its report and delivered it to Admiral Sicard at Key West.
 March 22.—"Maine" report sent to Washington.
 March 25.—"Maine" report delivered to the President, and officially announced that the "Maine" was blown up by a mine.
 March 26.—President McKinley sent two notes to Spain, one on the "Maine" report, and the other calling for the cessation of the war in Cuba.
 March 28.—President McKinley sent the "Maine" report to Congress, with a brief message stating that Spain had been informed of the court's findings.
 March 28.—Report of the Spanish Court of Inquiry, declaring the "Maine" was destroyed by an interior explosion, was received in Washington.
 March 30.—President McKinley, through Minister Woodford, asked Spain for a cessation of hostilities in Cuba and negotiations for ultimate independence.
 March 31.—Spain refused to accede to any of President McKinley's propositions.
 April 1.—House of Representatives appropriated \$22,648,000 to build war vessels.
 April 6.—Pope cabled President McKinley to suspend extreme measures pending the Vatican's negotiations with Spain.
 April 7.—Ambassadors of England, Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Russia appealed to the President for peace.
 April 9.—Spain ordered Blanco to proclaim an armistice in Cuba.
 April 9.—General Lee and American citizens left Havana.
 April 11.—President sent consular reports and message to Congress, asking authority to stop the war in Cuba.
 April 16.—United States Army began moving to the coast.
 April 19.—Both Houses of Congress adopted resolutions declaring Cuba free and empowering the President to compel Spain to withdraw her army and navy.
 April 20.—President McKinley signed the resolutions and sent his ultimatum to Spain, and the Queen Regent sent a warlike message to the Cortes.
 April 21.—Minister Woodford was given his passport.
 April 22.—The President issued his proclamation to the neutral powers, announcing that Spain and the United States was at war. Commodore Sampson's fleet sailed from Key West to begin a blockade of Havana. Gunboat "Nashville" captured the Spanish ship "Buena Ventura."
 April 23.—President issued a call for 125,000 volunteers.
 April 24.—Spain formally declared that war existed with the United States.
 April 25.—Commodore Dewey's fleet ordered to sail from Hong Kong for the Philippines.
 April 27.—Matanzas bombarded by the "New York," "Cincinnati" and "Puritan."
 April 30.—Admiral Cervera left the Cape Verde Islands for the West Indies.
 May 1.—Commodore Dewey defeated Admiral Montojo in Manila Bay, destroying eleven ships and killing and wounding more than five hundred of the enemy. American casualties, seven men slightly wounded.
 May 11.—Commodore Dewey promoted to be a rear-admiral. Attacks made on Cienfuegos and Cardenas, at which Ensign Worth Bagley and five of the "Winslow's" crew killed.
 May 11.—Admiral Cervera's squadron sighted off Martinique.
 May 12.—Commodore Sampson bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico, but caused little damage.
 May 13.—The Flying Squadron, under Commodore Schley, left Hampton Roads for Cuban waters.
 May 17.—Cervera's fleet, after coaling at Curacao, put into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.
 May 22.—Cruiser "Charleston" sailed from San Francisco for Manila.
 May 24.—Battleship "Oregon" arrived off Jupiter Inlet, Fla., from her great trip from San Francisco, which she left March 12.
 May 25.—The President issued his second call for volunteers, 75,000. First Manila expedition left San Francisco.
 May 27.—Commodore Schley discovered that Cervera's fleet was in Santiago harbor and blockaded him.
 May 30.—Commodore Sampson's fleet joined Commodore Schley's.
 May 31.—Forts commanding the entrance to Santiago harbor bombarded.
 June 3.—Hobson and seven men sank the "Merrimac" in the channel entrance to Santiago harbor, and being captured were confined in Morro Castle.
 June 6.—Spanish cruiser "Reina Mercedes" sunk in the Santiago harbor entrance by the Spaniards to prevent ingress of American war vessels.
 June 11.—Body of marines landed at Guantanamo from the "Marblehead" and "Texas," and had a brisk skirmish.
 June 12-14.—General Shafter embarked at Tampa for Santiago with an army of 16,000 men.
 June 15.—Caimanera forts bombarded by our war ships.
 June 15.—Admiral Camara with a fleet of ten of Spain's best war ships left Cadiz for Manila.
 June 20-22.—General Shafter disembarked his army of invasion at Baiquiri, with a loss of one man killed and two wounded.
 June 21.—Angara, capital of Guam, one of the islands of the Ladronees, captured by the "Charleston."

June 24.—Juragua captured and the Spanish were defeated at Las Guasimas. Heavy loss on both sides, among the Americans killed being Capron and Fish.
 June 28.—General Merritt left for Manila to assume command of the American army operating in the Philippines.
 July 1-2.—Terrific fighting in front of Santiago, and El Caney and San Juan were carried by assaults in which the American loss was great.
 July 3.—Admiral Cervera's squadron of four armored cruisers and two torpedo-boat destroyers annihilated by Commodore Schley's blockading fleet. The surrender of Santiago was demanded by General Shafter.
 July 6.—Hobson and his comrades were exchanged for six Spanish officers.
 July 8.—Admiral Camara was ordered to return with his fleet to Cadiz to protect Spanish coast threatened by American warships.
 July 10.—A second bombardment of Santiago, which severely battered Morro Castle.
 July 11.—General Miles joined the American Army before Santiago and conferred with General Shafter as to the means for reducing the city.
 July 17.—After the expiration of two periods of truce General Toral surrendered Santiago and the eastern province of Cuba to General Shafter.
 July 20.—General Leonard Wood was appointed Military Governor of Santiago, and entered upon his duties by feeding the hungry, clothing the destitute and cleaning the city.
 July 21.—The harbor of Nipe was entered by four gunboats, which, after an hours' fierce bombardment, captured the port.
 July 25.—General Miles, with 8,000 men, after a voyage of three days, landed at Guanica, Porto Rico. He immediately began his march towards Ponce, which surrendered on the twenty-eighth.
 July 26.—The French Ambassador at Washington, Jules Cambon, acting for Spain, asked the President upon what terms he would treat for peace.
 July 30.—The President communicated his answer to M. Cambon.
 July 31.—The Spaniards made a night attack on the Americans investing Manila but were repulsed with severe losses.
 August.—The Rough Riders left Santiago for Montauk Point, Long Island.
 August 9.—A large force of Spanish were defeated at Coamo, Porto Rico, by General Ernst.
 The Spanish Government formally accepted the terms of peace submitted by the President.
 August 12.—The peace protocol was signed, an armistice proclaimed, and the Cuban blockade raised.
 August 13.—Manila was bombarded by Dewey's fleet and simultaneously attacked by the American land forces, under which combined assaults the city surrendered unconditionally.
 August 20.—Great naval demonstration in New York harbor.
 August 22.—All troops under General Merritt remaining at San Francisco ordered to Honolulu.
 August 23.—Bids opened for the construction of twelve torpedo boats and sixteen destroyers.
 General Merritt appointed governor of Manila. General Otis assumed command of the Eighth Corps in the Philippines.
 August 25.—General Shafter left Santiago.
 August 26.—President officially announced the names of the American Peace Commissioners.
 Last of General Shafter's command leaves Santiago for this country.
 August 29.—Lieutenant Hobson arrived at Santiago to direct the raising of the "Maria Teresa" and "Cristobal Colon."
 August 30.—General Wheeler ordered an investigation of Camp Wikoff.
 September 2.—Spanish Government selected three peace commissioners.
 September 3.—President visited Montauk.
 September 9.—Peace Commission completed by the appointment of Senator Gray. President ordered investigation of War Department.
 September 10.—Spanish Cortes approved Peace Protocol.
 September 11.—American Porto Rico Evacuation Commission met in joint session at San Juan.
 September 12.—Admiral Cervera left Portsmouth, N. H., for Spain.
 September 13.—Roosevelt's Rough Riders mustered out of service. Spanish Senate approved Protocol.
 September 14.—Evacuation of Porto Rico began. Queen Regent signed Protocol.
 September 17.—American Cuban Evacuation Commissions met in joint session at Havana. Peace Commissioners sailed for Paris.
 September 20.—Spanish evacuation of outlying ports in Porto Rico began. First American flag raised in Havana.
 September 24.—Jurisdiction of Military Governor Wood extended to embrace entire province of Santiago de Cuba. First meeting of the War Investigating Committee held at the White House.
 September 25.—Lieutenant Hobson floated the "Maria Teresa." Revenue cutter "McCulloch" captured insurgent steamer "Abbey," near Manila.
 September 27.—American Peace Commissioners convened in Paris.
 September 28.—American Commissioners received by French Minister of Foreign Affairs.
 September 29.—Spanish and American Commissioners met for first time, at breakfast given at the Foreign Office, Paris.
 October 1.—Peace Commissioners held first joint session.
 October 4.—2,000 irregular Spanish troops revolted near Cienfuegos and refused to lay down arms until paid back salaries. Battleship "Illinois" launched at Newport News.
 October 10.—American flag hoisted over Manzanillo, Cuba.
 October 12.—Battleships "Iowa" and "Oregon" left New York for Manila.
 October 16.—Opening of Peace Jubilee in Chicago.
 October 18.—United States took formal possession of Porto Rico.
 October 24.—Spanish evacuation of Porto Rico completed.
 October 25.—Philadelphia Jubilee began with naval parade in the Delaware.
 October 30.—Cruiser "Maria Teresa" left Caimanera for Hampton Roads.
 October 31.—American Peace Commissioners demanded cession of entire Philippine group.
 November 5.—"Maria Teresa," cruiser, reported lost off San Salvador.
 November 8.—"Maria Teresa" reported ashore at Cat Island.
 November 17.—Evacuation of Camp Meade completed.
 November 21.—American ultimatum presented to Spanish Peace Commissioners.
 November 25.—First United States troops landed in Havana province.
 November 28.—Spain agreed to cede Philippines.
 November 30.—Blanco left Havana for Spain.
 December 10.—Peace Treaty signed.
 December 11.—Small riot in Havana. Three Cubans killed.
 December 14.—General Lee arrived in Havana.
 December 23.—Iloilo surrendered to insurgents. Aguinaldo's "Cabinet" resigned.
 December 24.—Peace Treaty delivered to President McKinley.
 December 27.—American Evacuation Commissioners issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Cuba.
 December 31.—Last day of Spanish sovereignty in Western hemisphere.

1899.

January 1.—The American flag raised over the Palace at Havana.
 February 4-5.—Filipinos attack and try to burn Manila.
 February 6.—Treaty with Spain ratified by the Senate.
 February 10.—Capture of Iloilo by General Miller.
 February 10.—Bombardment and capture of Caloocan.
 March 17.—Queen Regent of Spain signs the peace treaty.
 March 25.—A general advance against the Filipinos.
 March 26.—Colonel Harry C. Egbert killed near Malinta.
 March 31.—Assault and capture of Malolos, the Filipinos' capital.
 April 4.—Philippine Commission addresses a conciliatory proclamation to the insurgents.
 April 11.—General Lawton defeats the Filipinos at Santa Cruz.
 April 11.—Final exchange of the ratifications of the Paris peace treaty.
 April 11.—Proclamation of President McKinley, announcing restoration of peace between Spain and America.



